The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE DEBATE ON THE HENNEPIN CANAL BILL.

OPPOSITION TO THE APPROPRIATION OF MONEY FOR PROBLEMATICAL IMPROVEMENTS WHEN THE REVENUE IS INSUFFICIENT FOR OUR CURRENT EXPENSES —THE DEFEAT OF THE BILL ASSURED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Hennepin Canal bill was considered by the House to-day on a special order. It was advocated by Messrs. Hawley, of Illinois, and McCrary, of Iowa, who contended that the construction of the canal would cheapen transportation and earn sufficient profits to yield a handsome revenue and pay for the cost of its construction in a short time. E. H. Roberts, of New-York, contended that this project, instead of cheapening would complicate transportation and increase its cost. He directed attention to the present condition of the National Treasury. We are, said he, worse off to-day by $3,000,000 than at this time last year. In the seven months of this year we are nearly $1,000,000 behind current expenses. It is doubtful whether sufficient revenue will be raised to meet the expenditure proposed by this bill. Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, argued there was no necessity for the construction of the canal, and no demand for it by the people. The State of Illinois, through its Constitutional Convention, voted—49 to 11—not to permit the money or credit of the State to be loaned for the construction of the Hennepin Canal. The canal, if built, would not reduce the cost of transportation, and would not pay one per cent. on its original cost. Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania, regarded the bill as an entering wedge for a vast system of internal improvements that would begin and end no man can tell where, and which would take hundreds of millions of money from the National Treasury. He believed the appropriation of the millions required to carry on and complete the scheme of public improvements intended to be inaugurated by this bill would become vast corruption funds for the demoralization of the people and the corruption of legislation, and referred to the Credit Mobilier, Pacific Mail, and Memphis and El Paso Railroad Company as warrant for such a conclusion. Mr. Dawes, in an earnest manner, directed the attention of the House to the amount of money proposed to be taken from the Treasury by the bill, and the condition of the Treasury to meet the demands that were being made upon it. The Ways and Means Committee were called upon to provide additional revenue to carry on the Government, and to provide this additional revenue increased taxation would be necessary. Without speaking of the merits of the bill, he thought those in charge of it should postpone its consideration until the temper of the House can be ascertained in regard to increased taxation. The Secretary of the Treasury had sent estimates to the House showing a deficit of $20,000,000 that must be provided for. Since those estimates had been presented there had been, within the last forty days, a falling off in the receipts of $3,800,000. To meet the demands of the Treasury, this deficit of nearly four millions must be added to the twenty millions. If the revenue continued to fall off, fifty millions would not be sufficient to meet the obligations of the Government between now and July. He protested against the passage of the bill unless Congress would provide for issuing bonds to raise the money that would be required. Mr. Hawley, of Illinois, contended that the construction of this canal was a duty of the Government, and that it would be alike profitable to the Government and people. He guaranteed that the cost would not exceed $4,000,000. It was a work to be carried on by the Government for the benefit of the people and not for the benefit of a private corporation. Mr. Maynard said the United States had enough money for legitimate purposes. The question for Congress was, Is the work necessary? He was surprised to hear objections from New-York and Pennsylvania, which States have great works of internal improvement. Mr. Roberts said those States had built their public works out of their own treasury. Mr. Maynard denied this, and said the works of those States were paid for by taxing the people of the United States. He quoted from the report of the Erie Canal to show that the cost of its construction had been paid for by profits derived from carrying grain from the Western States. If Illinois would build this canal out of her own treasure, in less than twenty-five years she could pay for the work out of the profits earned, and like Pennsylvania make her public works pay nearly all the expenses of the State Government. The House adjourned without action, but the bill is regarded as already hopelessly defeated. The speech of Mr. Dawes ought to defeat it, and the same arguments will be used against the railroad subsidies with increased effect.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Senate to-day discussed the bill relating to the security of life on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, better known as "the Steam-boat bill," which passed the House last session but reached no vote. The bill was opposed by Messrs. Boutwell and Conkling. The Western Senators favor it, and will try to reach a vote on Monday. The opponents of the bill contend that the present laws are adequate, and no necessity exists for amending them. The bill passed the House of Representatives last Winter. An attempt made in the Senate to pass it at that time proved unsuccessful.

The Civil Rights bill was received by the Senate to-day and referred to the Judiciary Committee. It will be reported to the Senate at an early day.

The Louisiana discussion will probably not be resumed in the Senate before Wednesday next, as Mr. Morton desires to have the bill reported from his committee to-day to regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President disposed of as early as possible, and will make an effort to get it up on Monday. He gave notice to that effect to-day.

Mr. Howe, Chairman of the Committee on the Library, to-day reported a bill making further provision for the accommodation of the Library of Congress. It authorizes the erection of a fire-proof building in the centre of Judiciary square, in which are to be kept all copyrights and such other books as the committee may direct. A portion of the library, not to exceed 50,000 volumes, is to be retained at the Capitol. The bill provides for an appropriation of $250,000 to commence work on the new building.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ARREST OF AN INSANE MAN ON THE EXECUTIVE GROUNDS.

An insane man, who was found loitering on the grounds surrounding the Executive Mansion at midnight last night, was arrested while attempting to stop the President's carriage, which was returning to the mansion with several of the inmates. The same individual was arrested several days ago for being found at night in the vicinity of the White House.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day were $784,700; shipments of legal tenders, $3,535,671; the United States Treasury holds as security for national bank circulation, $383,663,250, and for public deposits $16,633,200; internal revenue receipts to-day, $290,627; for the fiscal year to date, $66,827,904; national bank notes outstanding, $345,015,428; national bank notes received for redemption during the week ending to-day, $3,251,225.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $8,643,037; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $47,005,000; coin, $69,07,0765, including $23,517,800 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

BILL FOR AN EXTENSION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY BUILDING.

The bill reported by Mr. Howe to-day from the Senate Committee on the Library, making further provision for the accommodation of the library of Congress, authorizes the erection of a fire-proof building in the centre of Judiciary square, to which shall be removed the copyright records, and all books and other materials of the library, excepting such portion, not exceeding 50,000 volumes, as shall be designated by this committee to remain in the Capitol. The new library building shall be designed and its erection superintended by a commission, consisting of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, the Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library on the part of the Senate and House respectively, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings, and the Librarian of Congress. The bill proposes the appropriation of $250,000 to commence the work.

A BOUQUET FOR MR. BUTLER.

A magnificent basket bouquet was placed on Mr. Butler's desk to-day and remained there till the adjournment, with a card on which was written: "Justice to all is equality before the law. The country owes you its gratitude. From a friend in New-York."

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Edward Giddings, Collector of Internal Revenue for Washington Territory, vice James P. Hayden, removed; Charles V. Deland, Collector of Internal Revenue, Michigan District; George B. Patterson, United States Attorney for Florida; Giles Overton, Register in Land Office, Fairplay, Colorado; Valentine McSilver, Receiver, Salt Lake City; W. K. Buchinell, Receiver, Fairplay, Colorado.

Postmasters.—O. S. Gilbert, Lima, N. Y.; D. V. Berry, Fonda, N. Y.; C. B. Sabin, Galveston, Texas; J. H. Snook, Mt. Clemens, Mich.; S. N. Vincent, Lapeer, Mich.; Jeannette Stanley, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Mrs. Margaret Sillynan, Pottsville, Penn.; George N. Morse, Athens, Penn.

PACIFIC MAIL.

INQUIRING INTO THE WHEREABOUTS OF WILLIAM S. KING.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Committee of Ways and Means to-day examined William E. McBride, connected with the *Evening Star*, as to a paragraph which appeared in that paper yesterday, signed by himself, with reference to William S. King, who figured conspicuously as having received $125,000 to promote the Pacific Mail subsidy. He testified that several days ago Mr. Sampson, the messenger of the Committee of Ways and Means, informed him that three weeks previously he had seen King near the committee room; that King asked somebody whether witnesses were being examined. Witness inquired of Sampson whether he had told the committee that King was here. Sampson replied that he had not, but that he told Mr. Bassett, the Clerk of the committee, who said he was not hunting for King.

Mr. Sampson, messenger of the committee, testified that his recollection was that King was here the day before the holiday adjournment in December. As he was coming along he inquired for Bassett. Bassett soon after passed out of the room, but King did not say a word to him.

Mr. Beck said there was no dispute about King's having been here, and Mr. Dawes remarked that King went to New-York with the subcommittee, tendering his services and offering something else.

Mr. Bassett testified that he had not seen King since the committee returned from New-York. Previous to that time, in December, King came to the committee-room and said he would like to see his former testimony, (given a year ago,) and this being public, the witness supplied him with a copy.

Oscar K. Harris, correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, testified that he knew of King's being here only from hearsay. A week ago, while in the gallery of the House, Major Koontz, the General Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, informed him that King was in the city, and witness accordingly made an item of it; the rumor was well-founded that King had been in Washington a day or two, and was concealed.

Major Koontz testified he had no knowledge of King being here since the holidays, but was so informed by a lady whose name the witness reluctantly gave as Miss Mary Capen. She said to the witness: "I'll tell you something; King, the ex-Postmaster of the House, is in Washington;" and added she had seen a gentleman who knew him. Witness had heard nothing since that time to lead him to believe King was here a week ago.

Sergeant at Arms Ordway testified that at the time referred to—a week ago—when he was informed that King had arrived and went in a close carriage to the house of a gentleman on F street, he resorted to every means in his power to find out the truth of the rumor. He saw and conversed with the gentleman, who said he knew nothing whatever of King's being here. Witness said he had traced every clue, and had so satisfied himself as to state positively that King had not been in Washington recently.

The Chairman of the committee requested Sergeant at Arms Ordway to visit Miss Capen this afternoon, and gather such information as she may have, in order to the enlightenment of the committee.

George W. Adams, correspondent of the New-York *World*, knew nothing of King's being here recently. During the holiday week he had a conversation with King, and walked with him to the telegraph office.

The committee will examine other witnesses as to the whereabouts of King.

WEST VIRGINIA.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP STILL UNDECIDED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 6.—In the joint ballot in the West Virginia Legislature, at Charleston, this afternoon, for United States Senator, Camden received 35 votes; Walker, 25; Johnson, 7; Caperton, 7, and Goff, 6.

CONGRESSIONAL VISITORS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 6.—The Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Public Buildings of the House of Representatives of Congress visited Baltimore to-day for the purpose of inquiring into the necessity for a new Custom-house and Post Office in the city, and inspected the building at present occupied for such purposes. They were received and accompanied on their inspection by Mayor Vansant and committees from the City Councils, and were met at the Custom-house by Collector Booth and Postmaster Denison. Afterward they were entertained as guests of the city. Gen. Garfield, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, was present.

THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The German holders of bonds of the California Pacific Railroad yesterday brought an action against the California Pacific Railroad Company, Milton S. Latham, F. D. Atherton, and the California Pacific Railroad Extension Company, for the appointment of two Trustees of a certain mortgage executed by the former company as security for bonds issued by the Extension Company.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SHAKER SETTLEMENT, MOUNT LEBANON.

HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 6.—A telegram to the *Register* from New-Lebanon this afternoon states that a large fire is raging at the Shaker settlement on Mount Lebanon. It commenced in the buildings of the Church family, in the centre of the village. At 2:30 o'clock eight buildings had been destroyed, the largest of which was worth $40,000. The fire is still raging, and threatens to destroy the whole village. The church was in imminent danger. The authorities of Pittsfield have been telegraphed to for assistance, but, owing to the bad state of the roads, it will be a long time before any help can reach the scene of disaster. Every able-bodied man in the town is on the spot using his utmost efforts to check the conflagration.

At 4 o'clock the fire was somewhat under control. It is feared, however, that the worst has not yet been reached, as the wind blows almost a gale and no assistance from outside has yet arrived. Everything is in confusion, and it is impossible to obtain any further particulars at this time.

The Shaker village is located at a high elevation in a very exposed position. It is a continuous row of large wooden buildings lining both sides of a straight street for nearly a mile in extent. It has no fire apparatus of any account, and but a moderate supply of water. Under these circumstances a fire which once gains headway cannot but be disastrous in the extreme.

OTHER FIRES.

Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the third floor of the five-story brick building No. 46 Marion street, occupied as a book-bindery by Smith & Co. An alarm was at once sent out, and a battalion of the Fire Department was promptly on the spot. Owing, however, to the inflammable contents of that portion of the building in which the fire originated the flames spread with great rapidity, and ascended to the fourth and fifth floors. Chief Bates, of the Fire Department, fearing for the safety of the surrounding property, ordered a second alarm to be telegraphed, and reinforcements responded with commendable promptness. The firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the building in which they had originated, but were unable to extinguish them until the upper portion of the building was burned out and the lower floor deluged by water. The loss of Smith & Co., who occupied the four upper floors, on stock, machinery, &c., is estimated at $20,000, and is fully covered by insurance. The first floor is occupied by T. W. Weathered & Co., manufacturers of steam-heating apparatus. Damage by water, $2,000. The building is owned by Mr. Weathered, and is damaged to the amount of $10,000. Both losses are fully covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an overheated stove.

The ice-houses of the Crystal Lake Company, near Kinkarora Station, N. J., were entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday night. The flames, which originated it is supposed from a spark from a locomotive, were first discovered on the roof of the building. The high wind prevailing fanned them so briskly that, before the arrival of the fire engines, the whole building was enveloped in flames. The building and stock cost $25,000, and were an entire loss. The insurance amounted to $13,000. The property was principally owned by a few citizens of Bordentown.

Fire broke out early on Friday morning in one of a row of frame buildings located on the county road and owned by Robert M. Shaw, of New-York. The building was burned to the ground, and it was necessary to tear down the adjoining building in order to save the entire row from destruction. Loss, $2,500.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the first floor of the four-story brick building No. 326 Seventh avenue, occupied by J. A. Stewart as a carpet-cleaning establishment, caused by the slacking of a barrel of lime. Damage, $100.

A fire, which caused a damage of $100, occurred yesterday morning in the cabin of the canal-boat Adam Homer, lying at the north middle pier, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn; insured in the Germania Insurance Company.

Two large tobacco barns, belonging to T. E. Bancroft, with a large amount of tobacco, were burned on Friday in East Windsor, Conn. The loss is $6,500, which is partially covered by insurance.

A fire at Tiffin, Ohio, on Friday, burned the grist mill of Reuben Keller. Loss, $10,000; insured for $3,000 in the Underwriters' and Niagara, New-York, and American Central, Philadelphia.

Thomas & Co.'s carriage manufactory, Augusta, Me., was damaged by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $6,000.

THE MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The recent convention between the United States and Mexico, having been ratified by both countries, is now proclaimed by the President. It extends until the 31st day of January, 1876, the joint commission for the settlement of claims, but it does not alter or extend the time originally fixed by the convention of 1868 for the presentation of claims to the commission. If at the expiration of the time when the functions of the Commissioners shall terminate the umpire shall not have decided all the cases referred to him, he shall be allowed a further period of not more than six months for that purpose. The second article of the convention reads as follows:

"All cases which have been decided by the Commissioners or by the umpire heretofore, or which shall be decided prior to the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, shall, from the date of such exchange, be regarded as definitively disposed of, and shall be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and thenceforth inadmissible; and, pursuant to the stipulation contained in the fourth article of the convention, of the 4th day of July, 1868, the total amount awarded in cases already decided, and which may be decided before the exchange of ratifications of this convention, and in all cases which shall be decided within the times in this convention respectively named for that purpose, either by the Commissioners or by the umpire, in favor of citizens of the one party shall be deducted from the total amount awarded to the citizens of the other party, and the balance, to the amount of $300,000, shall be paid at the City of Mexico or at the City of Washington in gold or its equivalent within twelve months from the 31st day of January, 1876, to the Government, in favor of the whole of the citizens. The greater amount may be awarded without interest or any other deduction than that specified in article 6 of the convention. The residue of the said balance shall be paid in annual installments to an amount not exceeding $300,000 in gold, or its equivalent, in any one year, until the whole shall have been paid."

The ratifications above referred to were exchanged on the 28th of January.

AN INSURANCE COMPANY UNDER INVESTIGATION.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—An investigation of the affairs of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company is now going on and a report will be made Monday. This investigation, it is said, is rendered necessary by the discovery of an error in the surplus account. The Secretary, it is alleged, in 1868, by an error of judgment carried the sum of $70,000 or upward, being an overestimate of premium notes, to the surplus account of the company. The exhibit for that year showed a remarkable increase in the earnings of the institution, and the policy-holders received dividends accordingly. The error was discovered the following year by the Secretary, since which he has endeavored to rectify the error without disturbing the public confidence in the company. The investigation shows that the solvency of the company will not be affected by the error of the Secretary.

LOUISIANA.

THE INVESTIGATION BY THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

HOW IT PROGRESSES—EXAMINATION OF POLITICAL AND PREJUDICED WITNESSES—CONFLICTING STATEMENTS OF ARMY OFFICERS—WHAT THE COMMITTEE SHOULD DO.

From our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 29, 1875.

The Congressional Committee sent here to investigate the affairs of Louisiana are working with remarkable assiduity and have already made considerable progress in their examination. From both political parties the gentlemen composing the committee are receiving the highest praise for the impartial way in which they conduct the inquiry, and it is evident to every one interested that they are anxious and honest in their desire to help this unfortunate people out of the many difficulties by which they are surrounded. Like all their predecessors, however, Mr. Hoar and his associates are making one fatal mistake—they waste most of their time in the examination of professional politicians. In this class of witnesses absolutely no confidence is to be placed; they are blinded to the truth by either prejudice or self-interest, and come upon the stand prepared to make a statement which shall benefit their own party and injure their opponents. Day after day is spent in listening to the stories of men of this character. A Republican Tax Collector or other parish officer comes before the Committee and swears most positively that in his district the white men are armed, organized, and desperate; that they have determined no Republican shall live among them, and that they frequently beat, and sometimes kill negroes who vote for the party now having control of the State. The office-holder gives this testimony in the presence of the all-powerful Marshal Packard, and with the keen eyes of "Casey's man" Herwig bent searchingly upon him. He cannot help feeling that his position depends to a very great extent upon the testimony which he gives, and to gain the approval of the men upon whom he depends for his bread and butter he does not scruple to color his statement in accordance with what he knows to be their desires. Following a witness of this class comes a Democrat, "dyed in the wool," "a last ditcher, Sir," "an unreconstructed reb, Sir," as he will tell you himself. He at once commences by declaring that he would not believe a Radical officeholder on oath, and would continue in this strain for half an hour were he not interrupted by Mr. Marshall, who, with a care not displayed by any of his colleagues, suppresses any attempt to introduce irrelevant testimony. The witness will then continue, stating most positively that there is no armed organization of white men in the parish under discussion; that he has heard that what is known as the Black League existed there, but that to this fact he cannot swear positively. He then goes on with a long story about the oppression of the Kellogg Government, and the patience of the long-suffering people of Louisiana, and concludes by the declaration that Democratic land-owners are the best friends the negroes have; that the black men in his parish are not interfered with or intimidated in any way, and that he knows of no white man who has been ostracized or badly treated because of his political opinion. His statement concluded, this witness is received with open arms by a number of companion "last ditchers," and with them proceeds to the next whisky shop, indulges in "a dram," and excitably denounces "Kellogg's usurpation." As I have already stated, the committee are working with great energy and application. They listen patiently day after day, night after night, to just such witnesses as those I have described, and then go to their hotel with a confused knowledge of having heard a great deal, but in reality knowing little or nothing about the true condition of affairs in Louisiana.

MILITARY WITNESSES.

Many army officers have been summoned to give testimony in the present investigation, and before the examination was opened it was confidently hoped that from this class of witnesses a great deal of valuable and reliable information could be derived. This was to some extent a mistake, however, for, like the politicians, the army officers examined have made statements in direct opposition to each other. The two most important witnesses of this class were Major Merrill and Col. Morrow, both officers of high grade and good standing in the army, and vouched for by their superiors as careful, thoughtful men, in whom the utmost confidence could be reposed. They have been in Louisiana for many months, and have had every opportunity of gaining an accurate knowledge of the condition of affairs here, yet their testimony is different in every respect. Major Merrill stated that throughout all the northern portion of Louisiana the colored men were intimidated and kept in a continual state of terror and apprehension. White Republicans were ostracized, and a free expression of opinion was denied both whites and blacks. The gentleman stated further that the men who controlled society and political opinion were leaders in the Democratic Party. They were bitterly opposed to the reconstruction acts, and the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and were determined to defeat every effort which might be made to secure the rights of the negro race. Their great aim and desire was to overthrow the Republican State Government. This they would probably accomplish, for the massacres at Colfax and Coushatta had greatly alarmed the colored people, and there was now no possibility of holding a fair, free, and full election. At present there was no government and very little law and order in the country districts. Louisiana was in a state of anarchy. In Shreveport, particularly, there was no proper administration of the laws, and the Police force was not recognized as a legal body. In his opinion the majority of the people in the locality mentioned were not law-abiding or law-fearing. Speaking of the condition of the races, Major Merrill said that the white planters very frequently broke their contracts with negroes, and in De Soto and the Red River parishes it was a common practice to overcharge negroes for supplies, and to otherwise swindle them. The colored men never voted the Democratic ticket voluntarily, because they firmly believed that the whites were opposed to the laws which gave them the rights of citizenship. This was the substance of Major Merrill's testimony. It was evident that Mr. Hoar and the other members of the committee were greatly impressed by it, and the Republican office-holders rejoiced exceedingly, believing that the committee could not fail to present a report favorable to their party. Yesterday, however, Col. Morrow was called to the stand, and gave testimony which contradicted Major Merrill's evidence in every particular. He said that he had traveled through Ouachita, Jackson, Caddo, Lincoln, and all the parishes to the mouth of the Red River, and had observed the people and inquired into their sentiments very closely. He did not believe that they were hostile to the United States Government. They were opposed to the State authorities, because they firmly believed they had been defrauded at the elections and imposed upon by a corrupt judiciary. It was true that they did not regard the black man as entitled to the positions which he sometimes occupied in this State—for instance, they objected strongly to one case, in the Parish of Natchitoches, where a jury of negroes, not one of whom could read or write, had been called upon to decide a point of law involving $180,000. The mass of the white people, however, were kind and friendly to the negroes, and expressed no desire to deprive them of any of their rights. Upon this subject he had conversed very freely with all classes of citizens, and thinking that the recent election would be carried by the Conservatives, or white men's party, he was anxious to know what the result to the colored people would be. To this end he had asked if the negroes would be oppressed should the Democrats gain control of the State. With very few exceptions, he had been told that the black men would be deprived of none of the rights now assured to them by law, and that every effort would be made to secure to them all the privileges which they now enjoyed. The people desired to live peaceably and quietly, and had no wish to interfere with the rights of any class of citizens. He did not doubt that the people would submit to and support the authority of honest Republicans, who might be chosen to office at a free and fair election. Col. Morrow continued in this strain at considerable length.

THE MEN WHO SHOULD BE CALLED UPON TO TESTIFY.

After listening to the conflicting testimony of Col. Morrow, Major Merrill, and other army officers, and the lying and prejudiced statements of professional politicians, it is perhaps not to be wondered at that Mr. Hoar and his associates are still in the dark as to the true condition of affairs in Louisiana. There seems to be no doubt that they are honest in their desire to make a fair and impartial report of the situation here. Why, then, do they waste their time in examining interested witnesses? Doubtless much information can be gained from army officers, for even though their testimony be conflicting, it is given honestly and concientiously. I am convinced, however, that both Democratic and Republican politicians in Louisiana find it very difficult to tell the truth. It is evident that the members of the committee are forming the same opinion, yet they continue day after day to listen to oft-repeated stories, told for political effect to every committee of investigation that has visited New-Orleans. There are in this State many honest, fair-minded men, natives of the North and South, who have no connection with Mr. Kellogg's Government, or with the White League. They are engaged in business in this city and other parts of the State, and would tell the truth about the difficulties here. Why are men of this class never called upon to testify? If Mr. Hoar and the other gentlemen of the committee wish to gain reliable information regarding this State, they should close their ears to politicians of both parties, and push their inquiries among the business men and the laborers of the country. Mr. Foster and his associates, particularly Mr. Phelps, of the subcommittee recently sent to New-Orleans, are unjustly denounced by Packard, Kellogg, and others for having accepted the hospitalities of Democratic citizens, and for having mixed too freely among natives of the State. No charge of this character can be brought against any member of the present committee. They have no intercourse with the people, spending all their time in such examinations as I have described, or in conversation with leaders in the two political factions. They give themselves no opportunity of judging of the sentiments of either the whites or the blacks, and as I have before stated, gain all their information through interested persons. Their conduct in this respect is greatly deplored by some of the best citizens here. Their action in every other particular, however, meets with the warmest commendation.

H. C.

ICE-BOAT REGATTA.

ANNUAL RACES OF THE NEW-HAMBURG BOAT CLUB—GOOD SPORT ON THE HUDSON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAMBURG, Saturday, Feb. 6.

Not in many years has there been such splendid ice-boating in this vicinity as now. As far as the eye can reach, north or south, old Hudson is firmly bridged with ice from thirteen to seventeen inches thick, and as smooth almost as glass. It has been a splendid day for ice-boating, and the annual races of the New-Hamburg Ice-boat Club have passed off with much enthusiasm and with the greatest success, except in the matter of time. The wind has blown in chunks all day long from the west, and therefore it was next to impossible to make fast time, though now and then some of the boats traveled at the rate of a mile a minute east, but it didn't last long. Commodore Irving Grinnell was stirring about at an early hour, and the crews of all the boats were getting their crafts in trim, as the annual regatta had been ordered on at 10:30 A. M.

The course was twelve miles in length, beginning at the club flag, which was thrown to the breeze from a high flag-staff stationed in the middle of the river off New-Hamburg dock, thence three miles north to another flag off Barnegat dock, thence back to the New-Hamburg flag, thence once more to Barnegat and return home to the flag off this place. The orders were to turn flag-stations from east to west.

THE FIRST RACE.

The Judges were Charles Hasbrouck, Charles Van Anden, and Henry M. Van Wyck, and they called on the first-class boats to appear first. The order was issued at 11 A. M., but the boats did not get into line till after 1 P. M., in consequence of being compelled to wait for the Bertie, that vessel having carried away her shrouds. At 1:15 they glided into position as follows:

Boat.	Owner.
Zero	Peter Le Roy
Flying Cloud	Irving Grinnell
Zig Zag	Jacob Le Roy
Zephyr	J. P. Lawson
Bertie	G. C. Lawson
Phantom	P. A. M. Van Wyck
Quickstep	William Le Roy

The wind was blowing a gale, and was very baffling. Zero and Zephyr were the favorites, but the result shows that favorites can be beaten in ice-boating as well as in any other kind of racing. The signal for starting was the dropping of the big flag in the middle of the river. Each boat carried three men, except the Quickstep, which had four on board. In each boat one man was stationed out on the end of the windward runner-plank to keep the boat from lifting. Every one of the men was "bundled" with heavy over-coats, mufflers, arctics, ear-tabs, and lay flat upon the boats on buffalo-robes, the runner-plank men only being compelled to brave the terrific wind and intense cold. At exactly 12:28 o'clock the big flag fell from the masthead, when the seven racers, each flying the club flag at the gaff, bore away before the wind and a magnificent start was effected. It was a splendid sight. All the boats dashed away like lightning. The wind whistled and shrieked through the rigging, the humming sound of the sharp steel runners filled the air, and myriads of particles of sharp flint ice whirled about in the wake of the novel crafts and sparkled in the sunlight like diamonds. The Zephyr had the best of the start, and she flew away like a seagull, but before the first signal station was reached her jibstay parted, and she was out of the race. In the meantime the Quickstep, which had started last, overhauled all the rest and rounded the Barnegat flag first. All turned the six-mile flag, off New Hamburg, in the following order: Quickstep, Flying Cloud, Zero, Zig Zag, Phantom, Bertie. The Quickstep kept the lead nicely, and the boats came home in the following order:

Boat.	H.	M.	S.
Quickstep	12	54	00
Flying Cloud	12	54	30
Zig Zag	12	55	00
Phantom	12	55	30
Zero	12	56	30

Coming home the Bertie's runner-plank was broken, and that put her out of the race.

When the Quickstep glided over the line she was greeted with enthusiastic cheering from the large crowd assembled to witness the race, none having believed she would come off victor. She won the first prize, a handsome silver cake-basket, gold lined; and the Flying Cloud won the second prize, a telescope.

SECOND RACE.

The next race called on was that for second-class boats, over the same course, and the same gentlemen acting as judges. The boats came into line in the following order, each boat carrying three men:

Boat.	Owner.
Magic	John E. Losee
Puff	Irving Grinnell
Whiff	Irving Grinnell
Qui Vive	Charles Le Roy

At the start the Magic was the favorite. She received a fine start, and made better time to the Barnegat flag than the first-class boats did. The Qui Vive shot right away from all of them, amid much cheering. The Puff, a cat-rigged boat, did not work well. There was too much wind for her. She would go a little way, and then spin around like a top. A jib would have prevented that. All turned the six-mile flag in the following order: Qui Vive, Magic, Whiff, Puff. Coming home the Magic and Puff were really out of the race, the Qui Vive winning the contest. She left at 1h. 30m., and reached home at 1h. 58m. and 30s. The Whiff came in next, at 2h. 15m. The first prize was a pair of silver and glass preserve dishes, and the second a handsome brass-mounted compass. While the above race was in progress, Dr. I. I. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, came upon the ice, and was delighted with the scene. Mr. Irving Grinnell, when the race was over, took him in his boat and gave him a lively ride of four or five miles. Several New-Yorkers were also present, and were given the fastest ride they ever experienced.

During the racing an ice yacht from New-Windsor was left alone, when a flaw of wind striking her she ran away, dashing into some shad poles stuck in the ice, where she fastened herself and was finally secured.

Three boats started this morning from Poughkeepsie to come here, but only one arrived safely, and that was the Hail. The Ella broke a runner plank off Milton, and had to return. The Restless was blown ashore and her occupants hurled into shallow water, but no serious damage was sustained.

On Thursday, Mr. Irving Grinnell's boat Puff raced from Low Point to New-Hamburg with the 11 o'clock train from New-York, and kept alongside of it all the way, now and then (as the wind freshened) going to the front. The passengers on the train crowded up to the car windows, and waved hats, shawls, and handkerchiefs, which salutations were responded to from the boat.

THIRD RACE.

The regatta exercises this afternoon were closed with a race between all the first-class boats of the association for the benefit of the non-active members who do not own boats. Each man was allowed to name a boat, and all started at 4:30 P. M.; in the following order:

Boat.	Backer.
Quickstep	Charles Van Anden
Zig Zag	John Losee, Sr
Bertie	William Drake
Flying Cloud	George Jackson
Phantom	A. Van Wyck
Zephyr	Charles Myers

In this race the Zephyr sailed splendidly. Although she started last she was ahead at the six-mile flag, having run that distance in fifteen minutes. The Flying Cloud was second, Bertie third, Zig Zag fourth, and Phantom last. They reached home in the following order and time:

Boat.	H.	M.	S.
Zephyr	4	59	15
Flying Cloud	5	00	30
Zig Zag	5	01	10
Bertie	5	01	15

The Phantom was so far behind, her time was not taken. The Zephyr won the first prize, a silver fruit-dish, and the Flying Cloud the second prize, a scientifically graduated thermometer.

The race for the non-active members for the second-class boats will take place some time next week.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Bishop of New-Hampshire and the Bishop of Connecticut are in Montreal.

Maj. C. C. Osborn, commandant of the Governor's Foot Guards, Connecticut, died yesterday.

It is stated that $2,000,000 worth of goods have been smuggled from Montreal into the States in a single day.

Newton Morgan, the poll tax forger, San Francisco, who was lately convicted on two indictments for felony, yesterday pleaded guilty to the remaining charges.

The Philadelphia City Controller refuses to pay the warrants of the Board of Health for street-cleaning, on the ground that the contractors failed to comply with the conditions of the contract during January.

In the Twelfth District Court, San Francisco, Judge Sharpenstein has made a decree removing City Assessor Rosener, for willful neglect of duty in office. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

The bark Rainbow cleared yesterday from Philadelphia for Yokohama, Japan, with 215,000 gallons of refined petroleum, the value of which is $40,850. This is the first cargo ever shipped from that port in that direction.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce have sent the following telegram to Senators Jones, Hager, and Sargent: "If the Hawaiian treaty exempts tropical and semi-tropical fruits from duties, it will seriously prejudice one of our most important industries."

The suspended firm of Martin, Landenberger & Co., Philadelphia, are in a position to liquidate their liabilities in the following manner: Cash, 21 per cent.; Bullock's estate dividend, 15 per cent.; making a cash dividend of 36 per cent., and railroad bonds and stocks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 64 per cent.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—A PALACE CAR SMASHED.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The morning train for Albany at 6:45 o'clock was thrown from the track by a broken rail over the State road culvert, two miles north of this city. The palace car was thrown thirty feet, and smashed to pieces. Two coaches and a baggage car left the track. There were only a few passengers on board. Some were bruised and scratched, but none seriously.

AN ICE BRIDGE OVER NIAGARA RIVER.

NIAGARA FALLS, Feb. 6.—An ice bridge now covers Niagara River below the Falls, which will remain till Spring. The ice-mountains reach nearly to the edge of the Falls, and visitors ascend to their summit for the best views. The cold weather and low water have been productive of more ice than ever known so early in the season.

ARRIVAL OF MR. BRYANT AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—William Cullen Bryant, who is to be the guest of Gov. Tilden for a few days, reached this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He was met by Mr. Pelton, the Governor's nephew, at the depot and conveyed to the Executive Mansion.

A WEALTHY CITIZEN MURDERED.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 6.—John McCormick, one of the wealthiest citizens of Mount Vernon, Ohio, was murdered in his store last night, for money. A heavy reward is offered for the murderers.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

ITALY.

A NUMBER OF AMERICANS PRESENTED TO THE POPE.

ROME, Feb. 6.—The Pope to-day received a number of Americans, including Miss Mason, who was accompanied by several ladies from Baltimore, some of the members of the family of the late Gen. Lee, and Judge Woodward, of Philadelphia. The parties were presented to the Holy Father by the Rector of the North American College.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE EDINBURGH THEATRE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

EDINBURGH, Feb. 6.—The Edinburgh Theatre was destroyed by fire to-day.

SPAIN.

THE CARLISTS ATTACK THE NATIONAL TROOPS AND ARE REPULSED WITH GREAT LOSS.

MADRID, Feb. 6.—Official dispatches have been received at the Ministry of War announcing that eight battalions of Carlists made a furious attack upon King Alfonso's troops near Oteiza, making a bayonet charge, but were repulsed with great loss. Dispatches have also been received reporting other successes by the national troops.

A decree has been issued directing military and naval officers to abstain from attending political meetings.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRETENDER.

From Our Special Correspondent.

VERA, PROVINCE OF NAVARRE, Monday, Jan. 18, 1875.

Following is a copy of the proclamation made by Don Carlos at Deva on the 6th inst. This proclamation speaks for itself, but some people might think the arguments made use of are advanced simply as an excuse for carrying on the war:

> Spaniards! The revolution which lives upon lies, in proclaiming King of Spain a Prince of my family, seeks an absurd reconciliation with monarchy and legitimacy. I represent legitimacy. I am the representative of monarchy in Spain, and because I am so I have rejected with sovereign energy the unworthy proposals which the revolutionists of Spain dared to submit to me before their dark and disloyal work was consummated. The revolutionary party has known since then that I could not be its King. As head of the august family of Bourbon in Spain I behold with deep grief the attitude assumed by my cousin Alfonso, who, with the inexperience usual at his age, seeks to become the instrument of those very men who drove him, together with his mother, out of his country amidst sarcasm and contempt. Nevertheless I do not protest. My dignity, the dignity of my army, will not allow of any other protest than that which issues with irresistible eloquence from the mouths of our cannon. The proclamation of Prince Alfonso, far from shutting against me the doors of Madrid, opens the road for the restoration of our beloved country. It is not in vain that a new act of pretorianism has struck a blow at Spanish pride. It is not in vain that my invincible volunteers are in arms. Those who were able to conquer at Eraoul, at Alpeno, at Montejurra, at Castelfoilet, at Somorostro, at Abarzuza, at Castelero, at Cardona, and at Urnieta will also be able to avert a new affront from magnanimous Spain, and a new scandal from Europe. Called upon to slay revolution in our fatherland, I will do so whether it appears clothed in the savage ferocity of the most barefaced impiety, or whether it shields itself under the cloak of hypocrisy and feigned piety. Spaniards! by our God, by our Spain, I swear to you that, faithful to my holy mission, I will bear spotless in my hands our glorious standard which symbolizes the healthiest principles which to-day are our hope, and to-morrow will be our happiness.
>
> Your King, CARLOS.
>
> HEAD-QUARTERS, DEVA, Jan. 6, 1875.

If Don Carlos and his followers hold the impression that the present Government will have but a short life, and that after that—if in the meantime he does not establish his legitimacy—the same unhappy state of affairs will exist in Spain, he has a perfect right to do so, as he is undoubtedly quite as much the legal heir to the throne as its present occupant, for if the succession law of Felipe V., the head of the present dynasty, were complied with, none of the living Spanish princes have any right to reign, as Charles IX., being born out of Spain, had no claim to the throne, and this being the case, Ferdinand VII. had no right to it either. His brothers, and Isabella, were, of course, similarly situated, and, consequently, the present King is not the legitimate heir.

Undoubtedly there are many Carlist officers who entertain almost the same sympathies for Alfonso that they do for Don Carlos, but whether they will go over to the other side after once identifying themselves with the Carlist cause, remains to be seen. Any remarks upon the sentiments entertained by the rank and file of the Carlist Army in the Basque Provinces must be left for my next letter.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The Governor has signed the following bills:

To amend the charter of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary.

To authorize the town of Gallatin, Columbia County, to exchange its bonds to Mr. Cornell, of the Rhinebeck and Connecticut Railroad.

To enable Genesee College to contract with the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary to fulfill the obligations of said college.

THE SAVANNAH RACES.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 6.—The weather to-day was fine and the track in good condition for the races. The attendance was large. The first race was a dash of two miles between Granger and Limestone. It was declared a dead heat. Time—3:44. The owners of the horses divided the money and declared they would not run another race.

The second race was three-mile heats. Jim Hinton won in two straight heats, beating Accident. Time—7:04, 6:21. The race was a poor one.

The third race was mile heats. Three started, viz.: Volcano, Denver, and Warfare. Volcano won two heats in 1:57½, 1:52¼.

The races will be continued on Monday.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—C. P. Clark, United States Commissioner at Philadelphia, has been appointed by the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims a commissioner to take the testimony of witnesses to be used in the investigation of any claims presented to that court against the United States.

MURDER BY A STEP-MOTHER.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 6.—Mrs. John Grabach, of Kearney Junction, yesterday morning killed her little step-daughter, aged four or five years, by kicking the child down and jumping upon her in a fit of anger. The woman attempted recently to poison the child, but failed.

AN ALLEGED MURDERER BAILED.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Feb. 6.—Sam Gouldstraw, arrested for the killing of Oliver Richards at Audenried, Dec. 21, 1874, in self-defense, was released last evening by Judge Dreher on a writ of habeas corpus, and gave bail in $6,000.

A CITY WITHOUT WATER.

LANCASTER, Penn., Feb. 6.—Owing to the freezing of the pumps at the City Water Works, the reservoir is entirely empty, leaving the city without water, to the great inconvenience of the factories and citizens.

EUROPEAN TOPICS.

POSSIBLE REOPENING OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE MONTENEGRO-TURKISH TROUBLES—FRACTIOUSNESS OF FOREIGNERS IN TURKEY—THE OTTOMAN POLICY OF THE PRESENT—FRENCH GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 18, 1875.

Events are now occurring upon the frontiers of Montenegro and Turkey which may lead to very serious results, and to which we must now open our eyes. The policy of England, France, and Italy has been to defend the rights of the Ottoman Empire, and it was in defense of these rights that the three nations joined Turkey in the Crimean war. Things have changed a little since that time, but still these nations have an interest in maintaining the integrity of the Turkish dominions. But the agitation which has been kept up in the Danubian Principalities has at length assumed menacing proportions, and Austria is giving signs of uneasiness. A conflict between the Servians and Montenegrins and the Turks is possible at any moment, and has indeed become extremely probable. To the honor of Turkey it must be said that the right is clearly on her side, and she has the letter of the law upon her side according to the Treaty of Paris. At the same time it cannot be said that moderation is on the side of the Montenegrins, for their attitude is offensive and their language provoking. It requires the greatest prudence on the part of the Ottoman Government in their dealings with the tributary provinces of the Empire to prevent a collision and an appeal to arms. The letters which reach us here from Bucharest and other cities are full of bitterness, and no attempt is made to disguise the objects of the present agitation. Foreseeing a speedy conflict, Prince Nicholas has recalled all the Montenegrins now abroad, even those pursuing their studies in the various universities of Europe, and it is said that Prince Milano is about to do the same thing. An attempt has just been made to sound the Austrian Government, to ascertain what its attitude would be in case of a conflict with Turkey, and the reply seems to have been that Austria would remain neutral, except in case of certain eventualities, when she would send a *corps d'armée* into Roumania for the protection of Austrians there engaged in trade. The eventuality mentioned was that the proposed war should become menacing to the Austrian frontiers.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

All these agitations and discussions have the difficulties at Podgoritza for their basis, and the world has already acknowledged that Turkey acted with the most absolute impartiality in that matter. I need scarcely say, I presume, that the quarrels there assumed a religious character without any necessity whatever, religious matters having been brought in for the purpose of embittering the agitation and keeping the quarrel alive. I have heard it said that the United States Vice Consul there has thrown himself into the midst of this quarrel with all the zeal of an ardent partisan, taking part with the Jews, to which portion of the community he himself belongs. There are many complaints here about his partiality and want of moderation; but I cannot say how much truth there is in these reports. Certainly they are not at all flattering to the man who represents the United States Government in that part of the world. At Podgoritza there was a local quarrel and a fight, in which Jew, Gentile, and Islamite took part, and some horrible outrages were committed. In the end, there was a bloody collision between the Montenegrins and the Turks. On both sides justice was charged with the punishment of the guilty parties. Turkey had her suspected subjects arrested without delay, and as Montenegro did nothing, the Porte asked that the trials should take place at the same time. No heed was paid to this request. The Turks were tried, and those found guilty were sentenced; but before executing the sentences the Porte asked that the Montenegrins should also be tried. It is only just that in the attempt to repress crime there should be absolute reciprocity, and Turkey is not too exacting in subordinating her action to that of her adversaries. But the Servians and Montenegrins try to avoid the task, and are making efforts to change a purely judicial question into a religious question, which appeals to the sympathies of the Christian world. There is something romantic in the idea of protecting Christians in this part of the world, and men who seek place and power at the hands of their fellow-citizens are very fond of this *ad captandum* plea; but as I have no favors to ask, I do not scruple to say that this is mainly bathos; that these appeals to the sympathy of the Christian world are mainly humbug; that the Christians who make them are, to a great extent, Jews engaged in trade; and that they are made in decided bad faith. There are daily incidents, showing us with what consideration the Sublime Porte treats its Christian subjects, and any case of outrage, well substantiated, receives immediate attention. Let us admit, if need be, that this is the result of interest rather than of good will, yet this does not alter the fact. But for Christians (who are principally Jews, as I have already remarked,) to ask to be relieved from taxes and other onerous charges upon Turkish subjects, and to cry out about oppression because those charges are not removed, is a thing that cannot be tolerated or excused.

OTTOMAN POLICY OF THE PRESENT.

The attitude of other nations with respect to the treatment of Christians has completely changed the policy of the Ottoman Government. If that policy does not succeed, it is because bad men have an interest in keeping up this agitation. We are already far from the Syrian massacres, and if there are occasional conflicts between the Armenians and the Turks, the Government takes great pains to calm them, and without injustice or severity, except when the criminals have been regularly condemned by the courts of law. The Ottoman Empire is undergoing a complete transformation; judicial reform is now the order of the day. European ideas have gained the upper hand, and, although there are many ills to be corrected, the nation is gradually but surely rising to the level of modern progress. It is interesting to watch the progress made by the Liberal Party, and deplorable to see the passionate course of the Montenegrins, who are not entitled to the sympathy given them—at least when they put their grievances upon religious grounds; for, be it noted, if emancipated from Turkish rule, the Christians would have a harder time of it than they have now. Doubtless many excellent missionaries will take exception to what I say, but I have long had reason to think that these worthy men are grossly imposed upon by persons calling themselves Christians, but who are not Christians, and never were.

WHAT IS CALLED PERSECUTION.

To conclude, I may give an incident to show how matters come about in the Turkish dominions. In the vicinity of Trebizonde there exists a band of people called Christians, and who are so, in fact, living in the midst of Mussulmans, under the rule of Hassan-Pasha. They are known as the Kroumlis. The Government tolerates their peculiar form of Christian worship, does not molest them or allow them to be molested, and pushes its tolerance to the point of exempting them from conscription. Of course, there had to be some reason for this special favor, and not to rouse the passions of other sects. it was put upon the ground that there was a great want of hands in this district, and that the lack of laborers made it necessary, in the common interests, to leave the Kroumlis at home. Having obtained this concession they demanded to be relieved from taxes, and a deputation was sent to Hassan-Pasha. He very promptly refused the request, and the deputation went home to make an outcry about religious persecution, and to make appeals to the Christian world for sympathy under such oppression. Some preached a revolt against constituted authority, and the Governor of Trebizonde had them arrested, and thus poured oil upon the flames. The Christian missionaries in Syria began to make complaints, and many letters were written to England and the United States. Now mark the result. Anxious to satisfy the Christian world, and learning from its diplomatic representatives abroad how this matter was misrepresented, the Ottoman Government not only remitted the taxes of the Kroumlis as they had been relieved from conscription, but to satisfy them, blamed the severity of Hassan-Pasha in not according the demand at once. I should like to know if there is another Government in the world that would have gone thus far for the sole purpose of satisfying Christianity that the day of its persecution had passed in Turkey. Of course there will be many local outrages, but we cannot blame the Ottoman Government for them so long as it deals out prompt and impartial justice to the offenders. It will be observed that I take a civil and judicial view of the question merely, but after having studied the question, I feel convinced that the Ottoman Government is trying to do its best; that the complaints principally come from Jewish traders; that a great part of our sympathy is misplaced, and that the religious zeal of the United States Vice Consul needs moderating to a certain extent. And be it remembered that all this refers to the religious troubles, and has nothing to do with the independence of Montenegro, Servia, and Roumania. We may give these people a certain kind of political sympathy, which is very cheap, but at the same time we may rest assured that the Principalities will only emancipate themselves from Ottoman rule to fall under the rule of the great Western powers.

THE TRIBUNAL DE COMMERCE.

On Saturday I took a cab and drove over to "the Palais," as the courts are here called, for the purpose of witnessing a very interesting ceremony. This was the installation of a new President of the Tribunal of Commerce, the term of M. Dagnin having expired. You have nothing like this institution, and yet it is one of the most useful in the world. It has jurisdiction over all commercial matters, and power to declare bankruptcies, and to arrange the disputes of tradesmen. The Judges of this court are all merchants who have made their fortunes, and it is an honor to which they all aspire. Every four years a certain number of prominent merchants are named as *suppléants*, or assistant judges of this court, and the President is chosen from the most prominent members of this body. President Dagnin, who went out on Saturday, is a large and successful merchant, in the salt trade, I believe, (for I only knew him as a *bouquiniste*, or amateur of finely bound books and rare first editions,) and one generally respected in the city. He has had an exceptional period of office. He assisted at the fêtes of the Shah; he addressed MacMahon when the latter affirmed the Septennate, and was made an officer of the Legion d'Honneur; he gave the brilliant fête of the Tribunal of Commerce; he received the Lord Mayor, and assisted at the inauguration of the new Opera. As he himself expressed it on Saturday, his official term had been the greatest honor of his life. With that statement I should take exception, at least to the sense in which it was used, for the greatest honor of President Dagnin's life has been his administration of justice, and the honorable and admirable manner in which he dealt with tradesmen's quarrels brought before him. He always advised compromises upon an equitable basis, and thus settled a very large number of disputes. During the past year the tribunal had to deal with 52,000 cases, and out of that number there was not one that gave rise to unfavorable reclamations. The new Palais is a very fine building, but is not yet completed. On my arrival I saw a crowd of men of magisterial aspect, in black suits and white cravats, pressing into the chamber, and on following them I managed to hear a portion of the speeches. President Dagnin was then speaking with just pride of the affairs he had helped to arrange *à l'amiable*, and then thanked his colleagues, the *agrées* and the *greffiers*, for their intelligent and devoted co-operation in the common work. Thanks to it, the Tribunal of Commerce had preserved its prestige, and responded to the wants of Parisian trade. Having concluded his speech, President Dagnin went out to meet his successor, and, taking off his robes as M. Chabert came in with his brand-new ermine, he took his seat in citizen's dress to listen to the speech of the new President. Nothing could be more curious than the sight of all these legal men in their white cravats, and I was greatly interested during my stay; but I must confess that the Magistrates did not look at all forbidding or severe, and all wore a debonair rather than a magisterial air.

STEALING A NEWSPAPER.

The *American Register* has just had an adventure which is probably unique in the history of journalism. A dishonest employe tried to steal the journal. Two editions are published, one for London and one for Paris, and the London business clerk took it into his head to appropriate the former. He got up a paper called the *American Traveller*, a *fac simile* of the *Register* in everything but this one word, and which would deceive any one when folded upon the newsstands. He copied all the advertisements, and then called upon the advertisers to read a letter from the proprietor, as he alleged, which said that the *Register* was to be withdrawn in favor of the journal he exhibited. Many of the advertisers were taken in, as this man had long been dealing with them for the *Register*. Fortunately, the plot was discovered in time. The owner of the office of the *Register*, which had been appropriated for the new paper, happened to be a newspaper man, and when the dishonest clerk was kicked out of doors he helped to expose the audacious game. The curious part of the affair is that it came very near succeeding. It is the first time I ever heard of trying to steal a newspaper.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge Ogden Hoffman, of California, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Congressman Alexander Mitchell, of Wisconsin, is at the Hoffman House.

Senator John P. Jones and wife, of Nevada, are at the St. James Hotel.

Adolph Sutro, of Nevada, and Judge John A. Campbell, of Virginia, are at the Gilsey House.

Capt. John Mirehouse, of the steam-ship City of Montreal, and Rev. Campbell Fair, of New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel.

Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse; James T. Fields, of Boston, and Mrs. Charles Calvert, of England, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Lord William Hay, of London; M. Bartholdi, French Minister at Washington; Horace White, of Chicago, and Samuel Bowles, of Springfield, Mass., are at the Brevoort House.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

SOCIAL TOPICS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE—CLOSE OF THE FASHIONABLE SEASON—DANCES, DINNERS, AND RECEPTIONS—TROUBLES IN THE TIGER'S DEN—OLD-TIME RACES AT WASHINGTON—THE SPEAKERSHIP.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5, 1875.

The return of Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris has not only gladdened her fond parents, but has produced that "sensation" which a new arrival always creates in Washington society, just as dipping a *biscuit de Rheims* into a glass of champagne produces an effervescence. Every lady has regarded it a duty to see how the English climate has agreed with the recognized "pet of the White House," and never since President Grant has occupied the White House has there been such a crowded reception as there was on Tuesday evening. All classes and conditions were there in force, and the exquisite Worth dress of the wife of a diplomat was rumpled by the merino gown of a press-girl at the Government printing office, as the two struggled at the doorway for precedence, while a Senator was elbowed back by a youth of Israelitish descent, who is generally to be seen behind a display of ready-made clothing on the avenue, looking like a gigantic spider as he invites passers-by to walk into his shop. At the White House all are equal, and with the equality there is much liberty.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

After having, by dint of squeezing and pushing, obtained places *en queue*, the visitors were swept on through the "red room," ablaze with vermilion and gas-light, into the "blue room," where the President received, the visitors being presented by District Marshal Sharpe. Near by, Gen. Babcock presented those who so desired to Mrs. Grant, at whose side stood Col. Fred Grant, with his dark-eyed bride. The greater portion of the crowd swept on, but a few tarried *en passant* to pay their respects to Mrs. Attorney General Williams and to Mrs. Secretary Fish, who sat together on a sofa. And at Mrs. Fish's other side was Mrs. Sartoris, looking rather paler and thinner than she used to before her marriage, but having the same winning ways.

Moving onward, visitors traverse the "green room," and then emerge into the famous "east room," where Mrs. John Adams used to have her laundry-maid hang out her week's wash, and where so many historical events have taken place. It is a room of beautiful proportions, measuring 100 feet in length by 40 in width, and its ceiling is 23 feet above the floor. But it has been frescoed and gilded and ornamented until its former noble simplicity has been destroyed. The decorations would be suitable for a restaurant or a gambling saloon, but they are not what should be seen at the home of a republican President. To describe the varied crowd that swept around in this vast room, keeping time to the notes of the Marine Band in the vestibule, would be like attempting to sketch the ever-varying figures presented in a kaleidoscope. Some of the ladies' toilets were in shocking bad taste, while others were charming, attracting general admiration. There were not many of the younger set in society, as they were across Lafayette square, at the Beals', enjoying a dance. To compensate for their absence there was a large attendance of "ladies *à quarante ans*, who have not been withered by time, but who have been mellowed by the passage of years. These charming dames soften the asperities of youth, and keep the younger people good-natured by the courtesy with which they listen to them and the patience with which they bear with them. There was also a good sprinking of army and navy men, and a fair array of Congressmen, some of them so dressed as to show that they were not thoroughly posted up in the requirements of respectable society.

THE LAST WEEK OF PLEASURE.

There has been a round of evening entertainments, some of them by officials and others by our citizens, who strive to be hospitable, although Congress has not done much toward providing any form of government for this unfortunate District.

The afternoon receptions—to which any one can go uninvited—have been crowded, and none more so than that of Mrs. Jones, the bride of the Nevada Senator, who had the aid of two lady friends from California. The elegant drawing-room of Senator Schurz, with its rare works of art, its books, and its flowers, is made more agreeable by the pleasant conversation of the wife and daughter of the Teutonic Senator. The houses of Senators Morrill, of Vermont; Frelinghuysen, Sherman, Windom, and Boutwell were also crowded by visitors on Thursday afternoon.

Neither has the gastronomic art been overlooked. Chief Justice Gray, of Massachusetts, who stands head and shoulders above most lawyers, has been dined and wined by Speaker Blaine, Judge Hoar, Mr. Samuel Hooper, and others less known to fame. The diplomats have also had some dinner parties during the week now drawing to a close, so that on the whole our season has been quite gay and festive.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE TIGER.

John Chamberlain, who has so audaciously opened a gambling-house in the building recently occupied by the British Legation, was verdant enough to give a dinner to a dozen "gentlemen (?) of the press." They not only enjoyed his fare and drank his wine, but nearly all of them went to their homes and wrote more or less ornate accounts of what they had seen. These have excited the indignation of decent people all over the country, some of whom have written to their friends in Congress and urged that, if existing laws are not sufficient to abolish the nuisance new ones may be enacted. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has now the subject under consideration, and it is probable that Mr. Chamberlain will soon find his occupation gone. Perhaps, as his business has not (according to common report) been good, he may not object to having his establishment closed by the officers of the law.

A NATIONAL RACE-TRACK.

By way of conciliating the good people hereabouts, Chamberlain has announced that if his gambling-house is not molested by the Police he will open a race-track next Summer. When the metropolis was first established, Mr. John Tayloe, a wealthy Virginian, who built a Winter residence here, got up a Jockey Club, which had a race-track north of the city. It was there that Eclipse, the pride of Northern turfmen, beat Sir Charles, a Virginia favorite, in the Fall of 1822. The early Presidents and leading members of Congress used to be regular attendants at the races over the National Course, and the ladies used to go in full force to wager gloves and bouquets on their favorite steeds. Occasionally there would be disputes about the acts of jockeys or some such questions, and the ride to the races would be followed by another to the dueling-ground at Bladensburg. John Randolph was a regular attendant at the races on the National Course, and many curious stories are narrated about his quarrels and his bets there.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ARENA.

While we have no race-track, and are unprovided with a rat-pit, the hall of the House has of late been an arena in which there have been some rather gladiatorial contests. Mr. Speaker has had to have all his wits about him, as Butler has sought to regain his waning popularity, and as some of the Southerners, goaded into savage speeches, have violated all rules of parliamentary courtesy. At any moment Mr. Speaker may be called upon to declare that there has been some breach of order or privilege, or that unparliamentary language has been used, or that debate is wandering from the proper channel. This enables the Speaker of the House to impress his own mind upon what transpires, and Mr. Blaine has certainly done what he could to check Butler's incendiary career, while he has afforded facilities for useful legislation. Who will be the next Speaker? is the great political conundrum here just now, and the answer most frequently heard is, Mr. Randall, of Philadelphia, although "society" prefers Mr. Fernando Wood.

THE PROPOSED TEA DUTY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From late statements in the newspapers regarding the stock of tea in the country, and the quantity afloat, it is evident that a very erroneous impression exists. The stock in the cities and towns throughout the country is very moderate.

For the past two years the market has been a declining one, and the country dealer has found it to his interest to buy sparingly. as he has always been able to duplicate his previous purchase at less money. Every day, representatives or agents of New-York and Boston houses have visited him with samples, ready to take his order, telegraph it to head-quarters at their own expense, and the same day the teas are put in transit by "Fast Freight" for the Western dealer. Is it reasonable to suppose, with such facility for supplying themselves with teas, and with a constantly declining market, that the country jobber would carry a large stock?

As to heavy stocks held on speculation anticipating a reimposition of the duty it is well known that the country generally have had no faith in the "Duty Question," and as they last year bought heavily on the same speculation and were disappointed, they have persistently resisted any advance this year, and have refused to "stock up." The same has been true in New-York. The trade have been quite evenly divided in opinion on the chances of the tax being revived, and it is well known that some of our largest houses have refused positively to enter into the speculation, and have absolutely been almost sold out of tea for the past thirty to sixty days.

The "burnt child dreads the fire," and as the trade suffered severely last year on the same speculation, they have this year moved with greatest caution, and, taken as a whole, the jobbers and dealers in the city and country never had at this season of the year less stock than at present. Where then is the stock?

In the hands of importers, and if we consult the tables prepared by the Grocers' Board of Trade on Feb. 1, we will find that according to those returns, the stock of tea is light, although the importers are the principal holders of tea, and the jobbers are generally bare of stock, having sold out on the late advance. The advance in tea, however, is not entirely due to the anticipation of the duty. That undoubtedly started the advance, but it would have taken place under any circumstances, as teas were ruling in many instances at prices lower than ever before. Many invoices of teas were selling for cents ℔ lb., gold, same as tael cost in China, showing a loss of about sixty per cent. Some invoices of teas (Oolongs) were sold at cost of freight and charges and packages, without any consideration for the tea, or at least so small as to amount to nothing. Such a condition of things could not last, and it only needed the agitation of the duty question to start the upward movement a little earlier than it would have otherwise occurred.

As regards the immense amount of tea afloat and now due, on which Government would collect no revenue, such report is simply absurd. The China season is very late this year. A "cablegram" from Shanghai, dated Feb. 3, shows the export of green tea to date was 3,700,000 pounds less than same date last season.

It takes four months for sailing vessels to come from China and Japan, and by last circulars we have the following-named vessels as having sailed, and we give cargo and due dates:

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

Name.	Sailed.	Blacks.	When due.
Anita	Oct. 6	242,360	Feb. 6
Augusto Reimers	Oct. 7	194,435	Feb. 7
Piciola	Oct. 10	243,224	Feb. 10
Helena	Oct. 31	246,842	March 2
Lathley Rich	Nov. 8	25,200	March 8
		Greens.	
Leander	Nov. 8	992,060	March 8
		Japans.	
New Republic	Nov. 1	725,906	March 1
Jessica	Nov. 10	653,767	March 10

There are other vessels in transit, but none except those given above can possibly arrive before the 1st of March, and it is not probable that the arrivals at this port will exceed 1,500,000 pounds.

If, therefore, Congress imposes the duty on arrivals after March 1, they will receive revenue on the bulk of the China crop of this season.

This would undoubtedly be an injustice to the importer who has teas afloat, and which were bought before the agitation of this question; but that we are not discussing; we only wish to contradict some very erroneous statements which have appeared in the newspapers, namely, "that we had one or two years' supply of tea in the country, and now due on steam vessels." We do not know of a single steamer coming to the United States with tea, except the regular Pacific Mail steamers running to San Francisco.

Justice to the importer would probably demand that the tax should be levied on all teas in vessels sailing after Dec. 6 or 10, as the President's recommendation was the first intimation given of a reimposition of the duty. The main opposition to the tax is from the retailers and small dealers, who would be the greatest sufferers. Their profits would be reduced one-half, but the retail price would not be changed materially. Every housekeeper knows the price did not change when the duty was taken off. The same causes will prevent any change in price when it is put on again. The "poor man's breakfast table" will be just as cheap as before, but the retailers will groan under a profit of fifteen cents instead of thirty.

If the Government must have money, there is no way in which it can be raised with less cost, be less onerous to the people, or more quickly bring returns, than by reimposing the tax on tea and coffee.

A word more as to the "immense stock" said to be in the country.

The Grocers' Board of Trade makes the stock in the hands of importers, on Feb. 1, as follows:

	Pounds.
Greens	4,323,853
Japans	2,092,644
Blacks	4,070,383
Total	10,486,880

If we take into consideration the fact that the jobbers and dealers are nearly sold out; that the arrivals within the next thirty days cannot possibly exceed 3,000,000 pounds; and that the yearly consumption of tea is between 52,000,000 and 54,000,000 pounds, the stock in the hands of importers does not look large at 10,500,000, or a little overtwo months' actual consumption. FACTS.

THE CHINESE NEW YEAR.

Among the many strange customs of the Chinese none is celebrated with more solemnity than the observance of the New Year. The Chinamen residing in this City have been keeping a general holiday and indulging in festivities during the past two days in honor of this festival, which is observed with great pomp in the Celestial Empire. Their head-quarters are at No. 12 Baxter street, where three rooms upon the first floor serve all the purposes of a club-house and a Chinese temple. Yesterday evening a representative of THE TIMES visited this establishment to ascertain how the New Year's festival was being observed, and entered into conversation with the Compradore or head manager of the club. Owing to his defective knowledge of English, very little, however, could be learned from him. In the front room the altar to the Chinese idols was erected, on which were placed offerings of fruits and vegetables, and at a small table in one corner five Chinamen were playing dominoes. Pictures of "The Great Idol Foo," "Clear-eyed Heaven King," and "Grasp Empire Heaven King" were suspended over the altar, on which four lights were burning. The members of the club dined together on Friday evening, and the celebration will be closed with an opium-smoke on Tuesday next.

THE EIGHTEENTH WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.

The Eighteenth Ward Council of Political Reform, Mr. Joseph Haight presiding, held a meeting at its headquarters, No. 200 Third avenue, last night. After the transaction of routine business, the question of teaching the German language in the public schools was discussed. A resolution was passed, declaring that the introduction of German in the public schools as a regular branch of instruction is inexpedient, on the ground that out of sixty-five children that entered the primaries not thirty reach the grammar school, and of these not five the college.

THE LADY WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

The members of the Lady Washington Reception met last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to make arrangements for the annual celebration, which is to take place on the 22d inst. at the Academy of Music. Among those present were Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Brady, Dr. Parker, Judge Brady, Dr. William Parker, Mr. John C. Mather, and Mr. L. M. Bates. Another meeting will be held in a few days, when it is expected that most of the preliminary arrangements for the reception will [illegible]

MISERLY PEOPLE.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ACCUMULATION OF WEALTH.

MISERS OF VARIOUS KINDS AND DEGREES—INHERITED MEANNESS—ANECDOTES OF NOTABLE CHARACTERS—FRENCH AND ENGLISH ECONOMY COMPARED—FEW GREAT MEN DIE RICH.

The writer of a very wise book has said that the right getting, spending, lending, borrowing, and bequeathing of money would ar[illegible] an almost perfect man.

We quote from memory, and do not recall that saving is referred to in the passage in Sir Henry Taylor's *Notes On Life*, to which we allude, but it is an important point in that which appertains to money. Just as there are many like Dr. Johnson, who, in the matter of wine, can abstain, but can't be moderate, so there are very many who cannot reach the golden mean in accumulating money. They must be profuse or niggardly. Of the two, the last is the worst.

A famous Protestant prelate has told us that "there is not a vice which more effectually contracts and deadens the feelings, which more completely makes a man's affections centre in himself, and excludes all others from partaking in them, than the desire of accumulating. When the desire has once gotten hold of the heart, it shuts out all other considerations but such as may promote its views. In its zeal for the attainment of its end it is not delicate in the choice of means. As it closes the heart, so it clouds the understanding. It cannot decide between right and wrong." There is a bitter old epitaph on a miser which runs:

> "Here lies one who lived unloved and died unlamented; who denied plenty to himself, assistance to his friends, and relief to the poor; who starved his family, oppressed his neighbors, and plagued himself, to gain what he could not enjoy; at last death, more merciful to him than he was to himself, released him from care and his family from want, and here he lies, with the muck-worm he imitated and with the dirt he loved, in fear of a resurrection, lest his heirs should have spent the money he left behind; having laid up no treasure where moth and rust do not corrupt nor thieves break through and steal."

Misers are of various kinds and degrees. A man may be a miser like old Bryant, who was robbed lately, or he may be a miser like men we could name now living in stately mansions in New-York. The man is a miser who, maintaining just so much outward appearance of wealth as he deems requisite to secure a becoming social consequence, is continually striving how he can possibly add to those accumulating millions, in which for their own sake, not on the ground of what he can do with them to make his fellow-men better and happier, he takes such intense delight.

The miserly tendency is undoubtedly inherited in many instances. "What a pity," exclaimed a little girl, when some rabbits were being fed with parsley by a number of her playmates, "to give all that nice parsley to the rabbits." It occurred presently to a bystander that the speaker was of a family notorious for meanness. It is seen in youths. "Why don't you hunt," said a young English collegian to a companion, "you like it and you've pots of money?" "Yes," said the other, "but —," and he hesitated, "the fact is [and here he jingled the gold which he always—he was twenty—carried in his pocket, for he did so love to feel the precious metals passing through his fingers,] I'm a great miser, and I love the money it costs." He grew up the soul of meanness. "I have often known," says an authority on this subject, "a spendthrift grow careful, but only in one instance have I known a niggard grow liberal." Yet there have been misers who have shown very noble qualities. The celebrated Elwes was one of these. He was a man of extraordinarily high principle, and never let his passion get the mastery of his sense of right. His whole system of life and saving was founded on pure self-denial. He would walk miles to save coach hire, and shiver rather than have a fire, and eat decayed meat to save buying fresh food. An old friend said of him, "In the pursuit of his property, or in the recovery of it, I have not in my remembrance one unkind thing that ever was done by him."

Mr. Neild, who left his property, estimated as being at least $2,500,000, to Queen Victoria, was as thorough-going a miser of the meanest type as ever existed. He never had an excuse for his niggardliness on the score of having once known want, or having been in any way educated up to parsimony. His father, having accumulated a handsome fortune as a jeweler, retired from business, bought land, became a country gentleman, and devoted himself to the benevolent object which the celebrated Howard had begun, of improving the condition of the jails. The son went to college, and had every advantage, but he was evidently a niggard born. On his property he would do nothing, and on one occasion when he was returning from his rent-audit, his appearance was so wretched that a passenger in the coach treated "the poor gentleman" to a warm drink, which he gratefully accepted. His bequest to the Queen was probably to gain notoriety, and here he was perfectly successful. A similar bequest was made in France by one Vandille, who left to his sovereign a much larger sum. His wealth was computed in 1735 to be four million dollars, and he used to boast it all came from a franc.

On the 9th of June, 1798, there died at Acton Place, near Long Melford, a village in Suffolk, England, William Jennens. His father was aide-camp to the great Duke of Marlborough, (but no relation to the Duchess, whose name was Jennings.) His grandfather was Humphrey Jennens, of Erdington Hall, in the County of Warwick, who had accumulated a colossal fortune in the metal trade at Birmingham. Mr. William Jennens formed a remarkable link between the present and the past. He was the godson of William III., and had been page to George I., yet there is an ex-Lord Chancellor in his country to-day who had attained his eighteenth year when Mr. Jennens died. Mr. Jennens never married, his habits were penurious, and his money had accumulated at his death to about two millions of pounds. The dividends on many of his stocks had not been drawn for ten years, and in his iron chest, the key of which was at last found hidden in a mortgage deed, there were bank notes of the year 1788 amounting to £19,000, and several thousand new guineas. At his town and country houses about £20,000 in cash was found. He usually kept £50,000 at his banker's "for emergencies." He died intestate; a will was found in his coat pocket, sealed, but not signed, which his confidential servant accounted for by explaining that Mr. Jennens had left his spectacles at home when he went to his solicitor's to execute the will, which he afterward forgot to do. By this document a Mr. Bacon was appointed residuary legatee, and the whole property was intended to be totally alienated from those to whom it subsequently fell. This Jennens estate is one of those to which a number of ignorant persons here and in England have set up a claim. It is difficult to account for such folly, seeing that the particulars of the devolution of his property are patent to all who would take the trouble to inquire into them.

There are a great many people who have no natural turn for parsimony, but who have it forced upon them by the hard experiences of early life, and never succeed in prosperous days in getting out of it. We can recall a notable instance of this in the case of a lady whose father, a lace merchant, got into difficulties which ended in his failure. Night after night she had sat up piecing lace together, and seeing her mother striving anxiously to keep a roof over their heads. Times changed. A millionaire relation left them each a comfortable income, and fortune, in various ways, seemed as friendly as she had once been unkind. But the old habits were too deeply rooted. Not a fire was lit in her house that she did not seem to count the sticks, and all her energies seemed to be directed to saving for those who would never need it. In real fact, she was simply gratifying herself.

Great men have rarely been greedy of money; but a more thoroughly avaricious pair never existed in this world than John, first Duke of Marlborough, and his wife Sarah. They were absolutely insatiable. Their revenue from places and pensions alone, independent of other immense sources of income, has been carefully computed at three hundred thousand dollars a year. Yet it has been truly said that those who hopelessly covet wealth, honor, and celebrity may read the life of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, with profit, and rise from the perusal resigned to fate. She describes herself as a most miserable woman, and there is every reason to believe her.

Professional men rarely are miserly in their habits, although this certainly has been a weak point with a few members of the British Bar and Bench. Notably Lord Eldon, who was undoubtedly very penurious, a habit which his wife, who never got over the recollection of the hard times which she had endured when her lord was a briefless barrister, served to intensify. In America it is the very wealthy who are the niggards. Who cannot point now to millionaires who wallow in gold, and yet seem to grudge every cent? Who are mean to their relations, their friends, their dependants, not given to hospitality but addicted to a life of sour seclusion, and no good to anybody or anything. Such men recall Swift's reflection in his sermon, "We see, my friends, what God thinks of riches by the hands in which he places them."

The French as a nation are wise and economic in money affairs, and this applies to the nations of Northern Europe. The English make money, but, as a nation, spend it more freely and less prudently than the French and Germans. Members of the peerage and landed gentry in England rarely accumulate vast sums of money, and even the late Marquis of Westminster's whole personal estate was sworn under one million five hundred thousand dollars. Their immense incomes, when not absorbed in representation, are, for the most part, spent in the improvement of their property. Scotland has of late years seen some great accumulations in successful commerce on the part of the Bairds and other houses. In Ireland, up to the time of the Guinness family achieving such immense wealth by their brewery, a personal estate sworn over three hundred thousand pounds was, we believe, not on record. The largest ever accumulated in a single lifetime prior to 1850 was probably that of Mr. Luke White, who in 1798, when the rebellion broke out and the Government was at its wit's ends for money, loaned it a million at five per cent., the loan being taken at sixty-one. Pretty good terms for Mr. White. Mr. White was indeed a financial genius never caught napping. A life so remarkably fortunate in a country so peculiarly unfortunate has a special interest. From peddling books he becomes a book-stall keeper, thence a book-seller, selling pirated editions of English works. In many an old library of Irish country-houses you will find his name on a title page. Mr. White, one of nature's gentlemen in point of manners and appearance, lived to be Member for Dublin, and to see his sons also in Parliament. His last surviving son was created a Peer of Great Britain under the title of Lord Annaly. The present Peer is his grandson, and another grandson is Lord Lieutenant of County Clare. Luke White became one of the greatest holders of real estate in Ireland. The first Sir Robert Peel, Sir Richard Arkwright, and the late Mr. Astor, presented, up to a late date, unsurpassed instances of accumulation made by individuals who started with nothing. In consequence of Peel's will it was found necessary to extend the scale of probate duties. The scale had not contemplated fortunes above a certain amount, and the man with five millions paid no more than the man with one. Railroad men can now claim the greatest personal estate ever known in England for their craft, Mr. Brassey's personalty having been sworn under six millions sterling, it being further understood that eventually it would have to be sworn under an additional sum of several millions more. Next came "dry goods," in the person of Mr. Morrison, of the firm of Morrison & Dillon, four millions. This gentleman is said to have possessed property in fifteen counties, being a far larger real estate than that of Mr. Brassey. The property left by the late James Rothschild, of Paris, was stated to be far greater than this, but we are not aware that any well-authenticated statement regarding it has been made public. The largest personalty property in England to-day is generally thought to be that of Lord Overstone, formerly Mr. Jones Lloyd. It has been rolling steadily, steadily up for many years, and he is reported to live on the interest of his interest. Had the property which Mr. Thellusson left to accumulate been permitted to do so, and not made the subject of legal proceedings, and pickings and stealings, it would have beat Overstone's, Astor's, Vanderbilt's, and Sharon's, for it would have reached the amount of one hundred and forty million pounds.

It may console some people to reflect that scarcely any men renowned in arms, arts, and song have died rich. Most of them have been quite the reverse.

THE HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.

The London *Hour* understands that within a few days a further step will be taken towards the consolidation of the British North American Provinces. It is but a few years ago since every square mile of British territory in North America outside Upper and Lower Canada, and the South-east Provinces, was the property of an association of merchants. This company, trading under the name of the Hudson's Bay Company, had despotic sway over 3,170,000 square miles, and the boundaries of its domains were: On the north, the Arctic Ocean; on the east, Russian America and the Pacific, on the south, the United States and Canada; on the west, the Atlantic. But the power of the Hudson's Bay Company has passed away. The Dominion of Canada has gradually taken its place. British Columbia and Vancouver's Island have in turn enjoyed a separate colonial existence, and entered into the confederation, and now the rest of this enormous territory is to be formally annexed, and become an integral part of the Empire. Roughly speaking, says the *Hour*, the portion of the Hudson's Bay territory now to be incorporated may be described as Rupert's Land and Labrador, comprising, with British Columbia, the three great natural divisions of British North America, the last-named including the territory situated between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific, Rupert's Land that extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Hudson Sea, and Labrador, the great peninsula stretching from the eastern shores of the Hudson Sea to the Atlantic. Of course, by far the larger portion of this enormous tract of country is barren, but on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains are magnificent forests, and in the districts surrounding Saskatchewan, English River, Cumberland, Swan River, and Red River are endless tracts of rich prairie lands, destined, no doubt, to become the homes of great agricultural communities.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

The report of the Minister of Finance, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, shows that the expenditure of France again tends to grow more rapidly than the income. The deficit, which in 1873 amounted to 209,000,000 francs, fell in 1874 to 52,000,000. The budget for the present year shows a deficit of 64,000,000, and that for 1876 a deficit of 85,500,000. The Minister has been driven by the steady resistance of the Assembly to abandon all idea of imposing new taxes. The meaning of this is that every new tax, except an income tax, is disliked by financial experts, while an income tax, though financially sound, is too unpopular to have a chance of being adopted, especially by an Assembly which knows that before long it must give account to its constituents. Cut off in this way from trying new ways of raising money, M. Bodet is trying to raise more money in the old ways. Improvements are to be effected in the mode of collection, and a stricter control is to be exercised over breweries, distilleries, and sugar refineries. By these means the Minister hopes to convert a deficit of 88,500,000 into a surplus of nearly 5,000,000. On paper this is highly satisfactory, but in practice there is reason to fear that by refusing to create new taxes the Assembly has only shifted unpopularity from its own shoulders to those of the Executive.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A THEATRE.

A shocking accident occurred at Hooley's Theatre, in Chicago, Monday night, just before the curtain rose, by which John Goodwin, a young man about twenty-four years of age, met an instant death. The orchestra had just begun playing the overture, when a deep thud was heard by the audience proceeding from behind the curtain. Several of the performers rushed upon the stage and discovered the lifeless body of a man lying upon it. He was what is called "a night hand" at the establishment. It is not known exactly how he came to fall, but the supposition is that he was asleep in the carpenter's gallery, and that when he heard the orchestra strike up he became partially awake and walked off. The gallery from which he fell is about sixty feet above the stage. He fell with such force as to break the boards through on the stage floor, and crush his head and shoulders beyond recognition. It is said that his father is a wealthy real estate dealer of Chicago, and that the boy worked at the theatre out of pure love of the employment.

RETURNED NEGROES.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Journal* reports that a great many colored people, who had gone to Mississippi under the false promise of labor-brokers or agents that they could get high prices for labor, and that lands could be bought for less than $1 per acre, have returned, sick and disgusted. Many of them had left comfortable homes in Alabama, where they had accumulated some personal property.

THE FAITHFUL ISLE.

CUBAN FESTIVITIES OVER ALFONSO'S ACCESSION.

A LONG SERIES OF FETES—THE PROCLAMATION—THE CASINO BALL—THE CIVIC PROCESSION—AN EVIL OMEN—INCIDENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1875.

The festivities in honor of Spain's new King, Alfonso XII., have been duly carried on in this city, and we may now take a rest until another set is given, to celebrate his coronation, or another change of Government. At the parade of the volunteers and firemen last Saturday morning—described in a previous letter—after the royal standard had been carried in a state carriage before the line of troops, and then placed on the platform occupied by the Ayuntamiento, the city authorities, and other corporations, civil and military, and the Captain General had waved it with a "Viva Don Alfonso XII.—Viva El Rey," numerous printed copies of the following address were distributed:

VOLUNTEERS AND FIREMEN OF HAVANA: You are about to raise the royal standard, that standard which Columbus set up on these shores, taking possession of Cuba for Spain. The reminder of our ancient glories, and the symbol to-day of the union of all Spaniards, you will keep floating over the Morro of this city as a token that Cuba shall always be Spanish and determined by the union of the army, navy, and the militia of the island to combat against the enemies of the country, and to maintain the integrity of its territory and the honor of its flag. Volunteers and firemen! Let us now celebrate the fête day of our monarch and send the expression of our loyalty to our King, Alfonso XII.

JOSE DE LA CONCHA,
Captain General of the Army, General in Chief.

The standard was withdrawn with the same ceremonies as accompanied its presentation, and carried along the line of troops, who marched by. The volunteers, firemen, and spectators dispersed for breakfast. In the evening the parks were again illuminated, and were filled with orderly crowds of people to listen to the playing of the military bands, witness the fire-works, and scan the visitors to the "Casino" Ball.

THE CASINO BALL.

The ball given by this institution was a grand affair and over five thousand persons attended, dancing being kept up till 8 o'clock in the morning. The entrance and stairway leading to the upper saloons were brilliantly lighted up by an electric light, which revealed every detail of the toilets to the curious spectators. In front of the entrance a military band of music was formed in a square, with lighted wax torches. The stairways were decorated with large glass mirrors at every turn, and flowers and palm-leaf branches concealed the balusters. The ceiling of the *salons* where the ball was given was festooned with gauze, and baskets of flowers hung between the columns. Every arrangement for the comfort of the crowd of guests had been attended to by the Casino, and no overcrowding was apparent. At 12 the Captain General arrived, to the sound of the royal march, and took his seat near the canopy which had been erected to cover the portrait of the King. Naval and military uniforms abounded, although almost every class of society was represented.

A CIVIC PROCESSION.

On Sunday the civic procession took place. At noon the statue of Isabel II. was unveiled on its former pedestal in the park bearing the same name. At the outbreak of the revolution in Spain, which changed the Government into a Republic, this statue was taken down and consigned to the "Recojidas," or female prison of Havana, and the statue of Columbus, which had graced the court of the Captain General's palace, was put in its place. But a week ago Wednesday night the statue of the immortal navigator, who "to Castilla and Leon gave a new world," as the doggerel Spanish epigraph hath it, was again removed to make way for the statue of Isabella. By 2 o'clock the different groups which were to form part of the procession had formed on the Prado and park, and shortly afterward the procession commenced its march down Obispo street to the palace. It was preceded by an escort of the Captain General's body-guard and four richly dressed and mounted men-at-arms. Next came the national flag and an escort of volunteers, followed by representatives of the different provinces of Spain attired in national costumes, carrying banners and attended by committees from the Casinos of Havana, Guanabacoa, &c. Huge maskers in guise of giants, and dwarfs, formed part of the procession; Aragonese, dancing their national dances and waving flowery wands, came next; then followed a representation of the Battery del Portillo, with the Maid of Saragossa, Augustina; the Province of Cuba was represented by a field of cane and an imitation sugar mill and train on a large wagon, followed by another representing the tobacco and agricultural industry of the island, with corresponding fruits and implements, and escorted by a number of mounted "guajiros," the countrymen of Cuba, with their peculiar silver-mounted "machetes," Panama hats, colored handkerchiefs around their necks, and several with game-cocks under their arms. These personages preceded a number of men on foot, playing on "tiples" and "bandurrias," guitar-like instruments, and singing the peculiar country "coplas" and "decimas;" Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands were represented by a group of Indians, with bows and arrows, and stalwart, black-bearded "guachos," the primitive inhabitants of the Philippines, with long staffs, and dressed in sheep-skins; the Provinces of the Castilias, Leon, and Estremadura, deputized a number of mounted knights in the glittering armor of the Middle Ages and with heraldic shields; groups of Asturians, in their picturesque costumes, arm-in-arm, with their "gaitas," or bagpipes; horsemen representing Pelayo and Davila, famous Spanish warriors, followed; natives of Viscaya, Guipuzcoa, Alava, and Navarra, were led by four stout horsemen, representing the ancient defenders of Spain, and then came a group of men in peasant costume, with the huge drum always beaten in village festivities, and then again was a car containing the historic tree of Guernica, under the branches of which were seated four young ladies to represent the provinces. Andalusia, Valencia, and Murcia also figured in the procession. A number of finely-mounted horsemen carried national banners and were followed by groups in the Andalusian costume and singing their Southern songs. Cataluña and the Balearic Isles had their national costumes in view; a party of sailors, with the portrait of Mendez Nuñez, represented Galicia, and a number of "gallegos," playing on castanets and dancing, were next seen, with horsemen in armor, committees of gentlemen in evening costume, and the state coach of the Captain General, in which, under a canopy, was placed the portrait of Alfonso. It was noticed by some that the gilt crown on the top of the canopy had become loose and tottering from rough shaking over the cobble-stones of Havana, and later in the day it fell off—a fatal omen. A squad of soldiers and the usual crowd of distinguished citizens inseparable from every procession of the kind brought up the rear.

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS.

During the day a boat-race took place in the bay. The greased poles in front of the Casino and the Captain of the Port's office were well patronized, and the attempts to reach the top afforded considerable amusement. One poor fellow missed his hold when near the top, and came down "by the run," receiving severe internal injuries. To sum up, the festivities in honor of Alfonso passed off in a sufficiently orderly manner, but the lack of real feeling and enthusiasm was apparent, and one could easily imagine that the same honor would have been shown to Don Carlos or any other pretender to the Spanish throne. Notwithstanding the great expectations entertained on account of the accession of Alfonso, which was supposed to bear directly upon the interests of this island, none have thus far been realized. Gold declined for a few days, but is now again quoted at between 115 and 120 per cent.

SMALL-POX ON LONG ISLAND.

Mrs. Donahue, of Eighth street, Hunter's Point, found a man lying in her doorway on Friday night, apparently in an insensible condition. She had him brought into the house and placed in a bed, and next morning he was discovered to be suffering from malignant small-pox. He gave his name as James O'Brien, and says he resides in New-York. It appears that the man had wandered from New-York, and overcome with fatigue and sickness had fallen where discovered. A case of small-pox has broken out in the depot of the Flushing and North Side Railroad, at Woodside. The company have hired the building opposite for the accommodation of passengers, and the depot has been closed by order of Dr. Zink. A case of small-pox has also been discovered in the house of John Woodrich, on Second avenue, College Point. Dr. [illegible] has the case in hand.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

WAITING.

Waiting! For what? Shall I ever know?
Or, shall the new years creep drowsily by
Till my death-day comes; shall I never know why
I was born, and must live out my life of woe!

Is the whole of my lifetime merely a pause
'Twixt my birth that was, and my death to be?
Must I always follow, and never be free?
Am I only effect? Can I never be cause!

Or am I but a link of the weariful chain
Of life, and the sequence of things gone by?
I am forced to live, for I cannot die,
But my life is empty and all in vain.

Yet sometimes I hear my spirit, elate
At the thought of the glorious deeds to be done,
Cry: "Strike! 'Tis the time!" But, in answer, one—
Shall I ever know who?—whispers: "Silence! Wait!"

It cannot be Hope, for her voice is sweet;
It is not Despair, for I know her well:
'Tis like the ceaseless drone of a knell,
And wearies the heart with monotonous beat.

Shall another voice ever whisper to me:
"Awake! 'Tis the hour! Go forward and fight!
Thy probation is ended, and impotent night
Has burst into day!" So shall set me free!

I know not, I know not; this only I dread,
That, ere that voice shall proclaim that hour,
Not only the will may be lost, but the power,
And I may be cold with the nameless dead.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TWO TRIPS OF THE MERLIN.

BY MRS. JOHN SHERWOOD.

Our Merlin was no enchanter—a tubby propeller, built for bad weather, gifted with every kind of disagreeable sideways shake, quiver, and dip. As it went screwing through the yeasty waves of the Atlantic, the Merlin was safe, and that was all.

The galley was aft; the cookery largely flavored with onions; the breezes bore each greasy and aromatic flavor into our already surcharged systems. Imagine, then, what it was to awake from the miserable sleep of sea-sick exhaustion to realize that the ship pitched no more, and to see through the open port-hole Bermuda rising from the sea!

Bermuda is so small, so pretty, so clean, so bright, so tropical, that it at first suggests scene-painting. Those of us who are old enough to remember the Ravels, with their neat and careful belongings, expect to see "Jocko, the Brazilian Ape," jump from behind one of those pretty white and yellow houses. All of these houses are cut from the coral rock of the island. All the roofs are left in their white marble purity to catch the too infrequent rain-drops. The shrubs that ornament the grounds are the orange tree and oleander, the latter growing to a height unusual in our tallest lilacs, and laden with the beautiful rose-colored flowers. The cedar is the useful, familiar tree, so that even the cart-wheels and chips of Bermuda have the literary odor of lead-pencils. Taine would call it a saturnalia of color. So it is, and of sweet perfumes, too. The water is turquois blue. The geraniums and roses grow wild. We wonder in our exploring drive why the world has so little emphasized so blissful a spot.

And we wonder anew as we look on the little group of islands in their whirpools of rushing foam, at that omniscience which, long ago called them the "*Still vexed Bermoothes.*"

We spend the last hour of our alloted day of quiet in a walk to the fort to see the Fifty-sixth Regiment, in England's proudest scarlet, going through the evening parade, The officer in command, with his legs very wide apart, looked so powerful that we wondered he did not stride over to America immediately and take us at once, but we forgave him as his superb band played an evening hymn, that familiar one to which we sing,

"While Thee I seek, protecting power,"

in country churches. Then my next neighbor told me that it was Sunday, a fact which I had forgotten. Sea-sickness destroys chronology, and the New-Englander to whom the sound of church-going bells had been music from childhood, learned for the first time that England's Sabbath does not travel round the world as England's drum-beat does.

But the incense of praise went up from the spicy island just as well as if I had remembered man's participation in the rite.

That night we were tossing on the wildest waves, and came near running on the sunken rocks. But for a friendly Pharos these reminiscences would be in another Atlantic than this. Out we put to sea for safety. But another day found us in smoother seas. The Gulf Stream embraced us, and we came on deck new creatures, prepared to notice our fellow-passengers, and to form those sudden and peculiar intimacies which a ship's narrow boundaries induce.

There were some planters going home from a Summer in the "States," excellent and rather patriarchal people, such characters as one notices and loves in people who spend much time in rather lonely homes; Philadelphia Quakers going down for health and recreation, with their books of botany and geology in their laps—Charles Kingsley had not then opened the tropics; then a sad freight of invalids, with the red flag in their cheeks, going down to the great physician the sun, some to be cured, some to gain a few hours of respite, some to lay their weary frames under the palm, instead of under those mighty pines where consumption is born.

Two young men, evidently of this company, attracted our attention early. One was a tall, angular, rather reddish Scotchman, bearing the unmistakable name of Angus Macdonald; the other was an equally tall and very handsome American, who wrote himself G. W. Smith. "G. W.," as he was always called, grew to be so much to us afterward that I can hardly remember when I did not know him; but I am sure his singular beauty at first attracted every one's attention. Though from the "State of Maine," and not from its polished centres, but rather from its most remote and rustic farm lands, G. W. had the dark, almost Spanish, beauty of a Southron. His speech was of the most condign Yankee, and he was as ignorant as a cow. How, with our excellent common-school system of small yellow school-houses, G. W. had continued to be so ignorant, no one has ever found out. By what extraordinary combinations of ancestry his beauty came about is equally a matter of speculation; both must be referred to that universal, all-comprehending Yankee nation, which can do anything. G. W.'s nose and chin were those of the Antinous; the arch of his white teeth was simply perfect; his mouth, so sweet and so well formed that it melted even the masculine heart, and his dark brown, clear complexion, lighted up, alas! by a baleful hectic, was set off by soft, black, slightly curling hair, than which that of Byron, over which Lady Caroline Lamb shed tears when she was dying, was not more beautiful. G. W.'s voice was equally beautiful with the rest of him, and it made even his Yankee drawl and dreadful inaccuracies delicious.

Dear Aunt Smith, his old mother, was with him, and it was pathetic to see the love between them. G. W.'s most killing smile and most melting expression of eye were reserved for her. Aunt Smith wore a brown stuff gown, without a collar, and, being of a stout and jolly constitution, she perpetually, as she laughed, burst off some of the buttons which nominally held it together, supplying their places imperfectly with pins, so she looked before the end of the voyage like a bale of cotton which had exuded. Aunt Smith had evidently advanced boldly to Time, defying him to do his worst, and, to do the old gentleman justice, I think he had succeeded.

"G. W.," said she, "is the last of my nine children—the brightest boys and girls ever you see—and he hez been a tendin' store since he growed up, and now he hez just took to coughin', like all the rest of 'em. The doctor he said he thought I might save him ef I took him in time, so I am a-goin' to try a warm climate." heaving a deep sigh as she thought of the eight graves which lay behind her.

The Scotch mamma, Mrs. Macdonald, was an elegant, polished, stiff Edinburgh lady, with gray curls systematically arranged on either side her face in flues. Perhaps a touch of the hare's foot on her cheeks lighted up a pair of still brilliant eyes. I think she was the only person on that ship who cared for appearances.

G. W., who seemed to be the universal Columbus of our crew, would dive down into the cabin and bring up beverages for the sea-sick, oranges and fruits stowed in at Bermuda, and many and various means and appliances for the relief of ennui.

Finally he seemed to have struck on a pearl bed of pretty girls, for he appeared with Jessie Macdonald, a neat, sweet Scotch girl, evidently sister to Angus, and daughter to the elaborately dressed elderly lady. Jessie was somewhat auburn, not too much so, complexion exquisite, figure neat, formal, inexpressive. You felt quite certain that for many years a well-born, well-conditioned Scotch gentleman had married a Mrs. Macdonald, and the result had been naturally Jessie. She was the embodiment of respectability, conventionality, and good breeding.

But, oh! what did G. W. bring on deck the next day? Where did he find that unusual, contradictory, splendid beauty, with her light hair and her black eyes? We called her the Orange-blossom, from her creamy complexion, until we found that her name was Dagmar Kjaar, which assemblage of consonants revealed itself on the list of passengers.

"A Danish West Indian girl who has been sent to Europe for her education," said a planter from Santa Cruz for our edification.

Her whole movement was so tropical, slow, and full of grace and languor, that it was evident that climate had mastered blood and lineage in Dagmar's case. Her figure had the sudden curves and small waist of the Creole women, her light *crêpe* hair blew in the wind back from a romantic dreamy face, lighted up by the most splendid pair of black eyes that ever looked out of even an Italian face. There was no color in this extraordinary face but a pair of red lips, a slice of pomegranate with cocoanut teeth behind. Her hands were models, and her little foot had an American slenderness with a Spanish instep. We regarded ourselves as very lucky, on that dreadful old Merlin, to have two such beauties to look at as Dagmar and G. W. As the Scotch and Yankee family seemed to be acquainted, it did not take the indefatigable Smith long to bring Dagmar (Heaven knows how he knew her!) and Jessie together. Two young girls float toward each other by mutual attraction sometimes, and these different types seemed to agree very well. We had thought Jessie pretty until Dagmar came on deck, but when Dagmar threw her lithe arms across Jessie's stiff, formal little lap, she looked like some overpowering radiant white rose, and Jessie like the trellis which supported it. We had plenty of time to note these particulars, for the second day out we broke down, and lay three days prone on a dead sea, like the Ancient Mariner, until the engineer could repair the screw.

Angus, whom I am happy to say, was *not* handsome, but only a well-educated and practical young Scotch gentleman, helped with his books and his talk to alleviate the ennui of this occasion. The four young people did some flirting of course, and would have done more but for a confusion of tongues. Dagmar could speak very little English. Angus had been educated, like many young Scotchmen, at a German university, and so he and she floated into a Teutonic talk, while G. W. and Jessie kept up the Anglo-Saxon. But whether from coquetry, or from a sense of his great beauty, for like loves like, Dagmar picked up what English she could, and swept G. W. into the maelstrom of her fascinations. It was a combination of the oddest! this splendid creature, garnished with all the graces of foreign training, and this rustic Adonis, redolent of the forest. Fortunately Dagmar did not know the "American" language.

We told all our old stories, ate much and often, and expired of tediousness, when there arose on the horizon an undisguised blessing in the form of a story-teller, a clever lawyer from Canada, who really saved our lives. Mr. Brookside had so many romantic legends of Canadians, Indians, and French, that we once or twice began to fear that the facts had given out, and that he was drawing on that bottomless sea, the imagination, but I think he had an unusual repertoire.

"What do you think I am going to the West Indies for?" said Mr. Brookside, "a most romantic story!"

"Oh! do begin at the beginning and tell the whole of it," said a dozen weary voices.

"Well, fifteen years ago, at a hotel in Montreal, I was waited on by a young mulatto named Hugo Cedersträhle. He was a clever boy, came from St. Thomas, he said, and his noble Danish name betrayed the fact that he had had a Danish father. I got very much interested in him, as he was uncommonly shrewd and faithful at the same time, an unusual combination. I was sorry, when he came to me and told me that he was going off to sea, to try his fortune in another way; but these islanders are all amphibious—they cannot live long on land.

So Hugo disappeared, nor did I hear from him for many a long day. Indeed, I should have forgotten him entirely but for the fact that I got a letter from him from San Francisco, telling me that he had floated in there, just before the first discovery of the gold; that he had opened a hotel, and was making money.

Even this fact would have disappeared from my memory but that he asked me a strange legal question, something about his will, and for some advice, which was peculiar, and I was obliged to answer his letter.

Last year a gentleman, whom I will call Mr. Clarke, called upon me in my office in Montreal, and told me that Hugo Cedershähle was dead; that he had left an immense estate in California, which would lapse to the State, if his heirs could not be found to claim it, and that, in fact, it would soon be all lost, dissipated and swallowed up, if some one did not take care of it.

This gentleman proposed to buy it of the heirs, if a price could be fixed upon, and engaged me to go to the West Indies to pick up these heirs, and to pay them off.

Three times have I been over these seas on this errand; this is my fourth. I have chased the heirs of Cedersträhle through St. Kitts, Santa Cruz, Barbados, and Porto Rico, and I have found them all save one; a sister of his, evades me still. You see these Danish mixed families were unfortunately too common. No register marks the birth or death of these half-castes. I have not yet found a trace of Sophia Cedersträhle.

You should have seen the astonishment of these people when I paid them great sums in gold; for rights they never dreamed of possessing. In fact, one of Hugo's brothers-in-law almost fell off his three-legged stool when I poured out my bags of gold for his miserable signature. He thought I was the old gentleman himself, and that I had come for his soul! I should not have been willing to pay half as much for that as I did for his release."

"And your client?" said one of his hearers.

"Will be very rich," said Mr. Brookside. "Very rich if he can get this estate settled, and enter into possession of Cedersträhle lands."

The next day, either from jealousy of Dagmar's undisguised preference for "G. W." or pure disease, Angus had a very serious relapse. The usual suffering of impeded breathing and coughing was succeeded by distressing nervousness and sleeplessness. Mrs. Macdonald and Jessie vanished from the deck, and we heard of nothing but bad news from the Doctor.

Jessie finally came on deck with red eyes, and sat down by Dagmar with a weary and depressed air.

Dagmar stopped flirting with "G. W." and listened earnestly to Jessie's account of Angus and his suffering.

"If he could only sleep!" said Jessie. Dagmar looked long and earnestly out to sea. She seemed to be recalling something which she had forgotten, something which she had left behind, some dream, some far off and impalpable thing.

Suddenly taking Jessie by the arm, she said: "I have the magnetic hand. I can make him sleep. Take me to him!"

And the two girls descended to the cabin together. An hour after, when we descended to the long-anticipated dinner, we saw Angus lying on one of the sofas, his head in his mother's lap, Jessie at his feet, while Dagmar sat before him waving her white hands before and over his face.

He was breathing freely, and sleeping quietly.

"Extraordinary," said the Doctor; "however, he who brings sleep brings healing; I don't care how irregularly it is done, so that it *is* done."

Of course this incident in the enforced idleness of ship-board was much talked of and of great interest. Dagmar grew in our esteem as we saw Angus grow better. When did she grow in his?

We talked with Madame Adèle, Dagmar's governess, of her beautiful pupil and her extraordinary gifts.

"She has always been a clairvoyante and magnetizer from a child, said Madame Adèle, "She can move pianos and tables; she also has very imperfect health, which is perhaps the reason; it exhausts her to manifest this power; I do not like to have her do it. She thinks she can tell the future, and read one's destiny, but she cannot do that," said the practical Frenchwoman. "She can, when *en rapport*, sometimes read what is passing in the mind of another, but I do not like to have her try."

However, this was too much for us; we all went with extended hands to the new sibyl. She had all the dexterous tricks with cards, all the knowledge of the lines of the hands, all the lingo of the secret science at her tongue's end. She could perform that experiment, since become so common, of reading letters by holding them in the palms of the hands, and could make a name in scarlet letters write itself on her arm.

"Tell me when the screw will be mended and when we shall start, Miss Dagmar," said George Washington Smith, who did not enjoy the sudden popularity of his beautiful orange blossom.

But Dagmar would give no information about the screw; that was too near at hand, too palpable for her spiritual insight; but she continued to be a good physician to Angus, and repeated over his too happy face her mysterious and sleep-compelling passes.

Mr. Brookside, the lawyer, was haughtily incredulous. He ridiculed us most heartily.

"Angus," said he, "was quite ready to fall asleep when Miss Dagmar came to wave her pretty hands over him. He would not have slept so serenely had he seen her ministering to "G. W." As to your letters and your fortunes, you ladies had told her everything you knew yourselves!"

Dagmar had spiritual insight and womanly tact enough to soon find out that Mr. Brookside was an unbeliever, so she attacked the enemy at once.

"Will you let me tell your fortune?" said she, in her sweetest voice and best French.

"Certainly, Miss Dagmar. Give me a pretty wife and plenty of money," said Mr. Brookside.

"You have a wife," said Dagmar, attentively reading the lawyer's hand, "and you have plenty of money. You have twenty thousand dollars with you, and you are going to seek for some one to whom to give it."

Mr. Brookside got up angrily and walked away.

"You are quite out in your prophecy, Miss Dagmar," said he.

"I can tell you more—much more—if you wish to hear it. Nay, I can help you in your search," said she.

Mr. Brookside was very angry; he was unusually disturbed.

"I see nothing queer in it. She overheard your story the other evening," said a practical looker-on.

"No, she could not have done that; besides, she understands English very imperfectly. How did she know the exact—pshaw! it is all folly!" said Mr. Brookside.

Mrs. Macdonald, with her Scotch belief in the Banshee, or whatever his name is, and her second sight, and the cloud of witnesses who have ever testified to the miraculous in the haunted air of Scotland, accepted Dagmar's supernatural powers without blenching. Aunt Smith, too, was very much moved and pleased with them. She commenced telling her dreams and early superstitions, and mixed up science and astrology and fortune-telling. "G. W." did not enjoy them so much. There was something practical and commonplace about the Yankee Antinous; beautiful people are seldom imaginative—Dagmar was an exception.

At last the wounded screw was mended, and we, like the whipped dog in the fable, "began to go."

In time we arrived at the triangular town of St. Thomas, and the intimacies of ship-board dropped from us in a moment. Taken up with selfish emotions and cares, and filled with the uncertainties of a new scene, we saw without much regret the little schooners which were waiting for our steamer take our various planter friends toward Porto Rico, Barbados, St. Kitts, or Santa Cruz. We, after a week at St. Thomas, were bound for the latter island

Every nationality is represented at the excellent hotel at St. Thomas, and the Danish fort at the top of the hill keeps in order a polyglot multitude. St. Thomas was then innocent of American abortive purchases. It had been clear of hurricanes and tornadoes and earthquakes for some time. I was less interested in its political history than I was in the fact that a man was cutting fragrant grass just beneath my window, and that in dying it sent up the most delicious odor. The first veritable palm tree of my experience was tossing its long arms like a Dryad in distress before my sea-weary eyes. The surprise and delight of the tropics can come but once in a lifetime; it is too exquisite.

The commonplace but still imperative necessity of getting out a muslin dress on the 16th of December came in to modify the transports of the Northern mind, which was again nearly upset by the splendid bouquet brought up by the colored housekeeper. The natural search in its fragrant depths for an orange blossom with which to compliment the "bridal of the earth and sky," by pining it in my hair, recalled to my mind our interesting sibyl, Dagmar.

As a Dane she should stop at the Danish islands of St. Thomas or Santa Cruz, so we determined to inquire for her, and to see her again.

That evening, Venus, delicious planet, hung down from the dark blue sky by an invisible thread. She seemed so near in that clear, warm atmosphere that she especially belonged to us. We walked up around by the fort, and saw the palms throw a gentle shadow from her light.

St. Thomas was amusing and gay. We met an unctuous and chocolate-colored priest, who had been to Rome to be made a Cardinal that he might consecrate the Emperor of San Domingo, Soulouque. The gorgeous false jewelry of this Empire was shown us. I dare say the Count of Pistache and the Duc de Limonade were of his suite. Like Belshazzar,

"A thousand dark nobles all ate at his board."

And they ate poor Soulouque out of house and home. Pretty Creole women, with their planter husbands, were waiting for the European steamers. A dark-browed monk, in the humblest dress of his order, sat by our side, and, eating only salads, talked not at all like an anchorite.

A French negro cook (greatest of all gastronomical combinations) presided over our viands, and the servants were always amably persuading us to overeat ourselves. The meats and vegetables discussed, then came the fruits, the maumee and the mango, the banana and the sapondilla; also the soursop, outwardly a pineapple, but within a ravening wolf, flavored with strawberry.

Such are the mingled joys and sorrows of a tropical meal.

Perhaps indigestion impaired our memories, our sense of the æsthetic; at any rate, we forgot Dagmar for a few days.

When we came to ask for her we found Kjaar so common a name that we might as well have said Brown, Jones, Robinson, Carter, Clark, or Harris.

The schooner Vigilant, Captain Higgins, carried us to Santa Cruz before we found out the whereabouts of Dagmar. By this time we were ungratefully weary of sunshine, and welcomed the marble courts of our friend, whose guests we were to be. A gorgeous tree, with bright scarlet blossoms, looked in at the jealously-curtained veranda, little green lizards poised on the hanging water-jars as if molded there by Palissy the Potter. Fragrant flowers perfumed the air; heat, heat everywhere, but luxuriant appliances with which to meet it. Cool little beds, but with a linen sheet for garniture; mosquito nets alone between you and the vampyres of a tropical night, for not, in all these islands, is there a pane of glass or a window-blind—only great board shutters to keep off the hurricane when he comes.

Christmas was at hand, and every evening we heard the organ playing in the Catholic church. The pale young Spanish priest went in and out with his acolytes behind him. We were in snug ecclesiastical quarters ourselves with the English Rector, most faithful, most untiring of men. Half of his parish were black people. As I saw them fill the galleries, in their white dresses and colored turbans, I thought of Tintoretto. It was like one of his crowded masses of color.

We kept Pilgrim Day, the 22d of December, most religiously. "Dejeuner à la fourchette" at eleven. The Danes eat at this meal caviar, cheese, dried fish, and drink wine, liqueurs, cherry brandy, and ale. Our host respected our unseasoned palates, and gave us tea and coffee, chickens, or red mullets, fresh as those which Milo found at Marseilles.

We lounge through the hot day, and the gentlemen whistle to the lizards, who have a musical ear. They come in troops to hear airs from "La Gazza Ladra," with their yellow throats hanging down in eager listening attitude. At four we drive to meet the sea breeze, and at seven we dine in the open veranda and look into the tropical garden by moonlight. At the end of this luxurious meal we remember the five kernels of corn and Plymouth Rock.

Truly, cold is the mother of resolution. Had we happened to have a principle I doubt if we could have died for it with the thermometer at 88°.

On Christmas morning I went at six o'clock to see the Rector administer the communion to seven hundred negroes of all shades of color. The solemnity and sweetness with which he welcomes these humblest of visitors to the most bountiful of tables has something Oriental in it. The pillars are wreathed with palm; so I think, may have looked a church at Jerusalem.

At eleven o'clock, at the regular service for the white people, I look for Dagmar, but do not find her yet. My Rector has promised me almost that if she is in Santa Cruz she will be at morning service. It is the great place to meet one's friends in a quiet, secluded society like this.

Coming out of church the lepers hold out horribly mutilated hands to us, and ask for alms. Truly this splendid tropical sun casts terrible shadows.

In the evening of Christmas Day we go to a grand dinner. How pretty the toasts are: "All our friends. God bless them." "The roof." "Our absent children," and the Danish word, "Welbekomer." Then the ladies troop off to the balcony.

I describe Dagmar and ask for her, but no. No one has seen the beautiful Danish girl.

The Rector, in administering his various rites to his colored population, calls them up by the name of the estates as "Louisa, Estate Diamond and Ruby; Cæsar, Estate Happy Hope," &c. This puzzles us, as we have read that Governor Van Scholten had freed all the slaves three years before. But it seems that a system of voluntary slavery exists, or at least apprenticeship, and they are all glad to be hired by their old masters, for slavery had been kindly on this gentle island for many years. As we saw the blacks they seemed to be the most prosperous and most contented of the inhabitants, and, although a sudden emancipation had brought a few days of disturbance and revolt, the blacks were devotional, quiet, industrious, and obedient.

The planters were, however, deeply dissatisfied and poor, a sort of mild despair was the fashionable feeling among the Santa Cruzians. They declared that the negroes did no work, and that crops were not what they had been, that it never rained on the island—the constant unfailing grumble of an agricultural people. Some of the planters had the unwisdom to keep their broken looking-glasses and furniture, evidences of the negro emancipation riots. The French people are wiser. When the tiger is unchained they fight him, but after he has taken one of his rounds, they carefully obliterate the blood stains.

We got to know many Danes in our Santa Cruz experience, and our card-basket overflowed with such names as Lunitz, Ahrens, Aajack, Bahnaberg, Stridison Strarrup, Hjaadmaal, and Woiaert. We began to despise any name without a plurality of consonants. We knew many Kjaars, but heard nothing of Dagmar. She had floated away, like down the of the dandelion, on some soft Summer breeze, and the coarse pursuit of man followed her not. Accident proved our friend at last, as accident always does. Give up your vain pursuit, and your well-conducted search. Reason will never give you the thread to the labyrinth, but some stumble of your foot, some odd and perfectly absurd and preposterous combination of events will unearth the diamond at your feet.

We had remained at Bassin, the eastern end of the island, while our Scotch and Yankee friends, the Macdonalds and Smiths, had taken up their abode at West End. There was great rivalry between these two settlements. Both seemed charming enough to us, there was perhaps more movement and gayety at Bassin, which was the larger town of the two. As it was a long drive between the two places, we determined, after an exchange of visits, to meet each other at Bulasminda.

Now Bulasminda, the deserted Summer palace of the departed Governor, Von Scholten, who had freed the slaves, was simply the most delicious spot on the island. Like many a villa on the Lake of Como, or near Baden-Baden, it was perfect—and empty. It is a part of the sarcasm of destiny that pleasant houses are sure to be empty while disagreeable houses are always full. Bulasminda was the Miramar of Santa Cruz. It stands on top of a sugar-loaf hill, which rises some six hundred feet above the level fields, which lie in rich cultivation at its feet. In the window still rested Governor Von Scholten's telescope, with which he could sweep an illimitable sea. Those seas where Columbus, old and poor and disappointed, paused, dropped anchor, and called these the Virgin Islands. Where the Dutch paused for a decade, and then decided that "Eastern" was more profitable than "Western Ind.;" where the "oath of British commerce" has resounded, off and on, before the Danes appropriated the often-deserted harbor of St. Thomas.

Von Scholten, if he were of a poetic turn of mind, might have seen, also, in his mind's eye, the fleets flying before the ever-blowing easterly trade-wind of Sir Francis Drake, and under this dazzling azure, this unblinking sun of the tropics, what bold buccaneers have sailed, what wild and lawless deeds have been done, what terrible cruelty, what innocent blood has stained these holiday-looking waters. Captain French, alias Black-Beard, notorious old pirate, has left his tower at St. Thomas, and his legends to all mankind. The Captain, like many a tyrant, was a dandy. His picture remains to praise him—a ferocious dandy, with horse-pistols and dirks freely disposed about his person, and his voluminous hair and beard done up in little curls, each tied with a red ribbon, and a burning match stuck in each. Such a brilliant man was, of course, irresistible to women. He had fourteen wives, all of whom survived him. Reversing the fable of Bluebeard, they had the melancholy pleasure of seeing the head which they must have caressed with some nervousness finally dangling from a ship's bow.

He haunts these seas, they say, and Capt. Kidd, "as he sailed, as he sailed," doubtless haunts them too.

But we commonplace observers, in looking through Von Scholten's telescope, saw only some lazy sails and a few flags, the "Dannebrog," or Danish flag, conspicuous, and that very one of which Drake, the poet—not Drake, the pirate—sang so bravely.

Santa Cruz, with its serene, map-like surface, lies at the feet of Bulasminda.* Palm-trees in long lines look like rows of umbrellas. They are not, after all, half as beautiful as elms. "Pearl," "Diamond and Ruby," "Mon Bijou," such are the romantic titles of the estates. The servants of the late Governor kept open Bulasminda as a sort of show-place at that time, and gave us a comfortable lunch. We were glad to see both Angus and G. W. looking so well. Jessie seemed to have expanded a little in the soft tropical air. Mrs. Macdonald was stiff and grand in a moire antique, while dear Aunt Smith, dressed by a Maine almanac, received us with a cannonade of buttons, and disported herself amid her new surroundings like an unwieldy porpoise.

The lawyer, Mr. Brookside, told us of his experiences, and of the fruitless search for Sophia Cedersträhle.

"You remember our handsome Danish friend, with her supposed clairvoyance?" said he.

"Oh yes; any news of Dagmar?"

"No, the curious fact remains. She guessed right about my gold. I had twenty thousand dollars in gold with me to pay to Sophia Cedersträhle. If I do not find her I shall pay it to the other heirs."

Just at this moment a startling accident occurred at the table.

Poor G. W. was taken with a violent hemorrhage. In our efforts to relieve him the colored steward and his household were called in, and rendered good help. Never shall I forget the shock with which I saw standing at the head of his couch, *Dagmar*, as if risen from the dead!

She was in deep mourning, and looked pale, weary, and sad. Without taking any notice of us, she leaned over the fainting man, and put her vinaigrette to his nostrils. He soon revived, but on attempting to speak to her she put her finger on his lips, and silenced him. Then, commencing her mysterious passes, she soon threw him into a magnetic sleep.

She turned and greeted us with a painful humility.

"But why are you in black, and where is Madame Adèle," said Mrs. Macdonald.

"I found my father dead when I got here," said Dagmar. "Madame Adèle has gone back to France, and I am here with my—mother."

We all asked her to come and see us, to allow us to come and see her, but she said no.

"Was she living at Bulasminda?"

"No—only there for the day."

This was all we could find out about this mysterious girl.

Aunt Smith was obliged to stay at Bulasminda with G. W. until he was better and could be removed, and the rest of us drove home, through orange-trees and under palms, with cactuses spreading their splay feet over the ground, with beautiful strange flowers looking out at us from every thicket, and speculating on the most beautiful strange flower of all, Dagmar, the mysterious.

When we rode again toward Bulasminda we met G. W. and Dagmar on two little Spanish jennets. We followed them up to the commanding entrance, and saw them dismount. The way G. W. lifted her from the saddle, and passed his arm around her slender waist, spoke worlds and volumes for the soundness of his heart, and the comparative restoration of his lungs. Dagmar's eyes were beautifully bright; the crisis had been reached; they understood each other.

So we felt that a pretty little romance had been completed, and we were determined to wish them joy, and to ride away; but G. W. and Dagmar did not come into this world merely to pose for our amusement. Their romance was not complete. Far sweeter would it have been for us to have ever remembered them thus—a sort of West Indian Lochinvar bringing home his bride, and swinging her light figure from the saddle. We were destined to see other and less agreeable pictures.

Another figure rose on the scene ere this faded away. It was Angus, pale and haggard and sad, approaching, too, on horseback. Jealousy had appeared on the scene to add the appropriate discord, without which no chord is perfect.

Mr. Brookside joined us often of an evening, to tell us of his search for the missing Sophia Cedersträhle. He was destined to find her by accident, as we had found Dagmar.

One evening he joined us in our walk through the cemetary to see some of Thorwaldsen's marbles, curiously disintegrated by this sea air. An angel with extended wings was attenuated to a shadow, and a butterfly in marble, on a child's grave, was scarcely less ethereal than a real one would have been. All the marble in Santa Cruz suffers this sea change. We heard the vesper bell from the Roman Catholic church, and determined to go in. The pale young Spanish priest was conducting the service. After it was over he called up the colored people by name to kiss the consecrated mirror.

We saw a tall, handsome quadroon woman, with a turban on her head, advance, and leaning on her arm a beautiful light-haired, well-known figure.

"Sophia Cedersträhle."

"Dagmar Kjaar, estate Amethyst and Topaz."

The lawyer started. "I have found her, and you have found Dagmar—mother and daughter!"

Yes, Dagmar was a splendid flower of this hybrid stock. Danish and African, her mother too, had been a half caste; the white blood was in the ascendant, that was all.

The Danish father was dead, and the educated, refined daughter had returned to the condition of her mother, one of the servants on the great estate, "Amethyst and Topaz."

The lawyer called on Sophia Cedersträhle, the last of the heirs, and the one for whom he had searched so fruitlessly. He found her a dignified and reserved woman—housekeeper at one of the grand plantations of the island.

After explaining his errand and telling her the sum which awaited her, she answered:

"I do not accept your offer. My brother's estate is worth four times what your client offers. I shall take advantage of the old Spanish law, which demands that at least half the value of an estate shall be paid to the heirs, or the settlement is void."

"But you must remember that but for my client you would have had nothing. Your brother was *filius nullius*, and his estate would have gone to the State of California but for my client, who has saved it for you!"

The proud, rich blood rose in the cheek of the quadroon woman.

"You have seen my beautiful daughter, Sir. You perhaps surmise her history. Hers is but a continuation of mine, except that she has not loved as I did. She has not yet been scorned. Capt. Kjaar loved me, and took me to Denmark, where he educated me. They did not dislike me there because my skin was of a darker shade than theirs. I lived seven happy years there, amid a society gay, courtly, and elegant. I had compliments on my beauty, and was treated as the spoiled children of luxury are treated. Then we came back to St. Thomas. He grew tired of me, took my little daughter from me, and threw me off. Ah! Sir, I know well the meaning of the Latin words you have used. We have no name, no rights, we are nobody's children; but we are human beings still, and we can suffer like those who are lawfully born.

I went back to the condition of my mother. I was bought and sold, but my education enabled me take always a good, never a servile, position. I saved money, and I lay in wait for my daughter. I knew what would be her fate, for her father was a spendthrift. I knew from the first about this estate of my brother, and have made a journey to New-York to ascertain all the legal facts. My daughter, too, has met you there. Do you remember the veiled women who sat in the office of Canterbury Brothers when you drew the money with which you were to pay me?"

"By Jupiter!" said Mr. Brookside, "then it was not clairvoyance at all."

Sophia Cedersträhle smiled.

"We have an 'obeo woman' in our ancestry, and Dagmar appears to have inherited some of her gifts; but she found out about the gold in the most commonplace manner. I had written to her to make some inquiries in New-York relative to my brother's estate, and accident led Mme. Adèle and Dagmar to the office of Canterbury Brothers just as you entered.

Now you see why I shall fight for this fortune; my daughter has greatest need of it. She is flung from her high estate. She has no one to fight for her, to soften this fate, but a mother who has been a slave. Is she not worth fighting for?"

Mr. Brookside was but the agent of another, so he returned to his client with the ultimatum of Sophia Cedersträhle.

The homeward trip of the Merlin brought back the Macdonalds, the Smiths, and the lawyer and ourselves, as April spread its delusive promises over the northern sky. The two young men were much better in health, but the high spirits and jolly gayety of G. W. were gone. Aunt Smith told us frankly that she had forbidden the bans when she heard that Dagmar was a "colored girl," (the orange-blossom being refused by Aunt Smith!) and that, G. W. not obeying her, she had "said something" to Dagmar, after which Dagmar had refused to have anything to say to him.

Mrs. Macdonald as frankly told us that Angus was a suitor for the hand of Dagmar, and that she did not at all object to her as a daughter-in-law; "particularly if she gets the great fortune, you know," added she.

Sophia Cedersträhle succeeded, and the purchaser of Hugo's estate paid for it twice over. Mr. Brookside made another trip a year after, and came to see us to tell us the result.

"Sophia Cedersträhle is a rich woman," said he, "but she has little care for her money. Dagmar lies in the churchyard, with Thorwaldsen's 'Angel of the Resurrection' over her.

She died with 'G. W.'s' picture in her hand, and with Aunt Smith's wound in her heart. She sank from the moment that Aunt Smith told her what she was. Strange that the old New-England woman felt an unconquerable prejudice to a marriage, which the dignified elegant Scotchwoman would have welcomed for her son!"

Angus has gone. The sun did not cure him. Perhaps he had a deeper nature than G. W., and did not care to live after his orange-blossom faded. But G. W. is alive still. The beautiful hands that ministered to him in his direst necessity seemed to have taken away disease and to have left him life. He married Jessie, who makes him a nice, commonplace, and excellent wife.

No one knows if he remembers the tropical romance of his youth. Sometimes a line round his still handsome mouth seems to suggest that a regret is hidden in his soul, but who shall ask?

As for Dagmar, the marble which her broken-hearted mother reared over her grave is already disappearing, borne away by the resistless atmosphere, a fit type of that short-lived, mysterious, and vanishing race to which the dark-eyed, fair-haired, beautiful girl belonged.

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* Now a watering-place hotel.

SERVANTS IN GERMANY.—A German servant has no sort of training for service, and has therefore no method or routine in her work. Every mistress of a household will understand my meaning when it is explained, that a young girl, having served in four or five different houses, will have done so in a different capacity in each. She will have been nursemaid, maid of all work, cook and housemaid, sewing maid, and consequently a Jill of all trades and mistress of none. Every servant on entering service is provided with a *Dienstbuch*, dealt out to her by the police authorities, and she has to announce herself (*sich zu melden*) at the police office every time she changes her situation. In this *Dienstbuch* are registered her name and age, and native place, and on each page is a printed formula, which the mistress she is leaving is obliged to fill up, as to her cleanliness, industry, honesty, moral conduct, sobriety, &c., as well as the reason of her leaving her situation, the date on which she entered, and that on which she left it. At first glance these books would appear to be most admirable institutions, but in fact they are utterly worthless. Few mistresses care to be involved in the toil and trouble of bringing home any special charge, and if a lady cannot substantiate her accusations, she lays herself open to an action for defamation of character. Then again, a certain sort of feeble philanthropy leads one to shirk "taking the bread out of a girl's mouth," never considering whether one is justified in rendering a whole family miserable in order to supply the young woman with the staff of life, which we have ourselves found it impossible to afford her any longer—and again the disastrous system of rambling, slipshod gossip that is carried on between mistress and maid, while the potatoes are being peeled and the carrots scraped, breeds a familiarity that is apt to turn to contempt in the inferior mind, and is destructive of anything like truthfulness or independence on the part of the mistress in these matters. All the morning the lady potters in and out of the kitchen, and between lifting the saucepan lids and deploring the scarcity of eggs and the dearness of butter, many little confidences are likely to pass. Christina has heard from Johanna this or that about Frau Majorinn So-and-So; and Jette told Dorette at market that it was quite certain that the Herr General had beaten the Frau Generalin black and blue last night; perhaps Frau Generalin was not such an angel as she would have the world suppose; still, one mustn't believe all the people said, for there were plenty of malicious tongues about, but could the gnädige Frau ever have believed that the Frau Geheimräthin could have treated het daughter's Bräutigam as she has done? And so their talk flows on; the maid repeating the miserable tittle-tattle of the women of her class; the mistress helping the scandal further in the coffee parties to which it is her custom to resort of an afternoon. Under these circumstances it is not to be expected that much candor will characterize the mistress' estimate of her maid. Just as she has listened to tittle about others, others will listen to tattle about her; and if she has not been above carrying contemptible gossip from house to house, she will not expect a more magnanimous forbearance; and thus a network of ignoble gossip and petty scandal is woven about "society," and covers it with an invisible, poisonous web.

In ordinary German households only one servant is kept. If there are children there will be a nurse-maid; and if perennial babes flourish there will be also that disastrous institution, an *Amme*, a disgrace alike to the lady and the legislator; but of this more anon. If the household be that of a military man (and nine out of ten of your acquaintances wear uniform) there will be an orderly, who helps with the rougher work, such as the hewing of wood and drawing of water, but as a rule he will have no livery, but rather fulfill the necessary duties of "odd man" about the household, departing when his work is over to his other avocations. In engaging a servant you will find that she invariably bargains for her "Sunday out." She belongs to a *Kränzchen*, or club, and it will be her privilege to depart early on Sunday afternoons to the coffee-garden where the festive meeting is held. Of church-going there is, in Protestant Germany, no question; but of much dancing during Sunday afternoons with the "Bräutigam" of the moment, there can be no evasion. This is a matter of custom and right, to which it would be useless folly to demur. Of "walking out" nothing much is said. At 7 o'clock a servant's work is considered to be finished. It is then her privilege to take her stand in some convenient corner of the garden, or under the *porte-cochère*, and there, stocking in hand, to finish the day with gossip and flirtation.

Thus the custom of lounging in doorways makes locomotion far afield a work of supererogation, nor will the click of knitting-needles nor the clack of tongues be pretermitted, even though the master and mistress pass by that way, From Easter to Michaelmas your servants will thus stand, and however distasteful the custom or exasperating the rite to their employers, it would be useless to attempt to suppress it. It is their "custom, and they will." For stolid, heavy, unemotional sticking to their rights, for an inelastic temperament, and an unyielding selfishness, German servants are, perhaps, unrivaled in Europe.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

A CHINESE DOG.—I purchased at this village a pretty large shaggy white dog, of a breed which is common all over China. We called it Nako, or the Nakowallah, after the place of its birth; and never did poor animal show such attachment to its native village. It could only be managed for some days by a long stick which was fastened to its collar, as it did not do to let it come into close contact with us because of its teeth. In this vile durance, and even after it had got accustomed to us, and could be led by a chain, it was continually sighing, whining, howling, growling, and looking piteously in the direction in which it supposed its birthplace to be. Even when we were hundreds of miles away from Nako, it no sooner found its chain loose than it immediately turned on its footsteps and made along the path we had just traversed, being apparently under the impression that it was only a day's journey from its beloved village. It had the utmost dread of running water, and had to be carried or forced across all bridges and fords. No dog, of whatever size, could stand against it in fight, for our Chinese friend had peculiar tactics of its own which took its opponents completely by surprise. When it saw another dog, and was unchained, it immediately rushed straight at the other dog, butted it over and seized it by the throat or some equally tender place before the enemy could gather itself together. Yet Nako became a most affectionate animal, and was an admirable watch. It never uttered a sound at night when any stranger came near it, but quietly pinned him by the calf of the leg, and held on there in silence until some one it could trust came to the relief. The Nakowallah was a most curious mixture of simplicity, ferocity, and affectionateness. I left him with a lady at Peshawar, to whose little girls he took at once, in a gentle and playful manner; but when I said "Good-bye, Nako," he divined at once that I was going to desert him; he leaped on his chain and howled and wailed.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

SIR CHARLES BELL AT WATERLOO.—When the news of the battle of Waterloo came, Bell immediately started for the Continent. "John, how can we let this pass?" he exclaimed to his brother-in-law, who had always been to him as another self; "there is such an occasion of seeing gun-shot wounds come to our door, and let us go." They started with no other passports than the surgical instruments which the brothers-in-law shook in the faces of the officials, and which proved sufficient. When Bell arrived at Brussels it was eleven days after the great battle, and only then arrangements were being made for the reception of the wounded. From Brussels he wrote a letter to his brother, which the latter showed Sir Walter Scott, who was so filled with enthusiasm that he at once came over, and afterward wrote *Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk.* In a letter to his friend, Leonard Horner, he mentions how he worked for thirteen hours continuously, knife in hand, until his arms dropped powerless through his exertions.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE KITCHEN OF THE CAFE RICHE.—Let us now go down into the kitchen; the salons above are too well known to need description. At foot of a very black winding staircase lies the garde manger, where the grand chef receives his visitors. Here, on a stone slab, fish are arranged as if for sale, and lobsters all alive, and game, and great joints of meat. Here, too, which is more interesting, one sees sauces in their solid state, and foie gras in process of confection, and terrines of game. It is a mistake to suppose that from Strasbourg now come the best of those pies which bear its name. All the houses in Paris which respect themselves make their own foie gras, to the great profit of humanity, if tales be true. I look with awe upon the mysteries of that famous sauce, the despair of rivals, which is named from the café itself. Accustomed only to see it liquid, curdling over filletted soles like a scarlet cream, I am rather astonished when they show me a solid substance in a pot, but slightly rosy. Just a taste of tomato, I learn, deepens its color for the table. And how do they make it? Ah, there's the secret. With the slightest possible stare at my insular audacity, the chief rattles out a long farrago of technicalities, from which I can gather only that crayfish pounded, and cream in quarts, have something to do with its composition. Dropping this subject, I turn to another brown pot on the row, which appears to hold frozen lard. That, as they readily tell me, is bechamel in its solid state. On the principal of taking information when you can get it, I note that this sauce is composed of *purée de volaille*, that is, of fowls simmered to a liquid state two litres, mixed with five litres of cream, and an indeterminate quantity of mushrooms and champagne. I gather that it takes ten fowls to make a litre of the purée. Think of that, and then order your bechamel with a clear conscience if you can. Our chef is also a person of ingenuity. He displays phial on phial of Summer vegetables, preserved absolutely without loss of flavor. And he finishes by producing a whole leg of mutton, not pickled nor cooked, which, by his peculiar process, has been kept good for the last two months.

From the garde manger one passes round a corner—designed to keep out the heat—to the chef's peculiar domain. A fire such as that at which they roasted martyrs—teste Foxe's illustrations of the subject—burns in a monstrous grate. All these offices are far below the level of the soil, and absolutely no air penetrates, by window or grating, to the nether regions. But the atmosphere, though intensely hot, is not close. In front of the huge fire—huge even to one born in Staffordshire and accustomed to grates holding a hundred-weight—in front of the huge fire turns a spit, of the same model as those we remember in college kitchens. The spit is moved by a current of air, descending beside the chimney, which pours some hundreds of square feet of frost into the room each minute. But not from the grate only comes heat. Your chef would be even more helpless than an English kitchen-maid, had he not his stove. In the middle of the room that stove is placed—a solid structure of brick, always red-hot with the charcoal in its stomach. I don't know how many places there are for the insertion of pots, pans, baines-maries, and fish kettles but the stove is twelve feet long and six feet wide. At one end, in a copper tray, sauces simmer everlastingly. The chef makes boast that the essence of beef he uses for gravy and such purposes is four times stronger than the

Jelly we call Liebig. He tells me, and offers to prove by figures—as I did not tackle the figures I can form no judgment—but he tells me that for each pound of meat consumed up above, two pounds, taking sauces all round, are spent in the kitchens below. That's what you see stewing endlessly on the red-hot copper of the stove. With this information, gentlemen, take your pleasure at the Riche.

No more perfect kitchen could be built than this. Being altogether new, constructed upon principles in which the experience of cooks ancient and modern has been utilized, it could have no excuse for an imperfection. The floor I have described; the walls are tiled. Along one side runs a tank for fresh-water fish, where carp and trout and crayfish await the moment of their destiny. I learn with interest that no fish born in Seine water, saving only gudgeon, are allowed admittance into that tank.—*All the Year Round.*

Harald Haarfagr, the First King of Norway.—Till about the year of grace 860 there were no Kings in Norway, nothing but numerous *jarls*—essentially kinglets—each presiding over a kind of Republican or Parliamentary little territory, generally striving each to be on some terms of human neighborhood with those about him, but, in spite of "*Fylke Things*" (Folk Things)—little parish Parliaments—and small combinations of these, which had gradually formed themselves, often reduced to the unhappy state of quarrel with them. Harald Haarfagr was the first to put an end to this state of things, and become memorable and profitable to his country by uniting it under one head and making a kingdom of it; which it has continued to be ever since. His father, Halfdan the Black, had already begun this rough but salutary process—inspired by the cupidities and instincts, by the faculties and opportunities, which the good genius of this world, beneficent often enough under savage forms, and diligent at all times to diminish anarchy as the world's *worst* savagery, usually appoints in such cases, *conquest*, hard fighting, followed by wise guidance of the conquered; but it was Harald the Fairhaired, his son, who conspicuously carried it on and completed it. Harald's birth-year, death-year, and chronology in general, are known only by inference and computation; but, by the latest reckoning, he died about the year 933 of our era, a man of eighty-three.

The business of conquest lasted Harald about twelve years, (A. D. 860-872?) in which he subdued also the vikings of the out-islands, Orkneys, Shetlands, Hebrides, and Man. Sixty more years were given him to consolidate and regulate what he had conquered, which he did with great judgment, industry, and success. His reign altogether is counted to have been of over seventy years.

The beginning of his great adventure was of a romantic character—youthful love for the beautiful Gyda, a then glorious and famous young lady of those regions, whom the young Harald aspired to marry. Gyda answered his embassy and prayer in a distant, lofty manner: "Her it would not beseem to wed any Jarl or poor creature of that kind; let him do as Gorm of Denmark, Eric of Sweden, Egbert of England, and others had done—subdue into peace and regulation the confused, contentious bits of jarls round him, and become a king; then, perhaps, she might think of his proposal; till then, not." Harald was struck with this proud answer, which rendered Gyda tenfold more desirable to him. He vowed to let his hair grow, never to cut or even to comb it till this feat were done, and the peerless Gyda his own. He proceeded accordingly to conquer, in fierce battle, a Jarl or two every year, and, at the end of twelve years, had his unkempt (and almost unimaginable) head of hair clipped off—Jarl Rögnwald (*Reginald*) of Möre, the most valued and valuable of all his subject-jarls, being promoted to this sublime barber function—after which King Harald, with head thoroughly cleaned, and hair grown, or growing again to the luxuriant beauty that had no equal in his day, brought home his Gyda, and made her the brightest queen in all the north. He had after her, in succession, or perhaps even simultaneously in some cases, at least six other wives; and by Gyda herself one daughter and four sons.

Harald was not to be considered a strict-living man, and he had a great deal of trouble, as we shall see, with the tumultuous ambition of his sons; but he managed his Government, aided by Jarl Rögnwald and others, in a large, quietly potent, and successful manner; and it lasted in this royal form till his death, after sixty years of it.

These were the times of Norse colonization—proud Norsemen flying into other lands, to freer scenes—to Iceland, to the Faröe Islands, which were hitherto quite vacant, (tenanted only by some mournful hermit, Irish Christian fakir, or so;) still more copiously to the Orkney and Shetland Isles, the Hebrides, and other countries where Norse squatters and settlers already were. Settlement of Iceland we say, settlement of the Faröe Islands, and, by far the notablest of all, settlement of Normandy by Rolf the Ganger (A. D. 876?)—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Snails and Snail-eating.—The snail's lease of life should be a long one, if that may be measured by its powers of endurance. A lady collected a number of prettily-marked ones, and thought to kill them by a couple of boiling-water baths. The next morning she found the obstinate creatures crawling about the summer-house in which she had left them, some of the more hungry ones feeding upon the paste intended for cementing them together. The tender-hearted shell artist cried at the sight, and determined to have nothing more to do with snail-boiling. In 1774, the members of the Royal Society could not be brought to believe an Irish collector, who averred that certain white snails that had been confined in his cabinet for at least fifteen years, came out of their shells upon his son putting them in warm water; but the possibility of the thing was proved in 1850, when, after four years' somnolence in the British Museum, an Egyptian desert snail woke up, none the worse for its long rest and abstinence. It fed heartily upon lettuce-leaves, and lived for two years longer. Spallanzani asserted he had often beheaded snails without killing them, and that in a few months they were as lively as ever, having grown new heads in retirement; but we fancy the Abbé must have played the headsman imperfectly, and only taken a slice off, instead of the whole head.

Snail-eating has been in vogue in Italy for many centuries. In Pliny's time, Barbary snails stood first in repute, those of Sicily ranking next; and it was the custom to fatten the creatures for the table by dieting them upon meal and new wine, with such success, if we dare believe Varro, that some of their shells would hold ten quarts of liquor; so that they must have rivaled the Brobdignagian snail over whose shell poor Gulliver broke his shin. In modern Rome, fresh gathered snails are hawked by women from door to door, for the benefit of good housewives, who boil them in their shells, stew them, or fry them in oil. An Englishman strolling about Palermo, came upon some people gathered around a number of baskets filled with what, at first sight, he took to be white pebbles. Upon nearer acquaintance, the pebbles proved to be snails, waiting to be thrown into a large iron pot standing over a fire made made between four stones, and boiled with herbs and tomatoes, for retailing to the expectant crowd. Dining afterward with a Sicilian gentleman, he was invited to partake of some snails treated in this way, and, for politeness sake, forced himself to swallow two of them, although he found it impossible to feign the delight with which his host and his daughter sucked the mollusks out of their shells. A century ago, some 4,000,000 of snails were annually exported from Ulm in "cags" of 10,000, fetching from twenty-five to forty florins a cag. We do not know if Ulm still carries on the trade, but any one desiring a lesson in snail culture may learn all about it in the Tyrol. There youngsters of both sexes are employed during the Summer months collecting snails as stock for the snail-gardens—small plots of land cleared of trees, and covered with heaps of moss and pine-twigs, and separated from each other by moats, having gratings at their outlets, to prevent any truants that may get into the water from being carried beyond bounds. The prisoners are supplied daily with fresh grass and cabbage-leaves, until their appetites fail, and they retire into the moss-heaps for their Winter's sleep, the last one they will enjoy; for when Spring comes, they are routed out of their beds, packed in straw-lined boxes, and sent on to market. In a favorable season, one of these gardens will turn out forty thousand snails. The consumption of them in the South Tyrol must be great. The Italians and Tyrolese are not the only people who appreciate the merits of these clean-feeding mollusks. In Paris, Burgundian snails are worth a halfpenny apiece, and £500 worth of snails are disposed of in the markets in the course of a year. Indeed, the establishment of a special market for the sale of snails is talked about, and the authorities are considering the expediency of making snails pay the octroi duty—a very strong evidence that they have become a recognized article of food.—*Chambers's Journal.*

Sir Charles Bell's Great Discovery.—We must now say a few words on Bell's great scientific discovery. When Abernethy had perused his papers on the Nervous System, he exclaimed, "What stupid chaps we have all been not to think of this before!" As Dr. Amédée Pichot says, "This was almost the egg of Columbus over again." We find him so early as 1807 writing to his brother George that he was *burning* as on the edge of a great discovery. "I consider the organs of the outward senses as forming a distinct class of nerves from the other. I trace them to corresponding parts of the brain totally distinct from the origins of the other." Motion and sensibility being the great functions of life, and at the same time being perfectly separable in idea and in fact, Bell inquired how nature could have given them one common conductor. Anatomists, by cutting through the trunk of a nerve, at once deprived the limb of motion and feeling. It was Bell who made the scientific guess that what appeared one great nerve must in reality be a bundle of nerves packed and tied together for the purpose and convenience of distribution. "But are those single nerves really single?" was his first inquiry, that at once went to the heart of the matter. He ascertained by careful dissections that the spinal nerves, in appearance single, sprang from two roots, and were composed of two distinct filaments. His fundamental principles are, first, that nerves similar in their substance and structures differ in endowments and functions as in origin; and, secondly, that the nerves owe to their roots in the great nervous centres (these being the brain, the cerebellum, the medulla oblongata, and the spinal marrow) their respective endowments—the one motion, the other sensation. Sir Charles Bell says: "The key to the system will be found in the single proposition, that each filament or trunk of nervous matter has its peculiar endowment independently of the others which are bound up along with it; and that it continues to have the same endowment throughout its whole length. If we select the filament of a nerve, and if its office be to convey sensation, that power shall belong to it in all its course wherever it can be traced; and wherever in the whole course of that filament, whether it be in the foot, leg, thigh, spine, or brain, it may be bruised, or pricked, or injured in any way, sensation, and not motion, will result; and perception arising from the impression will be referred to that part of the skin when the remote extremity of the filament is distributed." Sir Charles Bell, following the example of Abernethy, who abhorred vivisection, shrank from the experiments on the living subject, which would fully have verified his conclusions. It would not be correct to say that Bell altogether abstained from such experiments, but he made them as slight as he could, and threw them up when he saw they must entail intense suffering. His view belonged mainly to "the anticipations of science"; like Hunter, he saw by the force of reason, the penetration of genius, the cardinal facts which subsequent microscopic observation has confirmed. Bell's theory was fully confirmed by the experiments of the celebrated French physiologist, M. Majende, who, in fact, was very near anticipating his discovery. The honor of priority, however, clearly belongs to Bell. Men of science by common consent have given to the principle of the distinct functions of the two roots of a nerve the name of the *Lex Belliana.* He complains somewhat bitterly in the preface to his *Nervous System* of the attempts that were made to deprive him of the honor of discovery. Müller, the German physiologist, says that the discovery of the circulation of the blood by Harvey and the discoveries of Charles Bell in the nervous system are the two grandest that have ever been made in physiological science. Bell further worked out his theory of the "Nervous Circle," which led Dr. Marshall Hall to the discovery of the "reflex" "reflective" functions. Brown-Séquard has been one of the best recent exponents of Bell's system.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

The Great Parisian Restaurant, the Cafe Riche.—In 1859, the building we know so well scarcely ranked higher than a third-class eating-house. Where the chairs stand was a small garden, from which steps led to the house. The new proprietor's first care was to add a floor, not on the top, but on the bottom. He employed a great architect, the same who built the Vendôme column, and they suspended the house bodily on great beams, raising it several feet. All the area was then cellared, and model offices sunk underground; this work complete, they rebuilt the ground floor and united it to the airy structure overhead. No expense was spared in these constructions. I find, for instance, that the kitchen floor is thus composed: On two feet thick of puddled earth rests a stratum of bricks, then a stratum of rolled charcoal, and, finally, a composition of lime, sand, and hot cinders, all beaten and ground together. After a polishing with pumice stone this floor is black and smooth. It absorbs as much moisture as you can throw on it, yet becomes dry again in a very few minutes. This is the only café I know where smoking is forbidden in all the offices—never any one had courage to "try it on" at the Riche.

The house completed and furnished throughout, at a cost of near thirty thousand pounds, it remained to establish the personnel. Of course, a perfect batterie de cuisine was indispensable. English people, and French too, speak of a batterie de cuisine as though it related to pots and pans. This is quite an error, as I learn upon the highest authority. The cooks are the batterie, which to be perfect must count twelve persons, besides assistants. Thus: one chef, the master of the kitchen; one chef saucier, whose business is sauce; one chef rotisseur, who attends to roasting; one chef entremetier, who looks after the entremets; one chef du garde manger, whose care is the meat, cooked and uncooked, the cold dishes, &c., and so on through all the more important departments.

Salaries, of course, will vary, but I suppose those paid to-day may be taken to represent the average. The chef then, receives 6,000 francs a year, say £240; each of the sous chefs 2,400 francs, say £96. Every one of these five officers has his special assistant, who earn 1,200 francs apiece; except the aide of the chef garde manger, who gets about 1,000 francs. The eleventh person of the batterie is the glacier, to make ices, at 3,000 francs. And the twelfth, the fournier, at 3,000 francs also, makes coffee. None of these officers receive any perquisites, and their salaries seem moderate enough. But we must remember than an education in the Café Riche is itself a fortune. Graduates of this school carry their diplomas all over the world, earning honor and money everywhere. The personnel of the kitchen is completed by two officiers attached to the ice and coffee stalls, at 1,200 francs apiece, and two garçons de cuisine, who do the dirty work. These latter have no wages to speak of, but they claim all débris and broken meats, which give them a profit troublesome to collect, but rising to 5,000 or 6,000 francs a year. Besides all these, in the nether regions dwell knife and plate cleaners, the coutelier, the argentier, the burnisseur, and three officiers. The six are all paid alike—1,000 francs a year. In the cellars is a chef sommelier and three assistants, whose salary I have not been able to ascertain.

The personnel du service, that is, of the upper regions, consists of a first and second maître d'hotel, at 6,000 francs each, and a third at half that sum. Twenty waiters, or thereabouts, attend your pleasure. They are paid by those coppers which visitors leave on the plate—one year with another this sum may amount to 80,000 francs, say £160 apiece. They have, I believe, some small perquisites besides. The cases are very numerous in which garçons de café make a fortune, but the greater part of them have not such habits of economy as other working men of Paris. The life is very hard, much more so than that of their English comrades. There is no closing act in France, and, if you ask a waiter in one of these fashionable establishments what hour will end his service, he cannot tell you. It is, indeed, to be noticed here that all those who minister to the pomps and vanities of life in France, work three times harder than Englishmen, for considerably less pay.

To enumerate all the personnel of a grand restaurant, it remains only to mention the four Dames du Comptoir, who relieve each other upon a dais more or less gilded, and greet the new comer with a stare and a bow, more or less reserved. They earn from 1,500 francs to 2,500 francs. And there are two cashiers, receiving 1,200 francs each. Every person employed in the establishment is allowed his or her food.

The working capital of a restaurant like that I am describing may be put at 800,000 francs to a 1,000,000—£30,000 to £40,000. The rent on the Boulevards will amount to 80,000 francs—£3,400 a year. Cost of installation, furniture, and the purchase of such necessary wines as must be on hand in quantities, will reach £30,000. The grave, white-haired chef of the cellar can show you some curiosities at the Café Riche which Dukes might envy. Red wines of the Côte d'Or, dated at 1811, and so well cared for that never a complaint of corkage has been raised; Sauternes of 1819, that fabulous vintage; a Romanée of 1842, bought at the sale of M. Allain, and famed the world over; an absolutely complete collection of Burgundies, dated 1858, the finest crus on record. As to the foreign wines, Stemberg, Johannisberg, Tokay, all guaranteed by a princely signature, the growers themselves would too gladly buy them back at the retail price. Remark that group of Sicilian wines, 1820 vintage; and that Madeira, of whose age the old butler confesses himself ignorant. In the London Exhibition of 1862, and of Paris in 1867, a sample of this cellar distanced all competitors. Mounting from that case of treasures, it is droll to see the owner of them dining soberly on plain roast beef in a corner, and drinking a modest pint of old Medoc, value eighteen pence.—*All the Year Round.*

Bridges in the Himalaya.—On the 12th of August we made the steep ascent to the village of Namgea, and from there to a very unpleasant *jhúla* which crosses the foaming torrent of the Sutlej. In this part of the Himalaya, and, indeed, on to Cashmere, these bridges are constructed of twigs, chiefly from birch-trees or bushes, twisted together. Two thick ropes of these twigs, about the size of a man's thigh, or a little larger, are stretched across the river, at a distance of about six to four feet from each other, and a similar rope runs between them, three or four feet lower, being connected with the upper ropes by more slender ropes, also usually of birch twigs twisted together, but sometimes of grass, and occurring at an interval of about five feet from each other. The unpleasantness of a *jhúla* is that the passenger has no proper hold of the upper ropes, which are too thick and rough to be grasped by the hand; and that, at the extremities, they are so far apart that it is difficult to have any hold of both at the same time; while the danger is increased by the bend or hang of the *jhúla*, which is much lower in the middle than at its ends. He has also to stoop painfully in order to move along it; and it is seldom safe for him to rest his feet on the lower rope, except where it is supported from the upper ropes by the transverse ones. To fall into the raging torrent underneath would be almost certain destruction. The high wind which usually prevails in the Himalaya during the day makes the whole structure swing about frightfully. In the middle of the bridge there is a cross-bar of wood (to keep the two upper ropes separate) which has to be stepped over; and it is not customary to repair a *jhúla* until some one falls through it, and so gives practical demonstration that it is in rather a rotten state. One of these bridges—at Kokser, on the Chandra River, but now superseded by a wooden bridge—may have accelerated the death of Lord Elgin on his way up to Dharamsala. When crossing over it his coat was caught on the birch twigs, and his progress being thus arrested, he was unable to go over it with that continuous, but not too rapid, motion which is the safest way of dealing with such a passage. To delay on a bridge of this kind, swinging in the wind, is trying to the strongest nerves; and I know, on excellent authority, that the position in which he was thus placed had probably some effect in aggravating the heart disease from which this Governor General died not many days afterward.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The Art of Making Up.—Garrick's skill "in preparing his face," has been already referred to, upon the authority of Mr. Waldron. From the numerous pictures of the great actor, and the accounts of his histrionic method furnished by his contemporaries, it would seem, however, as though he relied less upon the application of paint than upon his extraordinary command of facial expression. At a moment's notice he completely varied his aspect, "conveying into his face every possible kind of passion, blending one into another, and, as it were, shadowing them with an infinite number of gradations. * * * In short," says Dibdin, "his face was what he obliged you to fancy it: age, youth, plenty, poverty, everything it assumed." Certainly an engraved portrait of Garrick as Lear, published in 1761, does not suggest his deriving much help from the arts of making-up or of costume. He wears a short robe of velvet, trimmed with ermine, his white wig is disordered and his shirt front is much crumpled; but otherwise his white silk hose, lace ruffles, high-heeled shoes and diamond buckles, are more appropriate to Sir Peter Teazle than to King Lear. And as much may be said of his closely shaven face, the smooth surface of which is not disturbed by the least vestige of a beard. Yet the King Lears of later times have been all beard, or very nearly so. With regard to Garrick's appearence in the part of Lusignan, Davies relates how, two days before his death, the suffering actor, very wan and sallow of countenance, slow and solemn of movement, was seen to wear "a rich nightgown, like that which he always wore in Lusignan, the venerable old King of Jerusalem; he presented himself to the imagination of his friend as if he was just ready to act that character."

Charles Mathews, the elder, no doubt possessed much of Garrick's power of changing at will his facial aspect. At the theatre, of course, he resorted to the usual methods of making-up for the part he played; but the sudden transformations of which his At Homes largely consisted were accomplished too rapidly to be much assisted by penciling the face, as were indeed the feats he sometimes accomplished in private circles, for the entertainment of his friends. In the biography of her husband, Mrs. Mathews relates how his advice was once sought by Godwin, the novelist, just before the publication of his story of *Cloudesly*, on a matter—the art of making-up—the actor was held to have made peculiarly his own. Godwin wrote to him: "My Dear Sir: I am at this moment engaged in writing a work of fiction, a part of the incidents of which will consist in escapes in disguises. It has forcibly struck me that if I could be indulged in the pleasure of half an hour's conversation with you on the subject, it would furnish me with some hints which, beaten on the anvil of my brain, would be of eminent service to me on the occasion," &c. A meeting was appointed, and at an early date the author dined at the actor's cottage. Godwin, anxious not to outrage probability in his story, sought information as to "the power of destroying personal identity. Mathews assumed several disguises, and fully satisfied his visitor upon the point in question. "Soon after," writes Mrs. Mathews, "a gentleman, an eccentric neighbor of ours, broke in upon us as Mr. Godwin was expressing his wonder at the variety of expression, character, and voice, of which Mr. Mathews was capable. We were embarrassed, and Mr. Godwin evidently vexed at the intruder. However, there was no help for it; the servant had admitted him, and he was introduced in form to Mr. Godwin. The moment Mr. Jenkins, (for such was his name,) discovered the distinguished person he had so luckily for him dropped in upon, he was enthusiastically pleased at the event, talked to Mr. Godwin about all his works, inquired about the forthcoming book—in fact, bored him through and through. At last the author turned to my husband for refuge against this assault of admiration, and discovered that his host had left the room. He, therefore, rose from his seat and approached the window leading to the lawn. Mr. Jenkins officiously following, and insisting upon opening it for him, and while he was urging a provokingly obstinate lock, the object of his devoted attention waited behind him for release. The casement at length flew open, and Mr. Godwin passing the gentleman with a courteous look of thanks, found to his astonishment that Mr. Jenkins had disappeared, and that Mr. Mathews stood in his place!" Students of *Cloudesly* may discover therein the result of Godwin's interview with Mathews, and their discussion concerning the art of making-up and disguise.—*All the Year Round.*

A GREAT MAGNET AT YALE.

The Sheffield Scientific School has just received a very important addition to its physical apparatus in an immense electro-magnet, together with the accessories necessary for the study and illustration of magnetic phenomena. This apparatus has been presented to the school by William Wallace, of Ansonia, who for many years made a special study of electricity and magnetism, and for his own use has constructed some of the largest and most efficient pieces of apparatus ever employed in this department of physics. This magnet is only second in size, it is believed, to one other in the country, which was made by Mr. Wallace a few years ago, and was purchased by the Stevens Institute of Technology. The Yale magnet weighs altogether nearly half a ton, and is capable of lifting, it is said, twenty times that weight, or over ten tons, when in full action.

LEAVES OF TRAVEL.

A JOURNEY TO FLORIDA—II.

GLIMPSES OF SAVANNAH—A CITY IN A WOOD—MONUMENTS—THE GEORGIAN LOWLANDS—THE PANORAMA OF THE PIERS—EVENING IN SAVANNAH—BONAVENTURE—ITS CHARM—A WINTER RESIDENCE—"BETHESDA."

A city in a forest! The luxuriant vegetation of this far Southern city, its quaint streets and quays, its wonderful gardens, attract the attention of every traveler, but for us they had an especial charm. Savannah's witchery is like that of Venice. One at first rebels against it—finds it cloying, enervating, and depressing. But, day by day, it grows in wonder and perfection; day by day, the foliage seems less sombre and weird, and the great parks, with the glittering white of their monuments standing out in strong relief against the dark green of their foliage, become more attractive. The mystical shadows in the great aisles of Bonaventure, bordered by the mighty oaks, clad in their garments of trailing moss, gain new beauties with each fresh visit. One cannot imagine much that is romantic in the characteristics of a tide-water swamp; yet there is really something inexpressibly fascinating in the great stretches of sedge, and the channels and pools of water scattered here and there between them. The river, broad and majestic as it flows onward beyond Savannah to the ocean, is dotted with low lying, yet lovely, islands, clad in most delicate green, whose hue is faintly mirrored in the usually sunlit waters.

Old Oglethorpe founded his city well. When he cut a square out of the forest which, in his day, came close down to the water's edge, he so divided that square into a variety of parks that the Savannese have never since had reason to complain of the sun. Yet the sunlight passes gently through the boughs of the myriad trees, making a delicious checkerwork on the sand which lies so loosely in all the roads that there are rarely anywhere clatter of wheels and pounding of stones such as one hears in other cities. In the cool shadows of Forsyth Park in Summer one finds it difficult to remember that the malaria is abroad, and the sea breezes, which come with astonishing regularity, Summer and Winter, increase the difficulty.

The "Bay" is a broad and handsome street, built along the bluff high above the river. From the stone embankment long flights of mysterious-looking steps lead through cool recesses down to the streets lumbered with mule-teams and with myriads of cotton bales. Black ships lie, like river monsters, close to the wharves, and all day long swallow the bales which swiftly creep up to them on the hoisting-tackle. Standing on the embankment, and overlooking the busy scene below on an Autumn day, one perforce admits that it is at once quaint and interesting. Thousands of toilers, black and grimy, scramble about among the forests of shipping; song and good-natured raillery drift up to one's ears; bare-legged women with great bundles on their heads stop to admire some dusky toiler and to join in conversation with him. The whole activity of the town is concentrated on the "Bay," and along the wharves, and one finds it a strange contrast to leave the hum and bustle in those localities and to seek the almost solemn calm in the great parks or principal residence streets.

A ramble in the evening in Savannah is indeed a curious experience. It reminds one more of the stillness and lack of exterior brilliancy which one finds in such old German towns as Frankfort-on-the-Main, Mainz, and Coblentz, than of an American city scarcely a hundred and fifty years old. If you go to the theatre, you find it in a quiet corner, near a fine park, and the entrance is not furnished with any special exuberance of light. Such of the shops as remain open on Broughton and Bull streets have a deserted look; people seem, according to one's first impression, to have gone to bed unusually early, and to be wrapt in profound slumber. A heavy and penetrating odor from the masses of foliage salutes the senses. One is all the time half convinced that he is in an enchanted forest, and that the buildings, the fountains, the monuments, the pretty and commodious mansions surrounded by delicious gardens, are all illusions. The Tritons rising out of the rippling basin of the fountain in Forsyth Park, to blow their "wreathed horns," seem alive, and one looks expectantly at every turn for Dryads and Fauns. In February, when the jessamine and the peach blossoms add the poetry of their subtle perfume to the other enchantments, one can understand why it is that thousands who annually start for Florida get no further than "Savannah the fair!"

We found Savannah rather brisker than usual during the Autumn days when we visited it. The Georgia Central Railroad and its extensive connecting lines sent hundreds of thousands of cotton bales to the city. The Cotton Exchange was crowded all day with factors and growers. The up-country planters, tall, handsome men, some blond as Northerners of Maine, others dark as Louisiana Creoles, were numerous in all the hotels and public places. The brokers' offices along the "Bay" were filled with men whose garments were flecked with cotton fleeces, and whose conversation was of middlings, and long and short staple, from dawn to eve. Brisk breezes seemed to stimulate the activity of the Savannese, who entered with gusto into the enjoyments of the annual fair, and the competitive displays of crack cavalry and infantry organizations.

Both whites and blacks, by the way, devote much attention to military drill, and many evenings are given to parades along the "Bay" or in private drill-rooms. The Savannese look on at the evolutions of the negroes with a half approving, half deprecatory smile, but the sable soldiers appear to take small heed of either praise or blame.

From time to time, on street corners, you will pass an erect, soldierly-looking personage, clad in Confederate gray. If you met him at night you might perhaps suspect him of being the ghost of some hero from the ranks of the lost cause, revisiting his native forests, but inquiry would satisfy you that he is a policeman. The excellent Mayor of Savannah would be delighted to show you the barrack where the Police are housed and daily drilled with sternest military discipline; and you could not fail to admire the trim and precise tenue of the men, or the executive ability of their chief, that able ex-officer of the United States Army, Col. Anderson.

No Southern city has more tasteful and elegant monuments than Savannah. These memorial structures are without exception graceful, and seem to have grown up with the forest. There is no atmosphere of intrusion about them. The Pulaski monument in Monterey Square is a handsome memorial of the services of that brave foreign soldier, who died fighting for American independence. The shaft is fifty feet in height, and is surmounted by a statue of Liberty, holding aloft the "Stars and Stripes." The coats-of-arms of Poland and Georgia ornament the monument; and on the entablature of the pedestal is the figure of a soldier wounded and falling from his horse. In Johnson square stands another shaft, which commemorates the deeds of both Count Pulaski and Gen. Nathaniel Greene. One might almost call the handsome and massive spire of the Independent Presbyterian Church a monument; it looms up grandly through the foliage, and, seen by moonlight, is quite impressive. Christ Church, in the parish where good John Wesley was once Rector, is well worth a careful visit. Both John and Charles Wesley came over from England with Oglethorpe, the founder of the Georgia colony, and on the Sunday after his arrival John Wesley preached his first sermon, taking for his theme the value of Christian charity.

The Savannese are happy in the possession of many exquisite suburbs. Every one has heard of Bonaventure, the cemetery, which is far more like a grand manorial park than a place of burial. It is situated about four miles from the city, and is reached by a good road, running here and there through noble woods. Bonaventure was once the estate of the noble and aristocratic Tatnall family, but for a long period it has been a cemetery, and is filled with a goodly number of ancient tombs. Although the oaks are majestic, and the aspect of the whole cemetery-park is beautiful, the wanderer through its aisles cannot repress a feeling of melancholy, so weird and saddening is the charm. It seems as if this must be the grove where Keats heard the nightingale sing.

Through openings in the trees one gets glimpses of the inland water-way to Florida, and a solitary steamer puffing forward through the flat lands. Thousands of travelers prefer this inland route to Florida, as the sail from Savannah, via Fernandina, to the St. John's mouth, is sometimes stormy, and there is but little of interest to see along the flat and sandy Atlantic coast. By this route within one passes tide-water swamps and vast expanses of land, which, like that in the immediate neighborhood of Savannah, need but proper drainage and damming to render them immensely valuable. The area lying between the Savannah and the Ogeechee Rivers, when drained and cultivated, would produce half as much wealth as is now produced by the whole State of Georgia.

Savannah is certainly an excellent Winter residence for Northern invalids. The animosities which prevailed for a time after the war are pretty thoroughly broken down now, and the Northerner is admitted to fullest intercourse with his old enemies, who retained their bitterness a little longer than most other Southerners. Here and there one still finds an unreconciled person, and sometimes it is a dainty and charming lady who rebels with all her bewitching might against "the force of destiny," and sighs for the "good old times." But the mass of influential citizens are more anxious to secure material prosperity, and to increase it, than to re-establish the old order; and they are willing enough to give the negro his rights, if he can take them without oppressing his white brethren, as he has done in South Carolina. It is pretty certain that the injustices inflicted upon property-holders in South Carolina have encouraged the Georgian Conservatives to be somewhat more aggressive than they would otherwise have been. But they will check themselves in time to refrain from anything like absolute injustice to the "cullud brudder." The blacks have little or nothing to do with the City Government in Savannah, but some few schools have been provided for them, and there is a general inclination to be just, if not generous, toward them.

Recurring to the subject of Savannah's fitness for a Winter residence for invalids, there are one or two wrong impressions to correct. It has sometimes been charged that consumption originates in Savannah; and this is true, but never from any other cause than malaria, which does not exist in Winter to any noticeable extent. The equable temperature of the place is very remarkable, the range for ten months of the year being between 70° and 92°, and the variation being at all times easy and gradual. It is noticed that the heavy malarias, which once prevailed in the Summer months, have very much decreased in severity, and that the heat of the Summers has grown gradually less since the period of the settlement of the city. The slight Winter cold is never definitely established until late in December, and rarely lasts through February.

Savannah has a spacious and well-protected harbor, but some improvements are needed at the mouth of the river—twenty miles from the city, where there is a considerable bar. The city is destined to great commercial importance, especially if the Southern Pacific Railroad is ever completed. That road, to which Savannah would be linked, via Vicksburg in Mississippi, and Shreveport in Louisiana, would furnish trade enough to the Georgian metropolis to make it one of the first of Southern Atlantic sea-ports. Savannah is at present too dependent for her prosperity upon the single article of cotton; there are few manufactures within her limits, and when the season of the cotton trade is over the city relapses into a dullness which seems almost dispiriting. Charleston long overshadowed Savannah, controlling the greater portion of the Sea Island and the Florida trade, and even at one time drawing their products from the rice lands immediately adjacent to Savannah; but she does that no longer. The wonderful development of the Georgian railway system has enabled Savannah to defend herself.

The Orphan House, situated at Bethesda, some ten miles from Savannah, has an interesting history. Whitfield, the distinguished preacher, co-operated with Charles Wesley in its establishment during his visit to what was then the wilderness of Georgia. Wesley originally suggested the plan, which Whitfield and others carried out; and in March, 1740, the latter divine laid with his own hands the first brick of the house, which he himself christened Bethesda. The beautiful and accomplished Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, who had become a convert to Methodism, strove to carry out Whitfield's designs with regard to this "house of mercy" after his death; but although she did all that she could, the establishment was visited by many disasters, being destroyed once by storms, once pillaged by the English troops, and finally, in the beginning of this century, sold by the Trustees. An institution very similar in character to that projected by Whitfield stands to-day, however, near the site of the original "Bethesda."

And now, from Savannah, let us penetrate the thickets of the "flowery peninsula."

A SHIP-MASTER RELEASED FROM PRISON.

In the United States Circuit Court, in San Francisco, Cal., on the 28th inst., Judge Sawyer issued an order releasing from custody Capt. Clarke, who was convicted of beating and wounding seamen on board the American ship Sunrise, and sentenced to imprisonment for fourteen months and to pay a fine of $1,000. His term of imprisonment expired at 1:20 o'clock on the preceding day, but the fine still remained unpaid. A dispatch was received from Washington announcing that Capt. Clarke had been pardoned and his fine remitted. A Deputy United States Marshal carried the order to the County Jail, and in a few minutes Capt. Clarke was once more a free man. Shortly after his release he went on board the Sunrise, which arrived in this port only a short time since. When Capt. Clarke was convicted, a dispatch was sent to his father, in New-York City, requesting him to go out and take charge of the vessel. This he did, and the Sunrise, laden with wheat, sailed for Liverpool, and in proper time returned to the port of San Francisco. Shortly before the son's release the old gentleman died.

A BUSINESS TRANSFER.

Some months ago a young mechanic in Newport, R. I., says the *News*, found himself his employer's creditor for wages that had been unpaid for some time. He was not successful in his efforts to get the currency that was acknowledged to be his due, but persistent dunning on the part of his journeyman provoked the employer into declaring in the presence of third parties that if he didn't settle the claim in full before a certain day named he would give his creditor his shop and its contents. Nothing further was said about the uncollected balance, but when the day named arrived the rash employer went to his shop and failed to get in. The lock had been changed. The young man took his employer at his word, and the latter surrendered unconditionally, and made no resistance. Business goes on at the old stand, but there has been a change in the proprietorship. The change was made so quietly that but few people are aware of its existence.

COUNTRY LIFE IN WINTER.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES WHEN THE SNOW IS DEEP.

CITY AND COUNTRY—TWO VIEWS OF A SLEIGH-RIDE—THE WINTER LANDSCAPE—INDOOR RECREATIONS—UNIVERSAL VISITINGS—PRIVATE THEATRICALS—A BRISK WALK.

Ophir Farm, Westchester County.

No matter what the weather may be, the City is always the same. Its diversions, its attractions, its pleasures, its nuisances, its troubles, are all of a nature not to be affected by the wildest action of the thermometer or the most abnormal prophecy of Old Probs. But to the people who live in the country the weather is all in all. If the Winter is mild and damp, if the roads are heavy and traveling hard upon horses, then the heart of the agriculturist may be considered at zero. Whereas, on the contrary, if the snow falls steadily, if sleighing is the one possible method of progression, if the earth's white winding-sheet clings about her and will not go, then the soul of the dweller in the country is uplifted, or, in the language of Westchester County, he feels glad all over. The present Winter has been one to satisfy the most discontented spirit here, for the snow fell for the first time on the Sunday before Christmas, and has never disappeared. Every day the sleigh-bells may be heard jingling musically along the different roads in our vicinity. This means emphatically a jolly time. It signifies that the neighbors are visiting each other in a neighborly way, that the girls are getting an inordinate amount of sleigh-rides from their adorers, and that parties are being formed to visit distant towns, under the idea that horses do not care for distance in the sleighing season. Fortunately I am not a horse.

There must be some occult, some mysterious charm about sleighing, which my grosser faculties have failed to catch. From my present experience of the thing I pronounce it detestable. The great fun seems to be in putting more people into a sleigh than it can possibly hold, and then having the driver sit generally upon the crowd. The bustle and flurry of departure, the excitement and joyous anticipation of the others make one insensible at first to the unpleasantness of this. But when the machine has traversed about half a mile the weight of the driver seems to settle entirely down upon one of my legs, crushing it into a condition of insensibility. Moreover, the driver is a person of animation, who loves to crack his whip joyously, and every time he does this he drives his elbow more or less forcibly against my head. By degrees I am forced into a semi-recumbent position, and feel that my backbone is highly dissatisfied with the arrangement. "Isn't this delightful?" enthusiastically demands one of the crowd. "Exquisite," I answer, scooping out of my eye a large fragment of snow which has been shot there with the velocity of a bullet from the horse's heels. "Exquisite, indeed, but don't you think it would be somewhat pleasanter to walk?" Shouts of derision follow this naive remark, which is uttered in the strictest good faith, for I would give worlds to get up and move that leg on which the driver is sitting so comfortably. But Providence at last comes to my rescue. The driver, giving a more than ordinarily vivacious crack to his whip, knocks off my fur cap, and is obliged to let me get out to pick it up. "Get in quick," they all scream, when it is once more on my head. "Not much," I reply with scorn. "I'll walk for the remainder of the trip, I thank you."

And walk I do. The sleigh goes on briskly ahead with its merry load, and now being able to see, I can remark the exquisite colors of the sunset. The air feels perfectly dry, and there does not seem to be a particle of moisture in the sky above. There is not the smallest cloudlet. Above there is a deep, deep blue. To the westward, where the sun has set, there is the light that only poets and painters are permitted to see—the light that never shone on sea or shore for ordinary mortals. The land swells in that direction into a long ridge, part of which is crowned with a thick clump of skeleton trees; in other parts it is bare and barren, a bitter waste of snow, through which huge crags and boulders are faintly perceptible. Where the sky and ridge seem to touch, the line of snow is almost black, so wonderful is the light in the sky. It is a deep glowing orange; not orange color, such as one almost always sees in sunsets, but orange light, that one can see into. This melts by the most delicate gradations into the pure blue of the upper air. So gradual is this, however, that the eye has to travel half way up the firmament before one sees the perfectly deep azure. How wonderfully the trunks of the chestnut trees stand out upon the crest of the ridge against that background of orange fire. And the boughs above of the whole clump seem a kind of fantastic tracery—a natural lace-work. Lower down the hill-side the light is entirely lost, and there is no color save the dull white of the snow, broken by the bright brown of the tall grasses and weeds that the frost has not been able to kill.

But that supernatural light gleams away to the eastward, and glorifies all the old barns and the little cottages of the farm laborers. It makes them look like massy gold, and it paints the snow also of the most wondrous hue. On the track where the sleighs pass the snow is its ordinary dull white, but on each side of this there is a broad ribbon of deep violet; nay, more, within the ruts the shadows are all of violet, and beyond the road, past the neat stone fences, with their snow coping, all the fields of snow are transmuted into something rich and rare by the falling gleams of colored light from the westward. Here there are two lines, one a pale violet, where the snow has been winnowed by the wind; the other a deep purple, where it has been melted by the sun and afterward frozen into broad sheets of ice. Where the crags peer out from the snow, and show their gray sides, now glorified by the universal coloring, there are brown bushes or brambles, but somehow these fail to gleam, and are dead and irresponsive to the smile of nature. Far, far away in the distance, one can just discern the dark waters of the Sound, and the whitened shores of Long Island. These gleam splendidly for a little while, but gradually fade away into coldness and obscurity. Beyond them is the line of the eastern sky. There is a band of pale red just above the horizon, which reaches up for some distance, and is succeeded by another of pale blue, the latter deepening by degrees into the fathomless blue of the heavens. I drink in all this loveliness with silent rapture, and return sincere thanks in spirit to the driver whose joyousness enabled me to see it. In the sleigh I should have seen nothing. What with the agony of a continuous cramp in the left leg, the incessant pelting of the horse's heels, the blows from the driver's elbow, and the conversation of the party, I was profoundly subjective and incapable of receiving outward impressions. Being my own man again, I regain my natural objective disposition, and see and hear.

One of the most extraordinary things about people in the country is that they always want to be going somewhere. I, for my part, think that when one is in the country the best way of passing the time is to make a big wood fire, to pick out a good easy chair, to confiscate a pitcher of cider, to find a good book, and then to announce one's determination of not stirring hand or foot all day long. But the aborigines of Westchester County have no sooner eaten their breakfasts than they immediately begin to settle where they will go. There is a promiscuous and general sort of hospitality reigning. Everybody is glad to see everybody come to breakfast, lunch, or dine, and as all the houses are twice as big as they need be, there are always plenty of unoccupied bedrooms for wanderers. Among the Quaker inhabitants, who are very numerous, by the bye, one finds excellent cider, but not much sport. There are, however, residents who have a penchant for tableaux, love charades, and adore private theatricals. In more than one house in our vicinity, about ten minutes after one's arrival one is asked the thrilling question, "Would you like to see a terrific sword combat?" As this is something that everybody wants to see, of course an eager affirmative is given, and there is an immediate adjournment to a dreadfully cold room where the private theatricals are held. In one corner are a heap of old swords, and two young men, seizing hold of weapons, go at each other in the most approved way, first one up and one down, then two up and two down, until the sparks fly. Probably the exercise is warming to the swordsmen, but looking on is certainly calculated to give one a chill, for these country houses are so very cold. It is quite a relief to get back again into the warm parlor, and partake of cider and doughnuts. The performances, when given in due form and before a large audience, must, however, be quite entertaining. Genteel comedy demands nothing of ladies and gentlemen save what they are accustomed to do and to say in every-day life. And when the *mauvaise honte* of the beginner has once been overcome, there is actually no reason why little comediettas of high life should not be as well done as on the stage. In such plays as "A Roland for an Oliver," "The Little Treasure," &c., it is the professionals who are at a disadvantage, and the amateurs who are in their element.

One would think that people in the country would take exercise in the winter, but they do not. Unless they go in a sleigh they never think of leaving their house. They never walk. They do not know the hearty enjoyment to be derived from a brisk walk in the bracing air. When the atmosphere is really crisp, when one's breath congeals in heavy icicles on their moustache, when there is not a breath of wind stirring, not enough to move the skeleton lines of last year's grasses that peek up through the snow, then is the time for a good brisk walk. The ozone in the atmosphere makes the blood flow fast and freely, and mere existence becomes a positive pleasure. Movement is an ecstasy, and all the senses are keen for enjoyment; the eye delights in seeing and the ear in hearing. Alas! although there is much to see, there is but little to hear. The trees, bare and seemingly lifeless, are untenanted; there is no squeak of field-mouse, no chirp of insect, no twitter of bird. The intrusive sparrows have hid themselves away; the robins, that generally brave storms and tap at the windows for food have fled before the audacious foreigners, and are now down in Louisiana and Arkansas. The only birds visible are black, ill-omened crows, and occasionally a broad-winged gull wandering away from the salt breezes of the Sound. Sometimes the ear, however, is startled by the deep baying of a hound, for there are foxes in these woods, and the hounds break away from their kennels and hunt them for their own diversion for hours. The sly fellow with the brush likes the fun as well as the dogs, and is never caught. He leads them a merry dance for hours round the hills, and then, when he is tired of the fun, goes to covert and leaves them disconsolately snuffing up the air and baying with disappointment.

GAR.

LETTER FROM MINISTER SCHENCK.

Gen. Thomas L. Young has sent to the Cincinnati *Gazette* the following reply from Gen. Schenck to a friendly letter inquiring what ground there was to the widely-printed statement that he had written a book on the art of playing poker:

London, Jan. 16, 1875.

My dear General: Thanks for your friendly and manly letter. The extracts you send me from newspapers of Cincinnati and other places would have surprised me if I had not already seen myself lately so much villified and lied about. Why I have been made the subject of these assaults, and why my life and conduct are so grossly calumniated and misrepresented, I do not altogether understand; for God knows with what earnest single-heartedness I have honestly and honorably labored through a long and active lifetime to promote the happiness of others, and to serve to the full measure of my ability a country which has intrusted to me much and various public service. What has troubled me most, and filled me with indignation is, that some of these attacks, anonymous as they are malicious, should have been admitted without question in journals of reputed respectability.

You write to ask me the meaning of the ridiculous story about my having published a work on the *Rules and Art of Poker-playing.* I will tell you what it all comes from. In the Summer of 1872, while visiting with others at a country-house in Somersetshire, the guests, as is usual in English society, amused themselves in the evening with games at cards; and, as is also usual, the stakes were for pennies and six-pences. They were anxious to learn the American game of poker, of which they had heard, and of which some of them already knew a little. I showed them how it was played. When I was coming away, the lady of the house requested me, as a favor to herself and other friends who thought it attractive and amusing, to write down some of the rules of the game, as it is so generally played in America. I complied with her request as well as I could, on the very morning of my leaving her hospitable house, and thought little more of my act of politeness until she surprised me by sending me some copies of these rules, which a gentleman, another visitor, had had printed for her, and for their own private use and circulation, on his own private printing-press. It was very prettily done. It was intended as a compliment, and I am very sure that nobody can be more amazed or more annoyed than my friend lady W. and her family and guests, to find that they have thus unwittingly brought down on me the wrath and reprehension of so many good people in America.

If I can find a copy now of the little work, which some people would willingly make famous, if thereby they might injure me, I will send it to you.

Very truly and faithfully your friend,

ROBERT C. SCHENCK.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

Hon. Daniel G. Rollins and wife celebrated their golden wedding in Great Falls, N. H., on the 4th inst., they having been married at Watertown, Mass., fifty years ago. A correspondent of the Boston *Globe*, describing the interesting festival of Thursday, says that Mrs. Rollins was daughter of Capt. Simon Jackson, of Newton, Mass., and granddaughter of Gen. Michael Jackson, of Revolutionary celebrity. The latter's five brothers, and five sons, including Simon, all served in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Rollins is a descendant of James Rollins, of Devonshire, England, who came to Newington, near Portsmouth, N. H., about the year 1637, and on the Piscataqua River purchased a farm, which has ever since been in possession of some lineal descendant bearing his surname. The mother of Daniel G. was Betsey Shapleigh, a descendant of Alexander Shapleigh, of England, who came to America as the agent of Ferdinando Gorges about the year 1635, and whose farm was in Kittery, (Eliot,) Me., on the east bank of the Piscataqua, nearly opposite that of James Rollins. This farm has ever since been in the possession of a lineal descendant bearing the name of Shapleigh. Mr. D. G. Rollins has for the last forty years lived at Great Falls, N. H. For several years he was President of the Great Falls and Conway Railroad, and for ten years was Judge of Probate for the County of Strafford. His children have numbered eleven, of whom four sons and five daughters are now living. The sons are Franklin J., Collector of Internal Revenue at Portland; Edward A., formerly at the head of the Revenue Department at Washington; Daniel G., Jr., Assistant District Attorney of New-York City and County, and George F., now residing at Washington. The daughters are Mrs. Thomas C. Parks, of Newton, Mass.; Mrs. Oliver W. Shaw, of Austin, Minn., and Mrs. Susan A. Pope, and Misses Caroline E. and Mary P., of Great Falls. All the children but one were at the homestead on Thursday, as well as many of the multitude of grandchildren. Two of the brothers, Samuel and Andrew, were also present.

A WEST VIRGINIA MARRIAGE.

The other day Mr. John Wise and Miss Said Hays arrived in Bridgeport, West Va., from the rural districts, and after registering at the Cochran House, expressed a desire to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony without delay. There is never any lack of accommodation in Bridgeport, and 'Squire Howell was summoned, post-haste. 'Squire Howell shortly arrived, and preparations were made for the ceremony. There ever comes something between us and happiness, and a trouble arose which almost unnerved the groom, and caused the pearly tears to appear upon the cheeks of the fair bride. Never having been a Benedict, John's experience in the manner of tying the matrimonial knot was not extensive, and he had very unwisely left the marriage license at the county seat. Here was a dilemma! Some one whose presence of mind was remarkable considering the trying ordeal, suggested that the groom telegraph to St. Clairsville for the license. The idea was immediately put into execution, Ross J. Alexander, Esq., a legal gentleman, having given it as his opinion that, if the license were issued, the marriage would be valid although the document was not in the possession of the groom. An answer was had shortly from St. Clairsville to the effect that the license had been made out, and in a twinkling, two hearts were made one. The groom was seventy-four and the bride twenty-eight.

SUBSISTING ON POTATOES, SALT, AND TEA.

A correspondent of the Utica *Observer* writes from Remsen, Oneida County, to the following effect concerning the habits of life persisted in by a citizen of that place, without a day's deviation, for a period of about sixty years: "The individual referred to is a maiden lady, between seventy and eighty years old, and a resident adjacent to this village from her early childhood. There are differing theories, and probably for the reason that but few if any survive who knew her as a child, accounting for her truly remarkable abstemiousness. Be that as it may, she has, during the whole time indicated, partaken of no food or nourishment save roasted potatoes, salt and tea, while all the time in the enjoyment of sound health. Her long life has been one of activity, industry, and usefulness. She is a lady of culture and refinement, and possessing abundant means, and is benevolent, discreet, and liberal in her charities; and though, owing to the weight of years, she is not erect in form, with the exception of a recent injury resulting from a fall, is now as hale and hearty as is usual to one of her years."

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Feb. 6.

SENATE.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the credentials of Theodore F. Randolph, United States Senator elect from the State of New-Jersey for six years from March 4, 1875. Read and placed on file.

Various reports, petitions, and memorials were presented and appropriately referred.

Mr. PRATT, of Indiana, from the Committee on Pensions, reported back the bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, with an amendment in the nature of a subsitute. Placed on the calendar. In reporting the bill Mr. Pratt said the substitute admitted to the pension rolls the names of all surviving officers, soldiers, and sailors of the war of 1812, who served in that war for a period of thirty days, and who were honorably discharged and did not voluntarily engage in the late rebellion. It also admitted all surviving officers and soldiers who served in the Indian war of 1811, and the surviving members of the Seneca Indian Nation who served in the war of 1812, and finally restored to the roll the names of all persons now surviving, stricken therefrom by the act of 1862, such pensions to be paid from and after the passage of the act.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, presented a memorial of P. B. S. Pinchback, asking action on his claim for admission to a seat in the Senate. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. In presenting the petition Mr. West said: "I present the petition of Mr. P. B. S. Pinchback, Senator elect from the State of Louisiana."

Mr. PRATT, of Indiana, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely on the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to indemnify holders of pre-emption and homestead certificates upon lands in Iowa within the so-called Des Moines River grant, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, from the same committee, reported adversely on the bill to authorize the Commissioner of Patents to extend the letters patent of O. D. Barrett and S. E. Smith for improvements in sewing-machines, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, from the Committee on Territories, reported back the Senate bill to organize the Territory of Oklohoma, with a written report recommending that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until the second Monday in December next. So ordered.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, presented a resolution of the New-York Legislature in reference to the ratification of leases made by the Seneca Indians in that State, which was read and laid on the table, a bill having already passed the Senate to provide for the ratification of such leases.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, from the Library Committee, reported a bill making further provision for the accommodation of the library of Congress. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. HARVEY, of Kansas, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the bill introduced by Mr. Oglesby, in relation to school lands, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back the bill to regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the concurrent resolution to amend the twenty-second joint rule, and asked that the committee be discharged from their further consideration. So ordered.

He also reported from the same committee a bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and for the decision of questions arising therefrom. Placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider the bill on Monday next.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the non-concurrence of that body in the amendments of the Senate to the bill amending the National Bank act and fixing the compensation of national bank examiners, and asking for a committee of conference thereon. The request was agreed to, and Messrs. Scott, Morrill of Vermont, and Bayard were appointed members of the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT then called for business on the Calendar. The Committee on the District of Columbia being entitled to the floor, a number of bills reported by the committee were passed.

THE BILL RELATING TO THE SECURITY OF LIFE ON STEAM VESSELS.

Mr. SARGENT moved that the balance of to-day be assigned for the consideration of bills on the calendar, and at the close of the session the resolution of Mr. Schurz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana the rights of self-government under the Constitution, be taken up in order that it might be the unfinished business on Monday, when he thought he would be able to address the Senate.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, objected, and moved to take up the House bill to revise, amend, and consolidate the laws relating to the security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes. Agreed to—yeas 27, nays 16.

The reading of the bill, which was commenced last session, was concluded.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, opposed its passage, and said it left the equipment of steam vessels as to articles for the protection of human life entirely in the hands of the owners of such vessels. He argued that there were fewer casualties under the present law than heretofore, and the safeguards now thrown around the steam-boat service were a gain to the public. Another objection he had to this bill was the fact that it had numerous and intricate provisions to govern vessels in regard to passing each other. It was very hazardous to incorporate in any law provisions of this sort. It was much better to leave the Board of Supervisors to prescribe these rules, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. THURMAN favored the passage of the bill, and said he did not agree with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Boutwell] that the rules in regard to vessels passing each other should be left to the Board of Supervisors. It was better to have them enacted and thus have them uniform.

Mr. CONKLING said he well understood the nature and persistence of that lobby which even now was in this chamber to urge this bill. He understood the force of that lobby which purchased a newspaper to pour out abuse on Senators who opposed the bill. He believed the proposed legislation would jeopardize many lives. It was not a great while ago that a vessel went down in Long Island Sound, and the newspaper to which he referred said the loss of so many lives was chargeable to him [Mr. Conkling] because he opposed the steam-boat bill, and such opposition on his part prevented the parliamentary hinge being on the door of each state-room in that vessel. He was told he was to meet the sheeted ghosts of all those lost because he opposed the bill. At the proper time he would assign his reason for voting against it. He would like to have some Senator who favored this bill make a statement of the defects of the present law, and show where the proposed changes would be beneficial.

Mr. MORTON said the men who were favoring this bill were not paid lobbyists, but were men of character, sent here from Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville, and other places. It had not been prepared by politicians, but by experts. The changes proposed were important, and many of them vital.

Pending the discussion Mr. CAMERON moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The Chair laid before the Senate a number of bills from the House, among them the Civil Rights bill, which was read a first time.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, objected to its second reading to-day, but at the request of Mr. Edmunds withdrew the objection, that the bill might be read a second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee. It was so referred.

The Senate then at 4:20 proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and at 4:45 the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPORTS AND MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. PARKER, of Missouri, introduced a bill for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph. Referred.

This is the Postal Telegraph bill of last session.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice to inquire into the expenditure in the Western Judicial District of North Carolina since 1872, with the power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

The following bills were reported by Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, from the Committee on Military Affairs, and were ordered to be printed and recommitted:

To provide for regulating the mileage of officers of the Army.

To set apart a certain portion of the Island of Mackinac, Mich., as a national park.

Mr. MERRIAM, of New-York, introduced a bill to amend the National Bank act. Referred.

Mr. COX, of New-York, offered a resolution calling for information as to the material used and labor performed on public buildings by the late Supervising Architect of the Treasury, &c. Referred.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Appropriations to take action in regard to purchasing Carpenter's painting of the reading of the Emancipation Proclamation. Referred.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, introduced a bill to prevent abuses in the prosecution of claims against the Government. Referred.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution calling for information whether the portraits of any "living original" have been prepared or engraved for currency or stamps, and if so under what authority. Adopted.

THE ARKANSAS REPORTS.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, from the select Committee on Arkansas Affairs, presented a report signed by himself, Messrs Scudder of New-York, Sayler of Ohio, and Sloss of Alabama. The report, after reciting the history of the political movements in that tate since 1872, states the belief of the committee that, upon principles now well established, the defects and irregularities in the establishment of the existing State Government must be regarded as cured by the verdict of the people. The committee, therefore, recommends no action by Congress or by any department of the General Government.

Mr. WARD, of Illinois, presented a minority report signed by himself alone. It concluded with the assertion that in the establishment of the existing State Government every form of constitutional and statute law had been violated. He proposes a resolution that Joseph Brooks, having been by the people of Arkansas elected to the office of Governor under the Constitution of 1868 for four years ending in January, 1877, and such Constitution never having been overturned or abrogated, and being still in force, he is the lawful Governor of Arkansas.

After some discussion both reports were ordered to be printed and recommitted, with leave to call up the subject at any time.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL BILL.

The House then took up the bill to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of Lake Michigan, the Illinois, the Mississippi, and Rock Rivers, and appropriating $1,000,000 therefor. The importance of the measure and the effect which the canal would have in cheapening the transportation of produce from the West to the East, and of merchandise from the East to the West, was urged by Messrs. McCrary, Cotton, and Wilson, of Iowa.

The bill was opposed by Mr. E. H. Roberts, of New-York, because it was in the nature of a subsidy, and because no subsidy had ever been granted by Congress that had not produced great scandal or had not involved the corporation which accepted in great misfortune—either scandal or misfortune, or both. The passage of the bill would establish a precedent that would lead to an immense expenditure of public money, because it was like the misfortunes that come, "Not single spies, but in battalions." He argued that the true remedy for the evil of excessive cost of transportation must come from competition. But the condition of the Treasury was the real objection to such a measure. The debt statement for last month showed a falling behind of revenue, as compared with expenditures, of $1,387,870, and a falling off as compared with January of last year, when the debt was reduced $1,845,000, of $3,332,000. He warned the House against entering on the policy involved in the bill. It meant increased expenditures in every department of the Government, and it meant increased taxation. In other words, every vote for the bill was a vote for increased taxation.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, stated his belief that the construction of the proposed canal by the route indicated would cost from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000. He advocated an amendment that would leave the survey and location of the route to the Engineer Department before any expenditure of money. But he was opposed to the passage of the bill in any shape, in view of the considerations stated by his colleague on the Committee of Ways and Means, [Mr. Roberts,] even although his own district might be benefited by it. But he believed that even the State of Illinois did not ask for this measure.

The bill was further opposed by Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Holman, of Indiana, as being a pioneer measure which would involve the Government in immense outlays.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said that, as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, he would not be fulfilling his duty to the House if he sat silent, and permitted the bill to pass without communicating to the House the relations of the Treasury at this time to the measure. He would not discuss the question whether at some time or other the measure might not be a proper one, but he asked the gentleman who had charge of it, in view of what he would state, to postpone action upon it, at least until the temper of the House should be seen on another question. The House would recollect that at the commencement of this session the Secretary of the Treasury had called attention to the fact that on the estimates of receipts and expenditures it would be necessary to raise $20,000,000 or more by additional taxation. Within the last forty days the receipts of the Treasury had fallen short of that estimate by $3,800,000, so that the latter amount would have to be added to the estimated deficit. If the same falling off in the revenue should continue during the remainder of the fiscal year, the revenue would not meet the obligations of the Government by $50,000,000. He was not prepared to say whether the pending measure was a wise or an unwise one, but if its friends persisted in pressing it they should attach to it a section authorizing the issue of bonds to meet its requirements, or a revenue measure to impose additional taxation to the amount required. When the Treasury was running in debt every day; when during the last month $1,300,000 had been added to the public debt; when within the last forty days the receipts had fallen off nearly $4,000,000, such a measure as this should not be passed—which called for $1,000,000, and would involve an outlay of between $4,000,000 and $20,000,000. He, therefore, asked its friends to postpone action on this bill until the sense of the House had been taken on a greater and more important question, that would be presented as soon as the Committee on Ways and Means could obtain the floor, and that was, whether Congress would meet the present obligations of the Government by increasing the burdens of the people.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Illinois, who has charge of the bill, replied to the arguments made against it.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, supported the bill and expressed his regret at having heard the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means reiterating the argument often made by him before, that the Government had no money for such a work.

At the close of the discussion, Mr. GUNCKEL, of Ohio, moved to lay the bill on the table. Pending the motion the SPEAKER announced the appointment of Messrs. Garfield, Starkweather, and Archer as a committee of conference on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

The House then, at 4:40 P. M., adjourned.

ARKANSAS.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE—THE STATE PEACEFUL—THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT OUGHT NOT TO INTERFERE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Select Committee on Arkansas Affairs conclude their report as follows:

The new Constitution we regard as republican in form, and in many respects an improvement upon that of 1868. The committee are satisfied. The convention to frame the Constitution and the Constitution itself were voted for, and are satisfactory to the majority of the voters and people of the State. The State officers were certainly elected by a majority of the votes cast, and we think by a majority of the votes in the State. The condition of the State has been as peaceful since the new Government was inaugurated as it ever has been. Acts of violence have been very few, indeed. It is alleged that this is all because they are now under Congressional investigation and on their good behavior. The committee believe the mass of the people on both sides are inclined to peace and good government, and to allow all the enjoyments of their legal rights. But there is a class of men, the outgrowth of the former state of society, who delight in disturbing and depriving the colored people and Northern people of their rights. These are young men who cannot be restrained. This class of men, together with the general custom of carrying deadly weapons, (another legacy of barbarism,) are the real causes of violence and bloodshed. The changes caused by war, giving freedom and political equality to the colored people, are not well relished by the Southern people, but most of them would do nothing to disturb them. But the class to which we have alluded feel that they may invade the rights of the colored men, especially in any political quarrel, and that their offenses will be winked at. We are satisfied that the true prosperity of these Southern States depends more on just and stern dealing by them with this lawless class of men than any other cause. As to the future peace and quiet of the State, the enforcement of the laws, and protection of life and property, Arkansas, probably, presents no different condition from that of the other cotton States where political control has passed into the hands of the class who ruled before the war. We are asked to recommend that the National Government shall declare in some form that the new Constitution has not suspended that of 1868, but that the old one is still the true fundamental law of the State, and that Mr. Brooks, who doubtless was elected, and ought to have been declared Governor, is now the lawful Governor of the State, and that the Government will support and uphold him as the lawful Governor of the State.

Your committee will take no time to give their views of the true relations and duties, of the general and State Governments. Questions of great delicacy arise in dealing with them. The people of every State have the right to make their own Constitution to suit themselves, provided it be republican in form and in harmony with the Constitution of the United States, and the National Government has not the authority to deprive them of that right. Here we have the case of a State having a Constitution republican in form, adopted and ratified by a large majority of its people, manned by officers of their choice, and going forward with reasonable quiet and peace. Your committee cannot find any solid ground on which to stand to say the General Government can or ought to interfere, and no amount of irregularity in the processes by which this state of things was brought about furnishes just reason for doing so. The committee believe that, upon principles now well established, all these defects and irregularities in the proceedings must be regarded as cured by the verdict of the people. The election held for its ratification was under the form of law, and the officers who conducted it acted under appointment, and under official oaths, and although we regard all as defective, however, prescribed by the convention instead of the Legislature, still we believe they are entitled to be regarded differently from mere voluntary meetings held under no pretense of legal authority. The committee do not recommend any action by Congress or by any department of the General Government in Arkansas.

The report is signed by Messrs. Poland, Scudder, Sayler, and Sloss.

The other member of the committee, Mr. Ward, of Illinois, presents his views in opposition to the report, and concludes by proposing the following resolution:

That James Brooks, having been by the people of Arkansas elected to the office of Governor of said State, under the Constitution of 1868, for the period of four years, ending in January, 1877, and said Constitution never having been legally overturned or abrogated and being still in force, he is the lawful Governor of said State of Arkansas.

KING'S COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is the record of business transacted in the King's County Surrogate's Court during the past week: Wills proved—John Garnin, of the town of Flatbush, Thomas H. Redding, William Dinan, Mary Greasley, Gottfried Mayer, Christian F. Speidel, William Reimer, and Christopher W. Brunsen, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following named persons, viz: Walter J. Berry, of the town of Flatbush; Edwin W. Hull, Catharine Schoppelray, Patrick McCormick, Timothy McCormick, Adam N. Kellock, Peter J. Naughton, Thomas Murtagh, Rosanna Hogan, James Mackrell, Matilda M. Martin, Ellen Welford, Margaret Moriarty, Sylvester Hunt, Helen C. Cox, Carrie N. Rudge, and Morris W. Place, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the persons and estate of William L. Culbert and Annie M. Culbert, were granted to Nathaniel Culbert; of Ella McCormick and John McCormick, to Annie McCormick; of Frederick W. Buffington, to William Souls, all of the City of Brooklyn; of Caroline Cornell, to Peter J. Nestur, of the town of Flatbush.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

SUMMARY OF THE EVIDENCE OF THE WEEK.

TILTON ADMITTED TO TESTIFY UNDER CERTAIN LIMITATIONS—HIS DIRECT EXAMINATION—NARRATIVE OF THE EVENTS OUT OF WHICH THE LITIGATION AROSE—HIS EXAMINATION COMMENCED.

The important question whether Tilton should be allowed to testify was decided on Monday morning by Judge Neilson in the affirmative, under the limitation that he could say nothing of matters which had been related to him in confidence by his wife. He was allowed, however, to give everything he had ever held converse with Mr. Beecher on. The direct examination then commenced. It took the form of a narrative of all the events of this case, given as nearly as possible in chronological order. As nearly all of these have been given in the witness' "statements," the main facts were not, as a rule, very novel; but they were detailed more fully, and, with the fresh matter added, a long and clear story was made, which covers every point in the plaintiff's case. After a preliminary statement of his age, marriage, early labors, and friendship with Moulton, first connection with the *Independent*, early acquaintance with Mr. Beecher, and membership in Plymouth Church; also of what property he had in December, 1870, and what was his financial condition from that time down to 1874, the examination on the real issues commenced with the interview between Tilton and Beecher on the evening of Dec. 30, 1870, when Moulton brought Beecher to him, and witness informed him that his wife had confessed to him her adultery. The written confession of Mrs. Tilton was destroyed at this interview, and a long legal contest followed whether evidence could be given of its contents. The court ruled the paper out, and the examination went on, omitting reference to the paper. All the conversation at this interview, which was a long one, was given at length, and especially the circumstances under which Mr. Beecher left the house at its conclusion. The next subject was the interview between Beecher and Tilton, an unexpected one, at Moulton's house, a few days after, (Jan. 3, 1871,) and all that was then said between the three men was detailed. Then came the interview on the 7th of the same month, at the same house, when the subject of discussion was Tilton's Bowen letter, which he wanted to publish to explain why the two contracts had been so suddenly broken. Owing to the discussion which then took place he did not publish it. A next interview at Moulton's residence, on the 15th, when Moulton was dangerously ill, was referred to; and then another on the 28th, when Mrs. Morse's letter, making violent statements against Tilton, was under consideration. This letter was ruled out by the court. The meeting with Mr. Beecher on the 7th of February was the occasion of the offer by plaintiff's counsel to introduce two letters, but the defense objected, and argument continued till the adjournment.

TUESDAY.

With the conclusion of yesterday's testimony the case was brought down to Feb. 1, 1871, and the witness, in answer to Mr. Fullerton, detailed his next interview with Mr. Beecher after that date. It occurred the second week in February, when the witness stated that he called Mr. Beecher, through Moulton, to his house, where the subject of the true paternity of the child Ralph, born a few months before, was discussed, and, on the assurances of both Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, the witness was convinced that he was really the father of the boy. The witness said he would not detail all the conversation, "as a sense of delicacy would forbid its utterance." Mr. Evarts objected to the witness characterizing what he left out. If he wanted to omit it he should do so without any comments. The examination then passed to the Woodhull card, published in the *World* on May 22, 1871, and as growing out of all this, all the witness' relation to Mr. Beecher in connection with the woman Woodhull. He related how he talked with Mr. Beecher about it, telling him all that the woman had said to him [the witness] in an interview had with her immediately after the publication; how witness, Moulton, and Mr. Beecher decided that the woman must be conciliated; that solely out of this agreement he helped her in her literary labors, introduced her to his wife, rewrote from her manuscript the notorious "Woodhull biography," detailing specially the circumstances under which this was done, and a few weeks after that presided at the meeting at Steinway Hall. This was in November, 1871. The witness specified the circumstances attending this affair at some length, with a view to showing that his going to the hall that night and presiding afterward were entirely unpremeditated. The article written by the woman, under the title of "Tit for Tat," was next referred to, and the witness stated that he made her promise not to publish it, but afterward found that she had circulated printed slips of it all through the country, and that then he became indignant, and told her he would have nothing more to do with her. Witness said he reported this to Mr. Beecher, who was alarmed, thought he had not done wisely, and urged him to continue his friendly relations. The witness here stated that his connection with this woman was utterly foolish, but asseverated under oath that Mr. Beecher was as much responsible for it as he was. The examination then passed to the next month's occurrences, December, 1871, when the subject of Tilton's retirement from Plymouth Church was agitated. The witness said that Mr. Beecher asked him if he would ask for a letter of dismission, because many of the church members were offended at Tilton's extreme views, and wished him dropped. Mr. Beecher said he wanted it done quietly, but the witness absolutely refused to ask for such a letter, saying his views were not too liberal for so very liberal a church as Plymouth. The conversations had with Mr. Beecher on this subject were given at length, and also another one which took place on the cars, about the inimical tone which the *Christian Union* was assuming toward Tilton, and which Mr. Beecher at that interview promised to try and stop, and on Tilton's suggestion Oliver Johnson was put in as managing editor. The next subject of inquiry was as to Tilton's intended publication of the Bowen letter, which was dated Jan. 1, 1871, giving an account of the troubles leading to the breaking of the contracts. The witness said he found that so many stories detrimental to his character were afloat about this, that he determined to publish this letter to end them; but Mr. Beecher begged and prayed him not to, and Moulton, too, was utterly opposed to it. The witness next said that it was at his suggestion, and to carry out the wishes of several friends who were in the confidence of the parties, that the tripartite agreement was drawn up and signed by himself, Beecher, and Bowen; and this was after the $7,000 had been paid by the latter under the award of the arbitrators. The witness then said that on the night when the money was paid Mr. Bowen spoke in a friendly manner to him, and out of that conversation came the friendly notice of Tilton and the *Golden Age* which appeared in the *Christian Union* of April 17, 1872. The witness said that on the occasion of the "silver wedding" of Plymouth Church, (October of same year,) he had suggested to Mr. Beecher that it was a good time to resign, and that he could go to the Holy Land, as he was then writing a *Life of Christ*, and that no scandal would then ever arise; and Mr. Beecher said the suggestion was a good one, and he would think over it. The witness then spoke of the Woodhull scandal publication, in November, 1872, while he was out of town, and detailed his meeting with Mr. Beecher after it; that silence was then decided on, but afterward Mr. Beecher changed his mind and wanted Tilton to publish a card (offered in evidence) which he drew up, but witness refused to do it, and it was never published. The interview at Moulton's house, at which Mr. Woodruff, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Moulton were present, (concerning which Mr. Woodruff was last week allowed to testify) was next gone into, it growing out of the Woodhull publication. Witness stated that at this interview Mr. Tracy gave him the promise that he would never act in a legal capacity against him, and that then he gave him the papers in the case. Mr. Tracy's remarks after reading them were detailed, and especially his telling witness that if the story were ever published it would not only ruin Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, but also the witness, for "the world would never forgive him for having condoned his wife's crime." In the month following, (December) witness said the trouble about Mrs. Hooker's threatening to come to Plymouth Church occurred, and he talked to and stopped her. A week or so after his interview with her, Mr. Beecher proposed that something should be said in the editorial columns of the *Tribune* that the Woodhull stories arose from some things Bowen had said and retracted, but witness thought Bowen was too dangerous a man for this to be done, and that he would strike back, so it was not done. Later in the month he himself prepared what was called the "True Story," and consulted Dr. Storrs about it, and then saw Beecher, who was terrified at the fact, and so witness did not publish his story. On the 27th he published his "Letter to a Complaining Friend" in the interests of peace, but it did not have the expected effect; then on the 29th, a conference was held, and all parties prepared to deny the story, but the cards prepared were not published. The publication of the "Bowen letter," on April 20, of the next year, (1872,) was then referred to, and the witness emphatically denied that he had anything to do with the publication; and as to the publication of the tripartite agreement, in May, 1873, he made the same denial. Witness next related the conversation he had with Mr. Beecher about it, who was very despondent; he wanted to resign, but witness would not allow it; then Mr. Beecher's card in the *Eagle*, in June, on this subject was brought in evidence, and following this Mr. West's letter to Beecher of the same month; the action of the church on the charges in the October following, and the several circumstances connected with it.

WEDNESDAY.

The action of Plymouth Church in the Fall of 1873 was resumed as the subject of inquiry, and the witness was called on to state what conversation he had with Mr. Beecher about it. This was with particular relation to the talk about a church council, which it began to be said would be held on the subject of Mr. Tilton's peculiar dismissal from Plymouth Church. The witness told his conversation with Mr. Beecher on this matter, and then related the circumstances of a subsequent interview after the council was called, and on the night when Plymouth Church resolved to take an independent stand. Mr. Beecher made a great speech to bring that result about, and when he came outside afterward he was so agitated he could scarcely stand. The next and the last interview which the witness had with Mr. Beecher occurred in April, 1874, just after the council. It took place in Moulton's house, and the matter discussed was Dr. Bacon's letter, in which he called the witness "a knave and a dog." This ended the plaintiff's personal relations with Mr. Beecher. Documentary evidence was next brought in. The first was a letter from Tilton to Beecher, dated May 2, 1874, repudiating certain requests which Mr. Carpenter had made to Beecher for pecuniary assistance to Tilton in connection with the failing fortunes of the *Golden Age*. After some controversy, the court allowed Tilton's letter to Mr. Beecher, of May 4, to be read. This is the offer to come before a committee of Plymouth Church, and stand trial on the charge of having slandered its Pastor, which was evoked by the statement that Mr. Bacon, the Moderator, had declared that the church had missed the opportunity of vindicating its Pastor by its dropping Tilton from the roll. The appointment of the Investigating Committee was next dealt with, and Mr. Beecher's letter of June 27, making the appointment, was read in evidence. This was to introduce the circumstances of Mrs. Tilton leaving her home. The witness said he first learned of the appointment of the committee on the evening of the 6th or 8th of July, when his wife came home late and said she had been to the committee, and had denied the whole story. The witness asked what committee. Here counsel for the defense objected to having evidence of what passed between husband and wife, and the court ruled it out, but counsel said they would offer it again afterward, and passed to the publication of the tripartite agreement, witness saying he had never spoke to Mr. Beecher about it, and then to the girl Bessie Turner, witness detailing the circumstances of her being sent away and afterward brought back from school, emphatically denying that he ever took liberties with her. Mr. Fullerton then put to the witness the same question he had put to Moulton, whether Mr. Beecher had ever denied committing adultery, and witness said he had not. Counsel then recurred to the conversation between witness and his wife on her return from the committee, with the view of introducing two reports which the witness drew up for the committee, they to make either of them, as seemed best. The court again ruled against them, and the reports were then shown to witness, for him to identify them, and tell how they came to be prepared. He testified that he was greatly incensed against his wife for going to the committee, and left her; but Gen. Tracy came to him and made such representations that his anger disappeared, and they between them agreed to have the committee make such a report as would be for the advantage of all concerned. Thus the two reports, the short and long one, came to be drawn up. The direct examination closed by the presentation of correspondence between the witness and his wife, extending over the years 1867-68-69-70.

The cross-examination of the witness was taken up by Mr. Evarts. He first questioned the witness as to the circumstances of the separation between him and his wife after the committee affair; then as to his acquaintance with her previous to their marriage; then as to his estimate of her intellectual and moral qualities, and her occupations in connection with Plymouth Church as teacher. The questioning after this was directed to discovering whether there was any change in the religious views of the witness, and whether the concurrence of opinion between him and his wife was not broken by this change. The witness said it was. From this subject the questioning went to the fact that the witness had, during the progress of the anti-slavery fight, come to entertain a feeling of contempt for churches and ecclesiastical organizations as supporters of slavery, and then as to the first public disagreement the witness had had with Mr. Beecher. This, the witness said, was in 1859 or 1860, about the disposition of the missionary funds; afterward, in 1860, he resisted Mr. Beecher's argument that military emancipation was impossible; and then there was a difference of opinion about the Cleveland Convention.

THURSDAY.

An attempt was made by Mr. Evarts, at the opening of the proceedings on this day, to introduce the Cleveland letter, but there being some technical objections, he passed the reading of it for the present, inquiring whether it was not a subject which caused much excitement at the time, and whether the witness did not think that he had in his controversy with Mr. Beecher on it come off the victor. The witness replied substantially that he did. The subject of Tilton's connection with the woman's rights movement was then taken up, and gone through very thoroughly. In the course of this inquiry, the editorial in the *Independent*, in which Tilton defended Mr. Beecher for the Richardson-McFarland marriage, articles in other papers which he had written, a love poem, and the letter to Greeley on the woman question, were read at length. Then the Woodhull biography was offered in evidence, but, after argument, was ruled out. After this the Cleveland letter was introduced and read, merely to put it on the record. The remainder of the inquiry for this day was directed to the subjects of Tilton's early acquaintance with Mr. Beecher; how he regarded him then, and at what time he began to lower his estimate of him; who he ranked as Mr. Beecher's rivals; whether he still entertained any respect for him; what Mr. Beecher's relations were to the Tilton family; whether witness did not urge Mr. Beecher to visit his house while he was away; how long and how often the witness was away from home on his lecturing tours; whether witness did not render some service to Mr. Beecher's son, for which his father was profoundly grateful; the circumstances under which the witness had had a portrait of Mr. Beecher painted; and finally, whether the witness had, up to July, 1870, ever observed any variation in Mr. Beecher's conduct to Mrs. Tilton, to which he replied that he had not. Some inquiry about Tilton's estimate of Moulton, and his companionship with him, closed the cross-examination for the day.

FRIDAY.

The principal part of the proceedings of this day was the reading of numerous letters which passed between the plaintiff and his wife while he was away on his lecturing tours. But before they were reached some other matters were disposed of. A brief note of Mr. Beecher's, giving the witness an inkstand as a token of gratitude for services rendered in connection with his [Beecher's] son, (the army trouble,) was put in evidence; and then a letter dated June 3, 1867, from Mr. Beecher to Tilton, concerning the latter's religious views. It was brought by a conversation between the two when Tilton was beginning to entertain doubts about things he had formerly believed without question, and the letter of Mr. Beecher was intended as an encouragement for him to work out his faith by reason, but to be slow and careful in coming to conclusions. Then a certain letter from Mrs. Tilton to the witness, dated Feb. 3, 1868, was read, to show that the witness, in one of his "statements," in which this letter was given, had not correctly quoted a certain passage of it; and the witness was asked in reference to this, if he considered that his wife at that time looked upon adultery as a sin. He replied that he did, and he believed she did now. After this came the reading of the connubial correspondence, beside which the most high-flown and absurd effusions of two very young lovers appear tame and commonplace; but as they have already been spread all over the continent, and by this time have entirely lost their novelty, it is sufficient to say that they were introduced and read. There is one little passage, however, which deserves quotation, as showing how this remarkable pair dealt with the ordinary events of every-day life when they got to pen and paper. There was that very commonplace domestic affliction, a mother-in-law in the house. Mr. Tilton did not like her, and this is the way he expresses it:

> My friends are legion, and yet only here and there one affects me powerfully in my moral nature; but by a few, whose names are precious, I am purified and ennobled; their society is like a ministry of angels; to talk with them, to live among them, to be near them, or simply to be thinking of them, is a blessedness. I have lately realized this in an exquisite and delightful degree. This fact reveals the one prolonged mistake of my past life—my association with your mother. If my mother-in-law had been such a woman as Mrs. ——, &c.

Comparisons are odious. No wonder, after this, that the enraged mother-in-law wrote five letters brimful of sentences in which the substantive Tilton was qualified by numerous extremely uncomplimentary adjectives; and moreover, expressive of a desire, on her part, to tear and rend the countenance, and otherwise do bodily injury to her affectionate son-in-law. Tilton, being questioned by Mr. Evarts, said the publication of the long correspondence with his wife in the Chicago *Tribune* was done at the suggestion of his counsel, Judge Morris, and that he only gave a reluctant consent to it.

COUNTING THE VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

SENATOR MORTON'S BILL INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY—OUTLINE OF ITS PROVISIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The bill reported by Mr. Morton from the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day, to regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, provides that both Houses of Congress shall meet together at 1 o'clock on the last Wednesday in January next succeeding the meeting of the Electoral College, and be presided over by the President of the Senate. One teller shall be appointed by the Senate and two by the House, and they shall receive from the presiding officer the certificates as they are opened, and after reading them aloud shall make a list of the votes as they appear from the certificates. The result of their count and the names of the persons, if any, elected, shall then be announced by the President of the Senate. If, however, upon the reading of any of the certificates, any question shall be raised in regard to counting the votes therein certified, the Senate shall withdraw to its chamber, and each house shall decide upon the questions raised. No electoral vote or votes from any State, to the counting of which objections have been made, shall be rejected except by the affirmative vote of the two houses. When the two houses have voted they shall immediately reassemble and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted, and any other question pertinent to the object for which the two houses are assembled may be submitted and determined in like manner.

The second section of the bill provides that "if more than one return shall be received by the President of the Senate from a State purporting to be the certificate of the electoral vote given at the last preceding election for President and Vice President in such State, all such returns shall be opened by him in the presence of the two Houses, when assembled to count the votes, and that return shall be counted which the two Houses, acting separately, shall decide to be the true and valid return.

The remaining sections of the bill limit each Senator and Representative to ten minutes in speaking on any one question, and provide that, after such debate has lasted two hours, the majority of each house may direct the main question to be put, without further debate; and provided, that the joint meeting of the two houses shall not be dissolved until the electoral votes are all counted and the result announced; but it shall be competent for either house, acting separately in the manner hereinbefore provided, to take a recess not beyond 10 o'clock the next morning.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Capt. Charles H. Koch, of Company K, Fifteenth Battalion Infantry, Brooklyn, has resigned.

The annual ball of the Eighty-fourth Regiment will take place at Irving Hall on Monday, Feb. 15.

First Lieut. Alexander L. McNab, of Company A, First Battalion Infantry, has tendered his resignation.

At a meeting of Company D, Seventh Regiment, on Friday evening, Robert Dinwiddie, Jr., was unanimously elected Corporal.

The following regiments made application for appropriation to their uniform fund last week: Fifth Regiment, upon the basis of 430, and Ninth Regiment, 505 men.

The annual drill and reception of the Seventy-first Regiment will take place—the former at the State Arsenal and the latter at the regimental armory—on Monday, Feb. 22.

At an election held in the Ninth Regiment last Monday evening, Lieut. Col. James R. Hitchcock was elected Colonel, and Major M. P. T. Montgomery, Lieutenant Colonel.

The commissions of Major De Forrest, Judge Advocate of the First Brigade, and Lieut. Col. Cruger and Major Wilson, of the Twelfth Regiment, have been received at First Division Head-quarters.

The annual reception of Company A, Seventy-ninth Regiment, (Highlanders,) took place at the armory last Wednesday evening. The attendance was large, and dancing was kept up until a late hour.

The fourth annual reception of the Skidmore Guard will take place at the National Assembly Rooms, Forty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, next Wednesday evening. The music will be provided by Eben's Seventy-first Regiment Band. Dancing will commence at 9 o'clock.

Gen. Dakin, commanding the Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, has forwarded an application to the Adjutant General, requesting a commission of Brevet Colonel for Major W. J. Denslow, Inspector of the Fifth Brigade, alleging that he is entitled to that rank by reason of his having held the position in the volunteer service during the late war.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Vilmar commanding, have been directed to assemble for drill at the armory next Friday evening. The several companies in this command will drill as follows: Companies A, B, C, E, and F on Monday, the 15th inst.; Companies D, G, H, I, and K on Thursday, the 18th inst. Assembly on each occasion at 8 o'clock.

At a recent meeting of the First Division Examining Board Henry Fisher, recently elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Cavalry, failed to pass the requisite examination. The following officers in the same command passed a creditable examination: John Ferling, First Lieutenant of Troop C; Charles Depper, Second Lieutenant of Troop G, and Otto Helmken, Second Lieutenant of Troop C.

The officers of the Twenty-second Regiment will assemble at the armory for theoretical instruction by Col. Porter on Friday next. The non-commissioned officers will hold a theoretical drill under instruction of Adjt. Waydell on the same evening. Sergt. Major Robert Lepper was elected Second Lieutenant of Company G on Friday evening. Company E, Capt. W. M. Dunning commanding, held its annual reunion at the armory last Monday evening. The members of Company K formed a sleighing party after drill last Friday evening.

At a meeting of the First Brigade Examining Board, last Monday, the following officers passed creditable examinations: Capt. Hugh Coleman and First Lieut. Henry S. Mullada, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment; Capt. George T. Addison and First Lieut. David E. Vannet, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment; Capt. Henry M. Knapp and Second Lieut. Robert Lepper, of the Twenty-second Regiment, and Second Lieut. Charles M. Williams, of Company B, Twelfth Regiment. A number of others failed to qualify, and were notified to appear a second time, on Monday, the 22d inst.

An election for commander of the Second Brigade has been ordered to take place at the "Rendezvous," No. 7 West Thirteenth street, to-morrow evening. There are several candidates in the field, of whom Col. Frederick Vilmar, of the Eleventh Regiment, is the most prominent and perhaps best qualified for the position. Col. Vilmar's war record is well known, and his interest in the welfare of the National Guard will insure his attention to its details if he is elected to the position of commander of the Second Brigade. He will also endeavor to infuse some vitality into that organization, which, from the long period in which it has existed without a commander, is in a chaotic state. It is confidently expected, however, that the usual adjournment will take place before any ballot is cast.

The commissioned officers of the Twelfth Regiment, Col. John Ward commanding, have been directed to assemble in fatigue uniform at the armory, on Monday, the 15th inst., for theoretical instruction. The non-commissioned officers will report to the Adjutant, in chasseur uniform, with side-arms, for theoretical instruction on Thursday, the 11th inst. The entire regiment will parade in full uniform, with white gloves, at the armory on Wednesday, Feb. 24. Assembly at 8 P. M. The several companies will parade at the armory, in chasseur uniform, for drill, as follows: Companies F, G, and K on Friday, Feb. 12; Companies B, C, and D on Tuesday, Feb. 16; Companies A, E, H, and I on Thursday, Feb. 18. Major Edward White, the surgeon in this command, died on Wednesday last, and was buried with military honors on Friday. The commissioned officers attended the funeral in a body.

The Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment held a meeting on Friday evening to make arrangements for its annual dinner to take place on Wednesday, April 21. It was decided to invite the co-operation of the active members. Col. Vose has filed the necessary papers of application for an armory, and sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen last Thursday, renewing his application made to the Board of Supervisors last year. During the past season the regiment has been occupying its usual quarters through the courtesy of the owner of the building, who looks to the City for reimbursement. Lieut. R. M. Orsor, of Company B, was elected Captain of Company K last Wednesday night. At an election held on Thursday evening William H. Wharton was elected First Lieutenant of Company E, vice Gilbert N. Knight, resigned. This regiment held a drill last Tuesday evening, parading eight companies of twelve files. The movements executed were chiefly comprised in the "School of the Battalion."

The resignation of Lieut. Col. Isaac S. Catlin, Assistant Adjutant General of the Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, was forwarded to Albany last Monday. Col. Catlin possesses an excellent war record. At the beginning of the rebellion, he was Mayor of the City of Owego, and when President Lincoln first called for troops, Col. Catlin organized a company and accompanied it to the seat of war as its captain. He remained in the service until the close of the war, participating in many important battles, at one of which he sacrificed his right leg. As soon as he recovered from the illness accompanying this loss, he applied for assignment duty, and was appointed president of a court-martial, and military commission at Washington, in which capacity he remained until the close of the war. He next accepted the appointment of Captain in the United States Regular Army, and was retired with the rank of Colonel in 1867. In the year 1873 he was appointed by Gen. Dakin to the office of Assistant Adjutant General of the Fifth Brigade, which position he creditably filled until a recent date, when ill-health compelled him to resign.

The Fifth Regiment, Col. Spencer commanding, will assemble for battalion drill as follows: Companies A, C, and E on Tuesday, Feb. 23; H, B, and I Monday, Feb. 8, and Wednesday, Feb. 24; F, D, and K Thursday, Feb. 4, and 18. Assembly at 8 o'clock on each evening. The field officers will command at these drills alternately. The Sergeant Major has been directed to report to the officer in command on each occasion. This command has been directed to assemble in fatigue uniform at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, on Friday, Feb. 26, 1875, at 7:45 P. M., for drill and instruction. Field and staff officers will report to the commandant; non-commissioned staff, field music, general guides, and Color Sergeants to the Adjutant at 8 o'clock P. M. The field and company officers, and non-commissioned officers of companies, have been ordered to assemble at the regimental armory, in fatigue uniform, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, Feb. 12, 1875, for drill and instruction. The following promotions are announced: Henry Gimpel to be Captain C Company, with rank from Nov. 30, 1874, vice Ploeger, resigned; Adolph C. Tonner to be Second Lieutenant C Company, with rank from Nov. 30, 1874, vice Raduns, resigned. So much of paragraph 8, General Orders No. 12, series 1874, from these head-quarters, as relates to the expulsion of privates Joseph Geist and August Hampe, of F Company, has been countermanded. Sergt. Frederick Ittler, of E Company, detailed as color-bearer, has been relieved from duty as such at his own request, and will report to his company for duty. Sergt. Ernest Blume, of C Company, is hereby detailed as color-bearer, in place of Ittler, relieved.

Adjt. Samuel Richards, of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, has qualified for the position of Major in that command, and will shortly be granted a commission. Sergt. Major William R. Symes has been appointed Adjutant. This regiment has been directed to assemble at the City Armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, next Wednesday, at 8 P. M. Second Lieut. George E. Stevenson has been promoted First Lieutenant, vice B. W. Ennis, resigned; Sergt. R. S. Dinsmore, Second Lieutenant, vice George E. Stevenson, promoted. Warrants have been issued to the following non-commissioned officers: Sergts. William E. Ludden, A Company; George B. Davis, F Company; John F. Dixon, F Company; Richard B. S. Grim, I Company. Corporals—Peter Lawrence and James E. Ramsbottom, A. Company; Thomas H. McCutcheon, B. Company; William Vanderwegen and Juan B. Retallack, F Company; William G. Bourne, H Company; Frank H. Woodruff, I Company. The following officers have been honorably discharged: George Sullivan, C Company; Theodore Wiepert, D Company; John Ward, Eli Smith, and Joseph Lecleare, E Company. The Regimental Recruiting Committee of this command will hereafter be in attendance at the armory on Friday evening of each week, for the purpose of examining into the qualifications of persons wishing to enlist in the regiment. The officers of this command contemplate giving a reception at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 22. The exercises will be preceded by a bayonet drill.

STATE HATCHING-HOUSE.

THE WINTER'S WORK UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SETH GREEN.

From the Rochester Democrat, Jan. 29.

Yesterday Joseph Hillman, President of the Round Lake Camp-meeting Association; Rev. Mr. Tinkham, of Lima, and a representative of the *Democrat and Chronicle* accepted an invitation from Seth Green to visit the State hatching-house at Caledonia. Mr. Hillman's visit here was for the purpose of taking measures to stock Round Lake, and Mr. Green, of course, gave his visitor all the information he required. The party arrived at the village of Caledonia before noon, were shown the springs from which the celebrated creek of the same name takes its rise, and soon after alighted at the hatching-house. This is on the stream, and adjoins the Seth Green fish ponds now owned and managed with great skill and success by A. S. Collins. The hatching-house was put up five seasons ago, and is a cheap low frame structure—in fact, the least costly, and still one of the most useful buildings owned by the great State of New-York. It is but one and a half stories in height, rough, not much the better for paint, and, in short, looks very well for a shed, but insignificant for a public building. Yet it was designed by Seth Green, and he shows it as a model of doing the most work for the least money. It is on the finest trout stream in the world for one thing; it has Seth Green's and Monroe A. Green's latest inventions for fish hatching and transportation, and in these particulars is perfect. The visitors were shown the troughs full of salmon trout spawn just hatching, and outside were boxes in the stream with the young fry. The care of the eggs and fry looks like a very simple matter, but such is far from being the fact. Or to express the idea in a clearer way, all the operations are easy when you know how, the difficulty having been to learn the "how." To show what even one invention has done, we need refer but to a single process. The salmon trout eggs are taken from the fish off Cape Vincent late in the Fall of the year. Mr. Green's men are stationed at different points along the coast where fisheries are worked, and the spawn they secure are collected and sent to the hatching-house at Caledonia. Now up to last season the eggs, after artificial impregnation, were put in large cans filled with water. The spawn required the constant care of one man at each point until the cans were collected, every day or two, and then care was required till they could be got together and sent on the way here. By Monroe Green's invention the eggs are at once placed on damp cotton-flannel, in trays. These trays fit in a box, and a box contains 150,000 eggs. After being placed in this box the spawn requires no care, whatever. A man at his station, therefore, collects, and at the end of the spawning season the boxes are brought to Caledonia and the eggs, then already developing the fry, are placed in the hatching troughs. Indeed, this invention seems to be complete in itself as a hatching apparatus, for Mr. Green showed the visitors a box in whose trays the eggs had been allowed to remain since first placed there. None of these eggs were dead, all having made the same progress as if in the usual hatching troughs in running water. The two black specks indicating the eyes of the embryo fish are apparent in the eggs in one tray, wherein the spawn had been placed at the earliest date. One of these boxes when filled weighs but fifty pounds, while a can which weighs 120 pounds can be used for transporting but one-fifth as many eggs. In former years, also, while the cans were used, a considerable number of the fry when hatched out appeared with the umbilical sac of a bluish or watery hue, and all these fry died. Of the spawn brought this season in the new patent boxes hardly more than one egg in a thousand fails to become a fish.

A number of the hatching troughs inspected yesterday contained many hundred thousand of the fry hatched the night before. The fish looks like a thin white needle swimming on top of a white ball. The natural instinct of the fry leads them to concealment, and so they all huddle in a mass at the bottom, each using every exertion to get underneath. As soon as the fry are fairly hatched, they swim with great liveliness and seek to find safe quarters in the bottom of the shallow trough. If they were left alone, a large per cent. would be smothered, but they are not allowed to crowd the trough in this way, being at once taken out very skillfully and placed in separate boxes, in the creek outside, 8,000 to a box. After this the fry are shipped wherever wanted to stock public waters. An order for this purpose is given by Seth Green on application of persons in every section of the State.

The upper floor of the hatching-house contains the workshop where boxes for hatching and transportation are made, and here also are the quarters of the force employed in the establishment. M. A. Green, who is in charge, has skillful assistants in the Marks brothers, and the camp is not more noteworthy for its appearance everywhere of experience and care than it is for good humor. But so much of this quality overflows from Superintendent Green that it is no wonder his subordinates have caught the infection.

Time fails us to write of Mr. Collins' beautiful ponds, of the thousands of trout, salmon, and grayling in them, of fish-food and propagation; yet if there is anybody left who has an idea that fish culture does not pay, we cannot close without giving Mr. Collins' incidental remark. The writer, while ruminating over the fact that brook trout fetch a dollar a pound, asked Mr. Collins why he did not raise trout for market. "For the same reason," he answered, "that the nurseryman doesn't raise fruit. He finds more profit in selling the young trees." It is therefore evident that fish culture has become a fixed branch of industry. It pays.

THE CARBONDALE BANK ROBBERS.

THE LAST OF THE GANG ARRESTED BY PINKERTON'S DETECTIVES—THE STORY OF THE ROBBERY RETOLD.

The last of the Carbondale Bank robbers was arrested yesterday morning by Pinkerton's detectives. His name is Nolan. The evidence shows that the job was put up by "Billy" Brown, clerk in the Erie Railway freight office at Carbondale. Having frequent business in the Second National Bank, he noticed that between noon and 1 o'clock every day the bank was in charge of one old man, the Cashier, Stott. When he first thought of the robbery he went to the Campaign Saloon, a resort of thieves and loose characters, kept by John McGovern. There he confided his plan to a number of persons, whose aid he knew he could rely upon, and it was decided to make the attempt. Brown furnished a plan of the bank-office, and drew up a schedule of all the points necessary to make the robbery a success. "Ben." Decker, and Phœbe, his wife, and "Bill" Decker, their son, prepared the gags and masks, and the bag to put over the Cashier's head. Harry Bond, a workman in a shingle factory, presented the $5 note to the Cashier, Stott, for change. "Bill" Decker and McGovern were stationed on a bridge, a short distance off, to watch the bank and give the signal. The bucking and gagging of the Cashier were done by Bond and another whose name has not been divulged. When they had secured the $7,000, Bond and his accomplice left the bank, and, having changed hats with Bill Decker and McGovern, sauntered carelessly up the street. The money was handed to Phœbe Decker for concealment, and she hid it under some bushes in the yard of her residence. Subsequently $5,000 of it was removed to the cellar of McGovern's house, where it was found. The detectives say that they know where the remainder is. Their first clue was a merino neck-scarf which one of the robbers left in the bank. This was discovered to belong to "Billy" Rafferty, a miner, and brother to Phœbe Decker, which explains his arrest. The captures were effected simultaneously and quietly, else there might have been trouble, as all the prisoners are members of the Molly Maguire Society. They were to have a hearing in Scranton yesterday afternoon, and are now, doubtless, locked up in Wilkesbarre Jail to answer.

THE SUPPORT OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

On Friday night, at the residence of Hon. W. W. Goodrich, a meeting was held of officers of Brooklyn hospitals and dispensaries, to consider the restrictive clause in the amended State Constitution, relative to a city's appropriations of money for the support of such institutions. Of the nineteen established in that city, eleven hospitals and dispensaries were represented at the meeting. Alderman Demas Strong presided, and Mr. W. W. Goodrich was chosen Secretary. A very full discussion of the subject took place. The prevalent opinion seemed to be that the last clause of that section of the amendment, which authorized a city to contribute to the support of its poor, would enable it to continue its annual payment to hospitals and dispensaries. A committee was finally appointed to confer with the Mayor, Comptroller and Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn on the subject, and with a like committee in New-York.

CHAMBERLAIN TAPPAN'S SURETIES.

The following is a list of the sureties on the official bond of Mr. J. Nelson Tappan, the new Chamberlain. The list was sent to Controller Green yesterday for his approval. Jordan L. Mott, $200,000; Wm. L. Andrews, $200,000; Julius Wadsworth, $200,000; Effingham H. Nichols, $200,000; John W. Masury, $200,000; Luther Redfield, $200,000; Wm. C. Barrett, $200,000; Wm. Moser, $50,000; Loomis L. White, $200,000; John Button, $100,000; Edward J. Lawrence, $100,000; Charles Bard, $200,000. The bond has not yet been approved by the Controller. The Chamberlain will take formal possession of his office on Monday. He has appointed Mr. Franklin W. Gilley, one of his business partners, as his deputy. It is said that the previous incumbent will be appointed by the Controller to an office in some branch of the Finance Department. It was said yesterday that he was given the vacant place of Deputy Receiver of Taxes.

FOREIGN NOTES.

It is said that out of deference to the opinion of the Bishops, the Belgian Government intends to abolish the law of divorce.

The President of the Royal Society has received an intimation that her Majesty's Government are prepared to grant £1,000 to secure observations of the total eclipse of the sun in April next.

Khakombau, the ex-King of Fiji, had, at the departure of last advices, arrived at Sydney in her Majesty's ship Dido, and was the guest of his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson. It is understood that he is very desirous of seeing Melbourne, and that he would visit Victoria in the course of a few weeks.

The Lerwick correspondent of the *Scotsman* describes a recent capture of more than 250 whales off Dunrossness. As soon as the school was sighted from the shore a large number of boats put out in chase, and after an exciting pursuit of several hours the fishermen succeeded in driving that large number ashore.

A Spanish correspondent of the *Independance Belge* noticed an order of the new Government by which all Masonic Lodges in Spain were to be closed and Freemasonry was to be prohibited. In consequence, however, of representations made by Mr. Layard, the British Minister at Madrid, the order has since been rescinded.

It is announced that the Khédive has determined upon the establishment of a Ministry of Commerce in Egypt, upon the model of the English Board of Trade, and that he has applied to the British Government for the services of two officers of the board to assist in organizing the new department. The request has been complied with.

At a meeting held the other day at Slaithwaite the Earl of Dartmouth denied that the condition of the English agricultural laborer had ever been such as is represented by Mr. Arch and his friends. He attributed the agitation to political motives, and especially to hatred of the Church and a desire to subdivide the lands.

At the iron-works belonging to Sir J. Browne & Co., at Sheffield, England, iron nails are now cut by means of a circular, toothless disc of iron, which is driven at the rate of from 2,000 to 3,000 revolutions per minute. The same system was tried in some of the London works many years ago, but for some reason it was abandoned. It appears now likely to become more generally employed.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the restoration of the Arc de Triomphe is approaching completion. The scaffolding which has covered that part of it which was injured in the struggle with the Commune is gradually disappearing, and the two groups decorating the west side have just been finished. They are by the sculptor Etex, and represent agriculture and peace.

When the new German Landsturm bill becomes law the present rulers of Germany will have committed her to an increase of armament which, when effected, will raise the disposable force of the Empire to 2,800,000 men. France now commands under all heads about 1,750,000 men, Russia more than 3,330,000, and Austria, Italy, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland are arming as fast as they can. In opening the Swedish Rigsdag, too, the King proposed to reorganize the army and navy, and to establish compulsory military service.

A new kind of street robbery has been mentioned in London. It appears that many ladies this Winter are wearing deep fur trimmings round their walking-dresses. The London street thieves have therefore invented a mode of robbery which it is as well that ladies should know. Coming behind the lady at a favorable moment with a sharp knife, they cut the fur down just at the centre of the back, and then, giving a sharp tug with each hand, tear off as much fur as will come off at one pull. Ladies are now especially careful to sew their fur trimmings on to the cloth as firmly as possible.

The London correspondent of a Scotch paper sends the following "sensation." He says: "From a well-informed source I learn that an expedition of a remarkable character is being organized in Europe for the purpose of effecting a landing on the shores of a distant country. The object of the expedition will be to accomplish the overthrow of the existing Government, and to appoint as chief of the executive a man well known in the politics of a large part of the world. It is said that many persons of influence and wealth have pledged themselves to support or take part in the enterprise."

The number of fires in London last year was 1,573, of which 154 resulted in serious damage, and 1,419 in slight damage. The number of persons seriously endangered at these fires was 157, of whom 134 were saved. The journeys the fire-engines made from forty-nine stations were 6,872, and the total distance run was 21,181 miles. The quantity of water used for extinguishing fires during the year had been 16,579,295 gallons, or about 74,000 tons. The Fire Brigade consisted of 49 fire-engine stations, 106 fire-escape stations, 4 floating stations, 54 telegraph lines, 86 miles of telegraph lines, 3 floating steam-engines, 5 large land steam-engines, 21 small land engines, 85 manual engines, 129 fire-escapes, and 395 firemen.

Many experiments have been tried in France to test the effects of cold on railway axles. Many engineers suppose that accidents to wheels do not result from any diminution of tenacity of the metal, but merely from its losing all its elasticity owing to the frost hardening the surface of the earth. A fact which can be adduced as a strong argument in favor of that theory was observed by the inhabitants of Montmartre during the last period of frost. The passing of the trains which run so frequently through the Batignolles tunnel at a distance of half a mile was heard by them day and night, which is never the case in ordinary circumstances. As soon as the thaw set in the trains ceased to be heard; the earth having resumed its former elasticity, the sounds were dissipated as before. It has been observed by French railway engineers that thaws are apt to lead to the breaking of axles and chains.

A curious case of assumption of sex was lately discovered in Paris. A pensioned officer, named Senkeisen, now nearly eighty years old, fell ill, and had to be taken to the Neckar Hospital. There the doctor in charge discovered that the officer belonged to the female sex. Her secret being thus detected, the "vieille de la vieille" no longer hesitated giving the story of her life. She was fourteen when she lost her father, a Bavarian Colonel. Her grandfather, Gen. Baron Von Senkeisen, had the command of a Bavarian army corps. Bavaria was then the ally of France. By some unexplained whim this grandfather forced her to enlist in one of the regiments of his division. She advanced rapidly in the campaigns of Germany and Spain, and was wounded twice, and severely, at Waterloo. She was then admitted in the hospitals as an officer of the second class. In 1830 she took service again, and went to Algeria; in 1833 she obtained French naturalization and a pension. This woman has a glorious character to boast of, having received letters of congratulation on her valorous deeds from Marshals Berthier, Augereau, Suchet, and Gen. Dupont, who was sentenced to death for having capitulated at Baylen with 40,000 men.

The following anecdote is related by M. Aurélien Scholl in the *Evénement*: "Some young men were conversing in a private room of the Maison d'Or. Among them was the Duke de Gramont-Caderousse. Some one reproached him with being too much in favor of the people, and with being imbued with the new Democratic ideas. After having replied according to his conscience, he exclaimed, 'Well, gentlemen, I will wager that, without having done anything to merit it, I will get myself arrested before an hour!' The bet was taken—fifty louis. Caderousse jumped into a cab, drove to the Temple, and soon returned in a sordid costume; a tattered cap on his head, trowsers in rags, hobnailed boots, torn, muddy, down at the heels. He rubbed his face and hands with dirt, and then begged some one to follow him. Thus prepared, he entered a café on the Boulevard Poissonnière, seated himself at a table, and called out: 'Waiter! a bottle of champagne!' The man hesitated an instant, and then said in an undertone: 'That costs twelve francs.' 'Well,' replied De Gramont, 'I have money to pay with!' And he drew from his pocket forty bank-notes of a thousand francs each, which he laid on the table. The master of the establishment sent at once for some sergents-de-ville, and in a few minutes the pretended vagabond was saying to the Commissary of Police: 'I am the Duke de Gramont-Caderousse. I had laid a wager that I could be arrested without having done anything to deserve it. * * * I have won, and I have now only to thank you.'"

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 7, 1875.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of The Times *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of The Times *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law which took effect on the 1st inst.*

We regret that the talk about the advisability of building a rapid-transit railroad out of City money takes up a good deal more of our space to-day than is required for the record of private subscriptions in aid of a road to be built on sound business principles. Most of the talk we regard as mischievous in principle and both obstructive and misleading in its influence upon private enterprise. Suppose that the gentlemen who are instant in season and out of season, with their plans for taking money out of other people's pockets without their consent, should prove how much they value rapid transit by putting their hands in their own. That would be practical and intelligible, which is more than can be said of most of the speeches made before the joint committees yesterday. It is encouraging to find that the promoters of the deferred capital fund are perfectly satisfied with the progress they are making. We trust that we shall be able to announce in a day or two that they see a fair prospect of raising their first million of dollars. We look upon Mr. Drake's plan as the only practical scheme of rapid transit likely to be submitted to New-York for some time to come, and we imagine that on its success absolutely depends the possibility of building an adequate local steam railroad at any time during the next half dozen years.

Tammany Hall has issued its orders to Democratic legislators to support Mr. Costigan's bill giving the Mayor the power of removing the heads of Municipal departments without the necessity of securing the concurrence of the Governor. That means, we presume, that John Kelly can trust Mayor Wickham, but has not quite so much confidence in the readiness of Gov. Tilden to do his bidding. In view of that discovery the public will be likely to trust the Governor more, and the Mayor less. The action of Tammany Hall may or may not be a good enough reason for the Democratic majority in the Assembly to pass the Costigan bill; it is certainly a very sufficient reason for its rejection by the Republican majority in the Senate.

The announcement that a compromise had been agreed upon between the Conservatives and Republicans in the Louisiana Legislature was premature. It appears that a proposition that the Conservatives should have a majority in the House, and that the past action of the Kellogg Government should not be inquired into, was accepted; but the Conservatives finally rescinded their action, and a basis of agreement suggested by the Congressional Committee is now under consideration. The compromise originally proposed met with strong opposition from McEnery, Speaker Wiltz, and others, who regarded it as humiliating.

A bill has been introduced in the United States Senate making additional provision for the Congressional Library at Washington, which has long been shamefully crowded in its present quarters at the Capitol. The bill authorizes the erection of a new fire-proof building, large enough for the accommodation of the rapidly-growing library for an indefinite period; and provides that plenty of "working books" shall be left at the Capitol for the use of legislators. The poor accommodations now given to the Congressional Library are a source of much complaint among scholars who would gladly reside in Washington, and enjoy the use of one of the best collections of books in the country, if there were room for them to study in the alcoves of the library. A new building, even in times of retrenchment like these, ought certainly to be provided.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the majority report of the committee appointed to investigate affairs in Arkansas was presented. It declares that there is no occasion for action in the case, and recommends no interference. A minority report, however, signed by Mr. Ward, of Illinois, suggests that Brooks, who will be remembered as the antagonist of Baxter in the famous Arkansas war for the Governorship, should be installed as Governor, and that the present Constitution, which was accepted by an overwhelming majority, be overthrown. Mr. Ward evidently fancies that renewed Federal interference is the only thing that can help to a solution of the Arkansas muddle, but it is satisfactory to find that he is the only member of the committee who thinks so.

DANGEROUS LEGISLATION.

The discussion of the Hennepin Canal bill in the House of Representatives yesterday and the speeches before the Joint Legislative and Aldermanic Committees on rapid-transit for this City present apt illustrations of one of the most dangerous tendencies of our time. That is, briefly, the tendency to substitute government effort for private enterprise; to take money out of the public Treasury for purposes which ought to be effected by private capital.

In regard to the Hennepin Canal scheme there are certain special arguments which are perfectly conclusive against the General Government having anything to do with it. The canal in question is needed to connect Rock Island on the Mississippi, with Hennepin on the Illinois River, and by that means to supply an essential link wanting in the communication between the Mississippi and the lakes. By this improvement, it is claimed that all the trade of Iowa, Minnesota, and Western Illinois could be brought into direct water communication with Chicago, and to that city would thus be diverted a very large share of the commerce which at present finds a centre at St. Louis. The whole of the canal would be situated in the State of Illinois, and the immediate benefits of its construction would be reaped by that State. But Mr. Burchard yesterday reminded the House that the State of Illinois, through its Constitutional Convention, by a vote of 49 to 11 refused to permit the money or credit of the State to be loaned for the construction of the Hennepin Canal. That being so, it presupposes a good deal of effrontery on the part of certain Congressmen to insist on saddling the General Government with the expense of such a work.

Besides, there is no argument in favor of the Hennepin and Rock Island scheme which could not be urged with equal effect to induce Congress to vote money for the James River and Kanawha Canal, for the Georgia Canal, the Fort St. Philip Canal, the Florida and Gulf interior line of water communication, or any other of the more or less ambitious projects for cheapening transportation and doubling the national debt. The promoters of the Hennepin scheme want a mere trifle of four millions, though that would probably swell to ten before Congress had done with it. But, then, as was remarked yesterday, it is merely "the entering wedge of a vast system of internal improvements, that would begin and end no man can tell where," and the millions provided for which "would become vast corruption funds for the demoralization of the people and the corruption of legislation." The immediate duty of Congress is to provide for the existing deficit in the revenues, not to find means to create a new one, and that argument ought to be as fatal to the Hennepin Canal scheme as to the subsidy bill of Tom Scott. If anything were needed to make the argument still more conclusive, it was supplied in the statement of Mr. Dawes that the revenues were falling below the estimates at the rate of three millions a month, and that unless there was a decided improvement between this and July, the deficit to be provided against would be nearer fifty than twenty millions.

The same kind of arguments by which extravagant canal schemes are supported in Congress were repeated at yesterday's session of our local Rapid Transit Committees. "A great work to be carried on by the Government for the benefit of the people," is a convenient phrase which will cover a "strike" upon the National Treasury just as easily as a forced contribution upon the tax-payers of New-York. Whether it be a railroad or canal that is in question, we are invariably asked to believe certain things which are very unlikely to happen. First, that the cost of the work will not exceed the modest estimate on which it is started; second, that it will be economically constructed and honestly managed; and third, that the additional burden it imposes on the tax-payers will be more than compensated for by the consequent increase of tax-paying power. It never occurs to any of these people to ask for what purpose the Federal Government was called into existence, any more than it does to inquire how the functions of a municipality can be adapted to the necessities of railroad management. One would imagine that the persons who are most desirous to subject the official organization of the City or the nation to a strain which its authors never provided for, would be likely to be foremost in advocating the separation of the public service from the disturbing influence of politics. But, on the contrary, they are usually among the most indifferent to the prostitution of the civil service to merely political ends, and are very frequently the most obstinate defenders of this class of abuses. When did the leading advocates in Congress of vast schemes of internal communication, to be carried out at the public expense, have a good word to say in favor of civil service reform? It is hardly necessary to ask when the Democratic legislators, who are so anxious to compel this City to build a quick transit road, ever gave a thought to the question of divorcing public appointments from the influence of political bargain and sale. They would never have been Democratic legislators if they were capable of any such reflection, and they would very quickly cease to hold such a position if they let it be understood that they would exert no influence to help their followers to a place at the public crib. The City of New-York's financial position is at present pretty much like that of the United States—it has neither money nor credit to spare for the construction of costly public works which ought to be built without its aid. If it had plenty of both, it would be just as inexpedient for the City to proceed with them, under the influence of political jobbers in the Board of Aldermen and the Legislature, as it would be for the United States to add the canal and railroad business to the existing facilities for political corruption.

EGYPT AND EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

The brief cable dispatch announcing the annexation of Darfour to Egypt, indicates one step in a silent change going on in Africa of great historical importance. Through all past history the heart of this vast continent has been almost impervious to all reformatory or progressive movements. Though the earliest known traces of human advance and civilization are on the northern shores of this continent and in the alluvium of its great rivers, and though some of the most powerful of the Christian and Jewish influences emanated from one of its cities, no ray of light seemed ever to penetrate its interior. To Herodotus, as to Baker, there were numerous tribes known in its equatorial regions who never, in all previous history, had advanced beyond the condition of cannibals and savages. The great current of human progress seems to have left this Africa alone and unfertilized—a perpetual monument of human barbarism. And even in the once civilized portions, Africa presents the almost unique spectacle of a country where Christianity has died out and has been succeeded by paganism. But the inner and equatorial portions have always been "the dark places of the world," the habitation of cruelty and oppression, the theatre of the most heart-sickening scenes of human degradation and inhumanity. Nothing seemed able to reach this "running sore of the world." All the European efforts to abolish the slave trade only touched the distant coasts; but here, in these remote wildernesses and about these solitary lakes, the Arab and Turkish traders in human beings had full sweep, and, by the temptations they could offer to the blacks, turned Central Africa into a pandemonium. Then the various tribes robbed and murdered one another, and used, for luxury or labor, the men and women they carried off from their enemies. Even Mohammedanism, which is certainly a much higher form of religion than Fetichism, failed to bring any improvement to some of these tribes, and, as Livingstone somewhere says, has only left behind it in Central Africa disease and the slave-trade.

England has undoubtedly, on the western and southern coasts, broken up some of the horrible practices connected with war and the slave trade, and she is now beginning similar efforts on the eastern coast, at Zanzibar. But all this never reaches the regions near the White Nile and the great equatorial lakes. The only power that could by any possibility benefit this portion of Africa is Egypt. But until the rule of the present Khédive she has been inextricably involved in the disgraceful profits of the Upper Nile slave trade. The Khédive, however, is a man of loftier ambition than his predecessors, and is evidently determined to enlarge his Empire by new conquests in the heart of Africa, while he defers to the voice of the civilized world in breaking up the horrible slave traffic, from the borders of the N'yanza Lakes through Gondokoro and thus down the Nile. Sir Samuel Baker's expedition was the first step in this great conquest and reform. Col. Gordon's administration is carrying out the same principles. The Khédive now nominally rules over a vast empire, stretching above Gondokoro almost to the equator, embracing many tribes and nations, a soil capable of producing cotton in unlimited quantities, and filled with all tropical productions. Ivory enough for the wants of the world could be obtained from this immense region. And should he once succeed in establishing here an honest and orderly Government, and in thoroughly uprooting slavery and the slave-trade, a tropical Empire, rich in every production, might here be founded which would scatter its blessings all through interior Africa. The accounts of Livingstone and Schweinfurth show what a simple, honest, and kindly people are the blacks when away from the influences of the slave-trade. A wise Government in Equatorial Africa would no doubt win the affection of a numerous population. New lines of commerce would be formed. The simple tools and manufactures of England and America would pour into these unknown regions, to be exchanged for ivory and other tropical products. With a railroad to Khartoum, and boats to Gondokoro, and a traveled road to the Victoria Nile, we should see steamers on the grand unknown lakes of Victoria and Albert N'yanza, and a commerce reaching to the heart of Africa.

One step in this great progress is the conquest of Darfour and Kordofan, a region containing over five millions of inhabitants, lying to the south-west of the Upper Nile. This important district is now annexed to Egypt; and as one of the great lines of slave traffic was over these provinces, the Khédive, if he be consistent, must put a stop to it here also, and carry out the same principles of administration which Col. Gordon is following on the Upper Nile. Railroads and European improvements will soon make vast changes in all these provinces. Christianity had no chance in Central Africa while whites carried on the slave trade. The spirit of European reform opens a new path for religion. There will soon be, we may hope, missionary colonies planted in those dark places of the earth. For experience shows that the solitary missionary has but little influence, while a colony of selected persons, imbued with the spirit of Christianity, would, in a thousand imperceptible ways, elevate and improve the African. The Khédive, whatever his motives, is working as the instrument of progress and of a higher religion. Through Egypt light once more may spread to a world of darkness, and Africa learn of her in modern centuries as Asia and Europe did in ancient.

A WATERY LOT.

In many modest homes in the interior of New-York and New-England, the visitor will see, hanging over the parlor mantel, a somewhat peculiar and altogether lugubrious work of art. It is done in india-ink, and represents a structure which may be a funeral monument, and may be a model of that variety of washing-machine known to our grandmothers as "Winchester's patent." A female figure and a geometrically-correct willow-tree bend over this. Sometimes a man, with a short waist and uncertain legs, or a group of children entirely destitute of anatomy, take the place of the female. But, whatever their attitudes or position, they are always provided with enormous black-bordered handkerchiefs. They are all and always shedding tears. According to their own account, this is, or has been, the chief occupation of the principal actors in the "Brooklyn scandal." They continually do cry. Last Summer, when each day brought forth its statement, we had a picture drawn of the happy home of the plaintiff in this unsavory case. The young statement-maker said of the plaintiff and his wife that "he talked and talked, and she cried and cried." The oratory and the tears were eminently characteristic of the whole drama, in which the actors appeared to have enjoyed themselves very much. They had the luxury of woe, and the delight of making statements.

Now that the versions of the affair are being delivered as sworn testimony, the tears are as prominent as ever. According to some of the evidence, Mr. Beecher's principal business in the play was to burst into tears on every possible occasion. He went to the head of the stairs and wept; he got to the foot of the stairs and burst into tears; he met his friend in the railroad train and sobbed over him; he got hold of a lamp-post and bedewed it with his tears; he put his hands up to his face and burst into tears; he went about watering the dry earth with his briny grief—at least, this is what some of the witnesses say. Of course, in the general down-pour, the wife of the plaintiff is made to appear as a very Niobe—all tears. And the watery contagion seems to have extended even to the lawyers. According to the plaintiff, Gen. Tracy wept. When this shrewd and experienced man of affairs came into the charmed circle of showers, he joined in the watering-pot business and shed tears. We do not wonder that the unsympathetic audience laughed when this statement was made. The spectacle of a weeping lawyer would move a face of stone. And when, the other day, the plaintiff listened, for the one-hundredth time, to the reading of certain love-letters which had been spread over this continent, he too, wept. We should not be surprised to see the readers of the trial reports shedding tears as they run—a whole car-load of passengers weeping into the solid columns of their morning papers.

With many people, especially women of an excitable or nervous temperament, the fountain of tears lies very near the surface. The Mrs. Gummidge of fiction is a type of a large class of weepers. These shed tears and think "everything goes contrairy," until a real trouble comes, when they arise and meet it with cheerful courage. Men who would turn a starving family into the street have been known to weep over a wounded bird; and many a woman relieves her feelings by sitting down and having "a good cry" when the milliner disappoints her, or housekeeping figures will not add up under any circumstances. But in the case under consideration the tears seem to have been perennial. The fact cannot be cited to the prejudice of either party; both sides shed tears on all possible opportunities, and with rigid impartiality. If one was not himself weeping, he was the cause of tears in others. The lachrymal gland was ever flowing. The entire drama was punctuated all down the margin with the stage direction—"cry here." Human nature is such a curious volume, we must be grateful for an opportunity to study this new page of it. There is no explanation on the surface for such an appearance of emotion. There is no reason—at least none to people with old-fashioned notions—why the actors in a domestic difficulty should wade knee-deep in their own briny tears. But we have in this leaf of human history a new language and literature. Its springs of action are unknown to ordinary mortals. Its springs of tears are ever ready to gush.

OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE EAST.

When the Centennial Commission was first constituted, many of its members recognized the importance of making the proposed Exhibition of 1876 a means of extending American commerce and influence over the Pacific and in Eastern Asia. Both before and since that time, we have frequently called attention to the wide field that exists for the development of American enterprise in those regions, from Australia and New-Zealand in the South, to Japan in the North, and from Tahiti to the limits of Hindostan. In that part of the world is a vast population waiting for foreign trade, besides material resources of practically boundless extent which have to be developed. The completion of the Pacific Railway, too, was expected to effect the realization of all our hopes in accomplishing the desired object, and under vigorous management it may yet succeed in doing so. Meanwhile it cannot be doubted that, although from our geographical position and the advantages offered by our Western sea-board, the greater part of that Eastern commerce should be controlled by Americans, it is a fact that the American flag does not hold the position it ought to have on the Pacific and on the seas of Eastern and Southern Asia.

When the Centennial Commissioners first recognized the grand opportunity that was presented to them for making the occasion in which they are immediately interested a means of pushing American interests in the East, the appointment of a special commissioner to the nations of India and the Pacific was under consideration. But the plan proposed was not acted upon, although the pecuniary cost would have been but small, and the subject is now left to the ordinary impulses of the people. Whether this was quite wise is a point which persons well acquainted with the East may be disposed to question; more especially if, in addition to the knowledge thus possessed, they can foresee the advantages to American industry which would accrue from a full commercial development of our western sea-board. For, from the activity that is being displayed in Europe, it is very evident that we ought not to place too much reliance on the existence of railroads across the continent for accomplishing all that is needed. Europe was quite ready to take advantage of the facilities which these offered for communicating with the East, but European merchants and capitalists have not been slow to find other means for attaining the same end. We may take the one subject of mail communication with Australia in illustration. There are four routes by which this is now effected: one by San Francisco, another by the Red Sea, a third round the Cape of Good Hope, and a fourth by way of Singapore and Torres Straits. The first of these is that which, from our point of view, is most desirable. Once, too, it promised to be the quickest, but it has now fallen back very considerably. A new company, recently formed in London, is competing for a contract under an engagement to carry the mails round the Cape by powerful steamers, some of which are already built, in forty-five days. According to returns issued by the British Government, it has never been done over the San Francisco route in less than forty-eight days. In three instances the time was fifty-two days, and in one it extended to fifty-eight days. It may be urged that the company referred to cannot do the voyage in the limits specified. It is worthy of remark, however, that one of their steamers made her first voyage in fifty days, and that the Great Britain, which has been running between Liverpool and Australia for many years, although only an auxiliary steamer, has made an average of fifty-five days throughout. But this is not all. The Peninsula and Oriental Company have for twelve months succeeded in delivering the mails by the Red Sea route to Australia in forty-four days. On one occasion they did it in thirty-nine days, and by lessening the time lost in coaling and stoppages on the way, they expect to be able never to exceed forty or forty-one days.

It is with efforts such as these facts indicate that we have to compete. The population of the Australian colonies is small, but the foreign trade of those colonies in 1873, the last year for which the returns have reached us, amounted in value to $424,542,925, and it is increasing rapidly every year. To divert any more of this to American ports, we must either secure more rapid means of intercommunication, or we must adopt some special measures for promoting the interests of American merchants and manufacturers on the spot. What applies in this consideration to Australia applies with equal force to all the nations within the limits we have indicated. But wide as the field is, European nations are busily at work in it already, and if American enterprise is to be fully represented there, a temporizing policy on the part of the people must not be followed.

VERSAILLES.

The tranquil and magnificent old town, which once rang to the merriment of Louis XIV.'s court, and which has been the scene of some of the most tragic and dramatic, as well as jocund and scandalous events in the history of France, is henceforth to be the political capital of the French nation. Paris may frown, may even threaten, but the dull and musty legislative palace on the banks of the Seine will not be likely to receive again during this generation the turbulent crowd of politicians who rendered it famous and disagreeable. The atmosphere of Versailles is more favorable to the calm pursuance of legislative duty than the heated and mercurial air of Paris. Besides, as the two cities are but twelve miles apart, the legislator may return to Paris every evening and enjoy the gayeties of the "Queen City," after he has toiled for a day in the leafy silence of the new capital, free from danger of sudden interruption by armed mobs, and with a fair chance of escaping harm, even in case of a vigorous *coup d'état*. The Parisians will soon forget the slight put upon them by the envious provincials who constitute the majority in the present Assembly; and, whenever they wish to frighten the law-makers into acquiescence with their wishes, will perhaps threaten to go to Versailles, as they did in the days when the people were tired of imploring Louis XVI. in vain for bread. As they get most of the money which is spent upon pageants and luxuries during the legislative session, they need not complain.

It was a wise move to establish Versailles as the French capital. It has too long been said that "Paris is France." The Parisians themselves have too long fancied that *their* will was a fair expression of the national will; and that, when the whole country did not reflect the sentiment heard on the boulevards, it was because the country was wrong. It will do them good to look at politics, and at their own representatives, from a distance. They will not have an opportunity to indulge in those small familiarities which have heretofore bred contempt in their own minds for those who govern them. A sensation will have a chance to run its course without being seized upon as a pretext for a revolution. The dissolute workmen and disheveled socialists who undertake "manifestations," will find their courage oozing away before they reach Versailles, and will not enjoy the prospect of being escorted home again by gendarmes. The Paris press will have to bestir itself a little to get the political news, and this exercise will do it good. And much of the intrigue which could be covered up in a great city like Paris will be readily seen and exposed in the narrower orbit of the "town of palaces."

But the especial benefit is that the change will tend directly toward decentralization. It will lead to the breaking up of the Government machinery in Paris, which has long been so perfectly organized that any monarchical or imperial power establishing itself by violence would find ready in four or five days all the means for governing France with an iron hand. At the time that the Empire fell, it was said that a man could not cut down a tree in Marseilles without first writing to Paris to ask permission, so completely had all the reins of centralization been gathered into the guiding hand in the great city. The removal to Versailles is a definite sign that there has at last been a vigorous attempt at "cutting loose." Every parish in France will be eventually bettered by the change.

The new capital has had a mournful history for the last three-quarters of a century. It is a good site for a Republican chief of executive power to fix his abode upon, for a legend has been current during the last century that "Versailles is fatal to French sovereigns." Napoleon III. paid heed to the proverb, and never dwelt there. A Republican Government, with its attention specially directed upon a war for vengeance, will find inspiration in the memory that William of Prussia was crowned Emperor of Germany in the *Salle des Glaces* of the palace at Versailles. It will also find instruction in the remembrance that an outraged people once came to Versailles, captured their monarch, carried him thence to Paris, and cut off his head. There will probably be much raillery at the new capital among those who are dissatisfied with the change, and there is plenty of precedent for it. Montesquieu said that he hated Versailles; La Fontaine, even while he wrote poems to praise it, sneered at it in private. Colbert once said to Louis XIV., "What a misfortune 't would be if some day you should be measured by the scale of Versailles!" Saint-Simon's *Memoirs* are filled with scornful flings at the ill-judged magnificence of the Grand Monarch's plans for the Versailles gardens and palaces. And Voltaire was never weary of heaping contumely on the architecture of the place, saying that "It dazzled the eyes of the people, but that connoisseurs railed at it."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

"Mignon" was given at the matinée at the Academy of Music yesterday. The performance, which has been noticed at considerable length in these columns, does not exact further comment than a mention of its very favorable impression upon an audience that filled every part of the house. Mr. Castle, we are glad to say, is fast becoming re-established in health, and his portrayal of *Wilhelm* was very gratifying. To-morrow, Miss Kellogg is to sing in "Fra Diavolo." Tuesday there will be no representation, but an extra Wednesday matinée is announced, when "Maritana" will be interpreted. Wednesday evening is set apart for the production of "The Talisman." This is the newest of operas, and by making it known to American audiences a few months after its earliest hearing in Europe, the management under whose auspices the present season has been so successfully conducted, lays the public under a debt of gratitude which we hope it will promptly and generously recognize. "The Talisman," we are told, is to be brought out with new scenery and dresses, and as the distribution of the parts calls into requisition the services of Miss Kellogg, Miss Beaumont, Mr. Carleton, Mr. Maas, and Mr. Hamilton, we do not think there is much occasion to fear for the rendering of the score.

LAST EVENING'S SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Mr. Thomas' fourth symphony concert, which took place at Steinway Hall last evening, should, perhaps, be accounted the most interesting of the series. It included, in happy proportions, music of almost every order, and it supplied, as usual, the large measure of gratification afforded by a well-nigh perfect recital of the programme. Beethoven was first represented by his Fourth Symphony, which is not the greatest achievement of its composer, but which has merits which the works wherein his mightier thoughts find expression might advantageously possess, that is to say concentration and extreme finish. The symphony was exquisitely played, the fourth movement—the finale, so taxing to the violins—showing in the strongest light the absolute precision Mr. Thomas' band has attained to. Bach's concerto for two violins and orchestra followed, Messrs. Jacobsohn and Arnold being the soloists. The second section of the concerto, a *largo*, was listened to with manifest pleasure, a delicious motive being developed with faultless taste as well as with consummate art, the ultra-scientific tendencies of the writer not being yielded to sufficiently to rob the harmonies of their fluency and clearness. We were less agreeably impressed by the first and third movements, which have more affinity with elaborate bowing exercises for the violin than with anything intended to charm the ear. Messrs. Jacobsohn and Arnold, although among Mr. Thomas' orchestral performers, quite justified his choice by an excellent performance. The first-named artist has a sweet and full tone; the tone of the latter is thinner, but of crystalline purity, and the technique and *virtuosité* of both left nothing to be wished. A splendid recital of Brahms' "Hungarian Dances"—the newest—brought the first part of the entertainment to a close. The allegretto of this number is of delightful quaintness, and the preceding allegro molto is to be cited as a fine example of sonorous orchestration. The second half of the evening was occupied by Raff's new piano concerto, and by a fresh symphony by Hofmann, called "Frithjof." The concerto has already been alluded to in this place when made known by the Philharmonic Society, but we are heartily glad that Mr. Thomas, who, had it not been for the illness of Mr. Mills, would have been first in the field, should have selected it for subsequent interpretation. It is a very winning, scholarly achievement, not perhaps rich in original or elegant themes, but thoroughly pleasing in thought and color, and symmetrical in form. The theme of the andante is positively lovely, and the treatment of the movement is so varied and so complete that this section alone constitutes a highly meritorious composition. Mme. Madeline Schiller, who was the pianist last night, read the concerto with far more charm and force than her predecessor in the same task. Mme. Schiller appeared before a New-York audience about a year ago, and her style, then recognized as exceptionally tasteful and polished, has gained vigor and lost neither delicacy nor brilliancy. We cannot say that the lady is an unrivaled pianist, for her shading is rather deficient in nicety; her wrists are not the iron wrists of a Rubinstein, and she does not always bring from the Steinway piano the singing tone which we have heard players having a slighter control of the graces of their art than herself compel the instrument to give; Mme. Schiller's method, however, is so good that her performance is of unbroken smoothness, never startling, but never disappointing; her runs, arpeggios, and trills are simply unsurpassable in their liquidity and evenness, neither of these qualities excluding the crispest definition of every note; and her rendering, which is rather unimpassioned, is always controlled by intelligence and the strictest taste. The ornate arabesques, with which the piano overlays and surrounds the orchestral phrases were conspicuously advantageous opportunities for the display of Mme. Schiller's flexible and sparkling execution, and, indeed, her whole recital was so creditable that quite an enthusiastic recall followed it. "Frithjof," Hofmann's new symphony, was the single element of the programme which gave rise to any feeling akin to disappointment. It abounds in reminiscences, and its orchestration is much below that of half a dozen of the modern composers whom Mr. Thomas has introduced to American *dilettanti*. The first movement, "Frithjof and Ingeborg," impressed us as the best; it appears to illustrate the meeting of two lovers, and the music, not uncommonly rich or ingenious in its combinations, is at least suave. The three remaining sections, "Ingeborg's Lament," an intermezzo, and "Frithjof's Return," are far inferior, the intermezzo in particular being but an *olla-podrida* of well-known and well-worn effects.

MR. GILMORE'S CONCERT.

Mr. Gilmore, with the co-operation of his band, will this evening give a concert at the Stadt Theatre. Mr. Gilmore's forces are about to leave the City, and the entertainment announced is to be the last they are to take part in for some time. That the performance will be full of interest, cannot be doubted; the programme includes ten capital pieces, which the applause will probably make twice as numerous, and Mr. Gilmore has brought his musicians to a condition of proficiency very seldom reached even in the large capitals of Europe, where good military bands are abundant. To-night's leave-taking is likely to afford unusually convincing proof of the high esteem in which the conductor and his men are held by the public.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

"Giroflé-Girofla" seems to have produced a very decided impression by the vivacity of its music, the drollery of its story, and the picturesqueness and freshness of its stage attire, and the Park Theatre has been crowded nightly since the opera was brought out. It would be surprising if a work which has met with unvarying success the Old World over were not favorably received by American audiences when produced with all possible liberality and care, and we do not think we shall be astonished by such a result. "Giroflé-Girofla" has every claim to attract and delight audiences desirous of whiling away, with an entertainment bright and merry to the eye and ear, the long Winter evenings. It will be repeated until further notice, and, we fancy, for several consecutive weeks.

BRIEF MENTION.

Several concerts, to the programmes of which we shall have to give attention hereafter, are announced. Mr. Humphries, a young pianist, is to give an entertainment at De Garmo's Rooms Tuesday. The New-York Conservatory promises a performance by several of its advanced pupils, under the direction of Messrs. Maretzek, Mollenhauer, and Arnold; it will occur at Steinway Hall, Wednesday. On Thursday afternoon Miss Heilbron will appear at the first of a series of four piano recitals. On the 25th inst. Miss Anna Bock, a pianiste of tender years but great acquirements, is to take part in a musical reunion, which will preface her departure for Europe. Details of each and all these affairs must await a more favorable opportunity for rehearsal.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

"Henry V." will be produced in this City, for the first time in fifty years, to-morrow evening. Great preparations for the revival have been in progress for a long time at Booth's, where the rehearsals have been conducted under the direction of Mr. Charles Calvert, manager of the Prince's Theatre, Manchester, England. It is announced that no pains have been spared by the management to render the representations of this great Shakespearean pageant complete in their minutest detail. The armor, costumes, and "properties" generally are said to be in strict accordance with models to be found only in the archæological division of the British Museum. Forty-four well-known artists have been engaged to fill the parts in the drama. Among the performers, the following will appear for the first time in America: Messrs. George Rignold, Frederick Thorne, Charles Calvert. Mlle. Berthe Girardin, also a new comer, was formerly a member of the companies of the Gymnase, Porte St. Martin, and Vaudeville Theatres in Paris, and is to have on this occasion her earliest hearing on the English stage. The performances we note will begin every evening at 7:45, and the holders of ticket are requested to be in their seats before the rising of the curtain.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Mrs. Rousby concluded her engagement at the Lyceum Theatre last night. To-morrow evening Miss Carlotta Leclercq will appear as *Mercy Merrick* in Wilkie Collins' dramatization, in a prologue and three acts, of his own novel "The New Magdalen." This piece was produced in New-York by the same artists some time ago, and since then it has been acted in most of the cities in the Union with great success. "The New Magdalen" is a powerful play, and the management of the Lyceum have wisely determined to bring out its best features by means of an effective cast and good scenery. Mr. George Clarke will appear with Miss Leclercq. On Monday evening, the 15th inst., Mr. J. L. Toole will return to this City. His engagement at the Lyceum is limited to twelve evenings and two matinées. His rentrée will be made in "Off the Line," "The Artful Dodger," and "Domestic Economy," and a carefully-organized force has been secured to assist him.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.

The great success of the trotting races at the Hippodrome continues. They occur every Tuesday and Friday night, and the place is always crowded. This week no abatement in their popularity is anticipated by the management, yet it has increased the attractions, and to-morrow evening will introduce fresh features well calculated to find favor with a large portion of the frequenters of the Hippodrome. There will be scenes in the exciting lives of English turfmen, enlivened by startling tableaux and incidents never before represented in this City, and the programme will still retain the flat and hurdle races, ever a part of the regular entertainment afternoon and evening.

THE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The success of "Women of the Day" has induced the manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre to prolong its lease of life, notwithstanding the fact that he has another "society novelty" in course of preparation. The new work is entitled "The Big Bonanza," and was written expressly for Mr. Daly. He, however, desires to retain Mr. Morton's play on the bills for another week. For the past twenty nights it has drawn excellent houses, and it does not yet give any sign of decreasing in popularity. The "cast" brings out the full strength of the company, and the stage is always richly set, so that nothing better could reasonably be expected. In "The Big Bonanza" all the artists of the theatre are to appear, while Mr. John Drew will make his New-York début in their society. The date of the production of "The Big Bonanza" has, however, not been announced.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

At Wallack's, "The Shaughraun" retains its bold upon popular favor with an unprecedented tenacity. Its run might seemingly be unlimited. At the Union Square Theatre "The Two Orphans" continues to be the attraction. The house has been crowded since the first night. Mr. Frederick Maccabe's mirthful entertainment, entitled "Begone Dull Care," may be enjoyed at Robinson Hall this week as usual. At the Olympic Theatre, all the favorites will perform in new specialties to-morrow evening. The San Francisco Minstrels offer a fairy pantomime to their patrons, in addition to the habitual programme. Mr. Bryant does not announce any special change. "The Bloodstained Hand" is the title of the piece to be played at the Bowery Theatre next week. At Wood's Museum "Casper Veeder" is to be acted to-morrow night.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, Feb. 7—1 A. M.—The barometer is lowest in Nova Scotia and highest in the North-west. The pressure has fallen decidedly in the Southern States, where light variable winds and clear weather prevail, with higher temperatures than on Friday. The temperature has fallen decidedly over the Middle and Eastern States, the lake region, and the North-west, where clear weather is now reported, with westerly and northerly winds. Cloud and snow prevail from Virginia westward to Kansas, and thence southward to Texas. The rivers have risen at Cairo, Memphis, and Vicksburg, and fallen at Pittsburg and Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

During Sunday in the South Atlantic States, falling barometer and warmer weather, followed by rising barometer, cold northerly winds, cloudy weather with rain or snow and possibly the formation of a storm centre.

In the Gulf States, stationary and rising barometer, colder northerly winds, cloudy weather, with rain or snow, and a severe "norther" in Texas.

In Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, northerly winds, and colder, partly cloudy.

In the Upper Mississippi, Lower Missouri, the North-west and Lake Region, rising, followed by falling barometer, north-west to south-west winds, and clear, cold weather.

In the Middle and Eastern States rising barometer, north-westerly winds, generally clear, colder weather.

The Lower Mississippi will rise slightly, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi fall decidedly.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory, for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday:

Barometer—Mean, 30.010 inches; maximum, at 9 A. M. Feb. 5, 30.377 inches; minimum, at 10 P. M. Feb. 3, 29.390 inches; range, .987 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 27.3°; maximum, at 9 P. M. Feb 3, 52°; minimum, at 7 A. M. Feb. 5, 10°; range, 42°. Remarks—Jan. 31, snow from 4 P. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water, .24 inch; Feb. 1, snow from 12 midnight to 4 A. M., amount of water, .05 inch; Feb. 3, rain from 8:15 A. M to 4:30 P. M., amount of water, .48 inch; total amount of water for week, .77 inch; depth of snow, 4 inches; distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,533 miles.

A MAN LOST OVERBOARD.

Rockland, Me., Feb. 6.—The schooner J. Chauncey, Crofts, which arrived here to-day from Boston, reports losing a man overboard last night. He was a Scotchman named Brady, twenty years of age.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

THE PROPOSITIONS FOR A COMPROMISE IN LOUISIANA.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW-ORLEANS—THOSE WHO VOTED FOR THE COMPROMISE DENOUNCED—PROPERTY-OWNERS AND BUSINESS MEN IN FAVOR OF THE PROPOSED MEASURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 6.—Intense excitement prevailed here this morning when it became generally known that a majority of the Conservative members of the Legislature had agreed to recognize the Kellogg Government, if the control of the lower House was assured them. An extra edition of the White League organ was issued, and in it the gentlemen who had voted for the compromise were denounced as traitors to their State and party. At 11 o'clock the Conservative members met again in secret caucus; the meeting was a very stormy one, the city men denouncing the action of those from the parishes, and calling on them to reconsider their action. Speaker Wiltz again tendered his resignation, but it was not accepted. During the morning Mr. McEnery and others, who claim to have been elected to State offices in 1872, engaged in a determined effort to have the compromise resolution reconsidered and defeated. When it is stated that by the terms of the proposed adjustment they and their claims are completely ignored, the cause of their opposition will be apparent. There can be no doubt that a large majority of the property-owners and business men of the city are in favor of the compromise. Nearly every man in the State who has anything to lose by the existing disorders desires quiet and harmony; such men consider the terms of the proposed agreement just and honorable, but their wise council did not prevail. The political clique which rules the white people of Louisiana snapped the party whip, and after a stormy debate in the caucus the vote on the compromise resolution was reconsidered and the resolution tabled. This evening another protracted caucus was held, but no action was taken, and the meeting adjourned until Monday morning, when some definite disposition will be made of the resolution. To-night a mass meeting was held to protest against the action of last night's caucus. The call for the meeting was signed by McEnery, Gen. Ogden, Commander of the White League, and others of the same class. At 8 o'clock fully five thousand persons assembled around Clay's statue, the scene of so many similar gatherings, and listened to speeches from a number of the most radical Democrats. The general tone of all the addresses was that any compromise with Kellogg would be a sacrifice of principle; he had not been legally elected; the Congress of the United States had not recognized him; the voters of Louisiana had submitted their case to the American people, and were confident that they would in the end be successful; it would be madness then to enter into any compromise; it would be dastardly to do what a Republican Congress has refused to do it would be a blow to American liberty and the American Constitution to recognize Kellogg. McEnery spoke at great length and was very excited. In the course of his address he read the names of the gentlemen who voted for the compromise. He is bitterly denounced for this, as the caucus was a strictly private one, and he was only present by courtesy. The following resolutions were adopted, and at a late hour the meeting adjourned:

Whereas, The rights and liberties of the people of Louisiana have assumed the proportions of a great national issue; and,

Whereas, The question of Constitutional liberty in the United States involves the most sacred rights of the people in a State; and,

Whereas, Any compromise with the usurpation of Kellogg, whereby he or his government could obtain any recognition on the part of the people of Louisiana, would be to condone an unparalleled wrong, and to acquiesce in the arbitrary, illegal, and oppressive acts whereby constitutional liberty has been imperiled; and,

Whereas It is our duty to our God and our country to resist, and never to cease to resist, by all legal and political means in our power, a consummation of these outrages; and whereas, for the first time in all the many years of our struggle for the rights of self-government, the people of the entire Union have paused to listen to the story of our wrongs and hear our warning cries, and their strong voices full of sympathy, encouragement, and support reach us and bid us be firmer and patient, and urge us not to yield; and, whereas, we are admonished by the graves of our fathers and by the memories of their suffering in the cause of liberty that it is our duty to suffer in the same holy cause now; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we repudiate as being treasonable any action on the part of any Representatives or Senators elected by the Conservative people of Louisiana looking to the recognition of Kellogg, the usurper, either directly or indirectly, or of any portion of his usurping Government, which would in effect condone the unparallelled infamy done to the people of Louisiana on the 4th of January, 1875.

Resolved, That in entering into any compromise, bargain, arrangement, or adjustment, with the usurper Kellogg and those who uphold or depend upon him, representatives, Senators, or others, elected by the conservative people of Louisiana, have forgotten that they are servants with limited functions, and have now boldly usurped the great interests and perogatives of the people, their masters, and that no such bargain, compromise, arrangement, or adjustment, is binding on the people, and will not be tolerated by them.

Resolved, That we will tell those men, whom we elected to represent us and whom we have trusted, that we desire no compromise with the Kellogg usurpation; that we demand and will agree to nothing less than the reinstatement of the legally-elected Legislature, as it stood on the 4th of January, when United States soldiers entered into its portals to eject the lawful representatives of the people, and that they must be reinstated, unpledged and untrammeled save by the sanction of their official oaths and the fealty and duty they owe to their country and their constituents.

Resolved, That we call upon our brave fellow-citizens of all the parishes in the State to assemble in mass-meeting, to join with us in uttering this solemn protest against the proposed action of those Senators and Representatives who, forgetful of their duty or blinded by false considerations would undo all the results of our heroic efforts, and surrender the struggle for our rights and liberties which are dearer than life.

At midnight the excitement here was unabated. The corridors of the hotels were crowded and the principal streets filled with people. The members of the Legislature who voted for the compromise resolution state that they will sustain it again on Monday. McEnery and his faction are very active, however, and, having the powerful influence of the White League with them, they will probably succeed in defeating the compromise. They are evidently acting on the rule or ruin principle, and are deaf to the entreaties of the property-holders and nonpartisans, who ask for some settlement of the present troubles.

KELLOGG THINKS THE COMPROMISE WILL SUCCEED—M'ENERY ALSO CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—To-night, in a conversation with Gov. Kellogg, he stated that he was sure the compromise would succeed. He would make all concessions to secure it. Messrs. Leonard and Jeffers, who are active advocates of the compromise, are also sure that it will succeed. McEnery stated to-night that he was confident his side would be successful, and that there would be no recognition of Kellogg, and no adjustment which did not dispose of the election of 1872. Packard and other Republican leaders take no part in the compromise discussion. They are willing, however, to give the Conservatives the House if they pledge themselves to support the existing State Government. The Committee of Seventy met to-night; they were divided on the compromise question, but it is probable that they will not support it.

ACTION OF THE CONSERVATIVE CAUCUS—A BASIS OF AGREEMENT DECIDED ON—WILTZ AND M'ENERY DISGUSTED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—In the Conservative caucus last night, the debate on compromise was kept up until after midnight. The proposition under consideration was that the Conservatives should have a majority of about ten in the House, and that the past action of the Kellogg Government should not be inquired into. The vote stood 38 in favor of this compromise to 27 against it. After this vote Speaker Wiltz, it is stated, tendered his resignation, and Gov. McEnery, who was present by courtesy, said by this action of the caucus it was evident to him that it was time to lower the Democratic banner, and he therefore wished to retire.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE'S PROPOSITION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—The following is the Congressional Committee's proposition for the adjustment of the Louisiana troubles submitted to the Conservative caucus:

Whereas, It is desirable to adjust the difficulties growing out of the general election in this State in 1872, the action of the Returning Board in declaring and promulgating the results of the general election in the month of November last, and the organization of the House of Representatives on the 4th day of January last, such adjustment being deemed necessary to the re-establishment of peace and order in the State; now, therefore, the undersigned members of the Conservative Party, claiming to have been elected members of the House of Representatives, and that their certificates of election have been illegally withheld by the Returning Board, hereby severally agree to submit their claims to seats in the House of Representatives to the award and arbitrament of George F. Hoar, William A. Wheeler, William P. Frye, and Samuel S. Marshall, members of the Congressional Committee, now in New-Orleans, who are hereby authorized to examine and determine the same upon the equities of the several cases; and, when such award shall be made, we hereby severally agree to abide by the same.

And such of us as may become members of the House of Representatives, under this arrangement, hereby severally agree to sustain by our influence and votes the joint resolution hereinafter set forth;

And the undersigned, claiming to have been elected Senators from the Eighth and Twenty-second Senatorial Districts, hereby agree to submit their claims to the foregoing award and arbitrament, and in all respects to abide the results of the same.

And the undersigned, holding certificates of election from the Returning Board, hereby severally agree that upon the coming in of the award of the foregoing arbitrators, they will, when the same shall have been ratified by the report of the Committee on Elections and qualifications of the body in session at the State-house claiming to be the House of Representatives, attend the sitting of the said House for the purpose of adopting said report, if said report shall be adopted, and the members embraced in the foregoing report shall be seated, then the undersigned severally agree that immediately upon the adoption of said report they will vote for the following resolutions:

Whereas, Doubts have existed, and still exist, as to the legal results of the election in this State in November, 1872; and

Whereas, It is alleged, and by a large portion of the people of this State believed, that the result of the election for members of the House of Representatives and for Treasurer in November last was illegally determined and promulgated by the Returning Board; and

Whereas, These doubts, allegations, and beliefs have tended greatly to disturb the public mind and unsettle confidence, and injuriously to affect the material interests of the State; and

Whereas, It is deemed necessary to the welfare of the State that an adjustment of the foregoing difficulties should be effected; therefore be it hereby

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, that said Assembly, without approving the same, will not disturb the present State Government, claiming to have been elected in 1872, and known as the Kellogg Government, or seek to impeach the Governor for any past official acts, and that henceforth will accord to said Governor all the necessary and legitimate support in maintaining the laws and advancing the peace and prosperity of the people of this State, and that the House of Representatives as to its members as constituted under the award of George F. Hoar, William A. Wheeler, William P. Frye, and Samuel S. Marshall, shall remain without change, except by resignation or death of members, until a new general election, and that the Senate as herein recognized shall also remain unchanged, except so far as that body may make changes on contests.

ARKANSAS.

GENERAL REJOICING AT LITTLE ROCK AND OTHER PLACES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 6.—The majority report of the Arkansas Investigation Committee was received here to-day with general rejoicing. Cannon were fired and the people generally manifested enthusiasm.

One hundred guns were fired at Pine Bluff and 500 guns at Hot Springs on the reception of the news.

SINGULAR ASSAULT ON A PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Lewis S. Horton, residing at No. 43 Seventh avenue, was assaulted yesterday afternoon by Carrie Rodgers, a young colored girl employed as a domestic, under rather singular circumstances. Dr. Horton is a practicing physician, and keeps a boarding-house at the above number. A few days ago the girl was engaged as a servant on trial. Yesterday Dr. Horton had occasion to change the position of a stove in a room on the third floor of the house, and he summoned Carrie to assist him. Together they moved the stove from the position it had occupied, and placed it in a different part of the room. Dr. Horton then noticed that one of the feet supporting the stove was not secure, and as he bent down to fix it the girl, who was the only other person in the room at the time, struck him several blows on the head with a slung-shot in quick succession, cutting the scalp in several places and inflicting serious wounds. Before Dr. Horton could recover from the attack, the girl rushed from the room and, running down stairs, fled from the house before the inmates were aware of what had transpired. In her flight she dropped the slung-shot on the stairs, where it was subsequently found by the Police. Dr. Horton was attended at his home by Police Surgeon Walker. The motive which prompted the girl to assault her employer in the manner described above could not be ascertained. Dr. Horton says that he had no quarrel with the girl, nor had any harsh words passed between them, and the attack was entirely unexpected on his part. Capt. Kennedy, of the Ninth Precinct, has sent several officers in search of the assailant, but up to a late hour last night she had not been arrested.

A DAY'S SLEIGHING SPOILED.

Yesterday morning two men and as many women started from this City in a sleigh, intending to go upon a pleasure excursion to Orange, N. J. They had supplied themselves bounteously with wine and cigars and well-filled hampers, and were evidently bent on making the trip as pleasant as possible. While they were passing over the Bridge street bridge into Newark, Detective Haggarty seized the horses, and, mounting to the driver's seat, drove the pleasure party to the Second Precinct Station. There he charged the two men with having entered the residence of Mrs. Barbara Dietz, on Dekalb street, Brooklyn, and stolen $136 in gold and $45 in bank notes. They gave their names as John Murray and Thomas Wilson, and were held to await the action of Brooklyn authorities. The women were sent back to New-York in the sleigh.

THE CASE OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN MAJOR.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The St. George's Society has received for the Major of the Anglo-Indian army, in response to the appeals made in THE TIMES:

Through Julius Magnus, Esq., (particulars in *Arcadian*)	$217 00
St. George's Society	50 00
Cash, $5; M.D., $5; E. N. T., $2; S. J., $10; H. L., $5; Sympathizer, $1 05	28 05
Total	$315 05

ROBERT WALLER, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1875.

DEPOSING A CLERGYMAN BECAUSE HE LACKS ELOQUENCE.

The Trustees and Stewards of the M. E. Church of Hoboken have been holding secret meetings of late for the purpose of deposing Rev. J. Bryan, Pastor of the church. The only ground of objection to the gentleman's pastorship, as far as known, is his lack of eloquence. The pressure against him has, however, been so strong that he feels called upon to make a statement in his own behalf, and will, this morning, do so. He referred to the matter at a meeting held last evening, and said that, when he felt powerless to save souls, he would retire from the ministry.

REVIEW OF THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. R. C. Ward commanding, paraded last evening for review by Major Gen. John B. Woodward, at its armory in Clermont avenue. A large audience was present to witness the drill, as well as to participate in the hop which followed. After the ceremony of guard-mounting had been performed, the regiment was equalized in eight companies of eighteen files front by Adjutant Frothingham, and was turned over to Col. Ward in a very handsome manner. Major Gen. Woodward, accompanied by his staff, next reviewed the command, after which he took up his position on the west side of the hall, and the regiment was broken into companies and passed in review. The passage was excellent. The salutes were correctly given, and the alignments well preserved. After passing in review, the command was broken into a column of fours, and passed to its former position, where the line was reformed for dress-parade. The movements were executed in a highly creditable manner, particularly the manual of arms, in which the new tactics were scrupulously observed. At the close of the dress-parade the companies passed into the small drill-room, where they were dismissed. The band, under the leadership of Prof. L. Conterno, then performed a brief programme of musical selections, and at 10 o'clock dancing was commenced, and continued until midnight.

A DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

JOHN KELLY AND HIS ASSEMBLYMEN IN CONSULTATION—AN ATTEMPT TO BE MADE TO PASS COSTIGAN'S BILL—THE REPUBLICAN SENATE THE DRAWBACK.

Yesterday afternoon the Tammany Committee on Organization met at Tammany Hall. The Democratic City Assemblymen were present. The meeting was presided over by John Kelly, and was secret, but the indications were that the proceedings were of an exciting character. After the adjournment it was ascertained that the chief business of the afternoon was the consideration of the two bills of Assemblyman Costigan and Assemblyman Timothy J. Campbell for the reorganization of the City Government now before the Legislature. The bill of Campbell's, it will be remembered, aims to remove Controller Green and Corporation Counsel Smith, and to make their offices hereafter elective. The bill of Costigan provides for the removal of all heads of departments by the Mayor "for cause," and without the sanction of the Governor; and also provides that all officials appointed by the Mayor must be confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. The question to be decided upon by the Committee on Organization yesterday was which of the two bills should be pushed in the Legislature by the City members. Speeches were made by a number of the Assemblymen, and the policy and expediency of both bills were discussed, most of the speakers making a much better oratorical display in the committee room than they had ever made on the floor of the House. Assemblyman John Brogan, of the Third District, advocated a complete revolution of the City Government, believing that no Republican should be now in office. He did not make it clear, however, to the committee how any impartial legislation affecting the City could be passed by the Legislature without the concurrence of the Senate, with its Republican majority. Assemblyman James Daly and Assemblyman Lewis C. Waehner were more conservative in their views, and believed that some time must elapse before radical changes could be made. Mr. Waehner was of the opinion that, to secure the legislation that some men in the Tammany organization desired, it would be necessary to make bargains with the Senate, and he, for one, was willing to do anything of the kind. The meeting finally decided that Campbell's bill should be laid aside, and that a trial should be first made by the Democratic Assemblymen and the Committee on Legislation of the organization to secure the passage of Costigan's bill.

DION BOUCICAULT'S COPYRIGHTS.

"SHAUGHRAUN," "SHOCK-RAUN," AND "SKIBBEEAH"—ARGUMENT ON THE INJUNCTIONS POSTPONED.

The cases in which Dion Boucicault seeks to permanently enjoin John F. Poole, manager of the Olympic Theatre, from presenting the burlesque of "Shock-raun," and "Josh" Hart, manager of the Theatre Comique, from continuing the performance of the play of "Skibbeeah," on the ground that the burlesque and play are infringements of Mr. Boucicault's copyright of "Shaughraun," now performing at Wallack's Theatre, were called yesterday by Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court. Ex-Corporation Counsel Richard O'Gorman appeared for Mr. Boucicault, who was accompanied by Mr. Lester Wallack and other friends. Ex-Judge Richard Busteed and Assistant United States District Attorneys A. H. Purdy and Louis F. Post appeared for "Josh" Hart, and Mr. Poole was also represented by counsel. Judge Blatchford informed counsel that it had been arranged that all Circuit Court motions should stand over to be heard before Judge Woodruff, who, it was expected, would sit next Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, at No. 27 Chambers street, for that purpose. The cases were then adjourned to the time mentioned, counsel to arrange with Judge Woodruff for a time to hear argument. The main points on which the defendants rely are, that the "Shaughraun" is plagiarized and not entitled to copyright protection, and that, if it is entitled to copyright, that protection has not been legally obtained, as only the title-page of the play has been filed in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington, whereas the law requires that a full copy of a play or other publication must be thus filed before a copyright can lawfully issue. Mr. Poole has withdrawn his burlesque, in obedience to a temporary injunction, until the case against him is disposed of on its merits; but Mr. Hart continues the presentation of his play, and announces his intention to do so for the present. The cases are important, as involving the rights of authors or producers of adapted plays.

A CASE FOR A SOLOMON TO DECIDE.

A curious case was heard before the Passaic County (N. J.) Common Pleas Bench yesterday. George Addy, of Manchester, owns a cow, which, while standing in Manchester and feeding on a common within the city line of Paterson, was driven to the pound by George Spittel, the pound-keeper of the latter-named city. Addy brought suit before a Justice of the Peace to recover damages for the detention and for injuries done to the cow, but recovered none, and appealed to the Common Pleas. Counsel for Addy yesterday contended that the valuable part of the cow was her hind-quarters, and as that was beyond the Paterson city limit, his client was entitled to a judgment. The Court scarcely agreed with the counsel, but said that the decision of the case might turn upon the exact length of the cow. Counsel for the plaintiff insisted, then, that she should be measured to the end of her tail. The Court directed that she should not be measured beyond the haunches, and deferred decision till the measurement shall have been made.

EXCISE AFFAIRS.

In obedience to the resolution adopted at the meeting of the Liquor-dealers' Protective Association, held on Monday evening last, Messrs. Cassidy and Schwarz, who were appointed a special committee, waited on Commissioner Stiner, of the Excise Board, and petitioned for a reduction of the retail license fee from $100 to $50, and of the wholesale fee, by which is meant the amount demanded of "bucket shop" proprietors, from $60 to $30. They were informed that if they could induce the five thousand dealers who have complied with the law by taking out licenses to acquiesce in that proposition the board would be ready to take it into consideration. The following is a statement of the week's transactions: Monday, Feb. 1, twenty-one applications, amount received $1,240; Tuesday, twenty-one applications, amount, $1,400; Wednesday, eleven applications, amount, $600; Thursday, twenty applications, amount, $1,040; Friday, nineteen applications, amount, $1,220; Saturday, six applications, amount, $390; total number of applications, ninety; total amount deposited $5,890. The total number of applications made from May 1, 1874, to date is 4,419; total amount of deposits $292,819 61.

A MERCHANT AND HIS BOOKKEEPER ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.

On the 16th of November a fire took place in the millinery store of Evan P. Thomas, No. 326 Canal street, the stock of which was insured for about $25,000. Fire Marshal Sheldon investigated the fire, and at the inquiry held by that vigilant official Thomas swore that his loss on stock amounted to $16,000, a statement in which he was corroborated by his bookkeeper, Delancey Briggs. The Fire Marshal satisfied himself that Thomas' losses could not have exceeded $6,000, and sent the papers in the case to Chief Clerk Clark, of the District Attorney's office, by whom the matter was laid before the Grand Jury. Indictments for perjury were found against both Thomas and Briggs, and the accused were arrested yesterday at Thomas' store, corner of Broadway and Broome street, by Detectives Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office. The prisoners were brought before District Attorney Russell, who fixed bail at $5,000 each, which was furnished by Charles B. Rouss, of No. 373 Broadway, and Leopold Hecat, No. 151 East Fifty-third street.

WOMAN'S DEVOTION.

In the case in which the extradition of Joseph Stuppe, alias Carl Vogt, is sought by the Belgian Government on the charges of murder, arson, and robbery, Katharina Meyerstrauss, the woman who accompanied Stuppe to this country, testified before Commissioner White yesterday, corroborating the testimony of Stuppe, asserting that he is innocent, and that the bonds stolen from the murdered Chevalier Bianca found in Stuppe's possession had been purchased by her from a man in London. The further examination was then adjourned to 11 A. M. next Saturday. This woman, Katharina, who eloped with Stuppe when he deserted his wife in Belgium, has been unremitting in her attentions to him during his long imprisonment, displaying all the zeal and affection of a wife, and visited him daily until prohibited from doing so on the discovery of his attempt to escape.

THE CHAIN GANG.

The following are the names, crimes, and sentences of the convicts removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin, during the week ending yesterday: William H. Brown, grand larceny, four years and six months; Bernard Hudson, grand larceny, four years and six months; William Gill, robbery, twenty years; Joseph Howard, grand larceny, two years and six months; James Carroll, grand larceny, two years and six months; Louis Hadelson, grand larceny, two years and six months; James Brennan, grand larceny, five years; Lewis Jerome, alias H. Lee, grand larceny, two years and six months; John J. Chambers, outrage, five years; Frederick Erbe, assault with a dangerous weapon, four years; Dennis Collins, grand larceny, two years and six months; George Williams, grand larceny, two years and six months; John Ryan, robbery, ten years; Thomas O'Connor, robbery, ten years; James Duke, burglary, four years; Oswald Reichart, false pretenses, two years.

DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE.

THE BALL SMUGGLING CASE—THE SYSTEM CARRIED ON AT THE HOBOKEN STORES—LAWRENCE AND GRAFF STILL AT LARGE.

The only news that transpired yesterday in relation to the Ball silk smuggling frauds was that District Inspector George Kirk, who had charge of the Hoboken stores, has been transferred to general duty. Mr. Kirk is a brother to Deputy Surveyor Kirk. The reason for his transfer, or whether it had any connection with the frauds, could not be learned. Col. Des Anges remains at his home in Plainfield, N. J. It is said that he feels his position very keenly. Most of his fellow officials express the most unbounded faith in his innocence, but others who are well informed say that every opportunity was afforded him of clearing himself before indictment, and that he had previously been warned several times to be more careful in selecting goods for appraisal. He was also seen many times taking dinner with Charles Lawrence, the Custom-house broker who entered the smuggled silks, and who has fled. It is reported that no less than seven or eight instances have been discovered in which he checked cases for Lawrence, when large quantities of silks were smuggled. On the other hand, under the present system, there are a thousand devices by which a smuggler can secure the appraisement of any package he may desire, without the knowledge or connivance of the Deputy Collector. Two of the most common and easiest of these devices have been described in THE TIMES. The new rule of compelling the Deputy Collector to write out in full the number of the case he may select will be effective in guarding against dishonesty on the part of the official, but it does away with but a single one of the smugglers' tricks—that of tampering with the figures on the invoice after it leaves the Deputy Collector's hands. There is a general feeling among Custom-house officials that smuggling will never be stopped until the Government orders the examination of every case of goods imported. The only objection to this is that it would involve the expense of a large additional force of clerks; but it is believed that the amount saved to the Government would not only cover this expense, but would leave a handsome balance on hand. The Hoboken stores smuggling, it is now conceded, amounts to a million dollars in duties. Collector Arthur admits over half a million. And this, Custom-house men say, is only one case in a hundred.

It is now pretty certain that Lawrence and Graff, the two indicted individuals who have run away, are by no means the most important of the silk smugglers. Lawrence merely acted as the broker. He was formerly a Custom-house employe, but was removed for irregularities. He was also Secretary to the Americus Club. Graff is the keeper of a City rumshop, and is said to be worth between $50,000 and $70,000. The authorities laugh at the idea that he had credit enough abroad to obtain between $500,000 and $1,000,000 worth of silks. They say that he must have had other and more wealthy men—prominent merchants are suspected—to back him. Some ridiculed the idea that any skilled buyer could have purchased the silks at the low price they were selling for without suspecting that something was wrong. There is a story among the detectives of a large dry goods house who were hot upon the track of Lawrence and Graff in relation to the smuggling of laces, but when they learned that silks were the commodities indulged in by those gentlemen they dropped the case at once. Collector Arthur says that he was informed a long while ago by Mr. H. B. Claflin of the low price at which these men were selling silk, but for some reason the investigation was delayed.

ARREST OF A FORGER.

ISSUING FALSE CHECKS ON THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED SWINDLER.

On the 16th of last December a check on the Fifth National Bank for $85, purporting to be drawn by J. O. Taylor, proprietor of a sales-stable at No. 145 East Twenty-fourth street, and made payable to the order of E. W. Henderson, was paid by the bank in question. On the following day a similar check for $95, payable to the order of H. E. Talbot, was also paid. It was afterward discovered that the checks were forgeries, and a man named Charles Christie, who presented a check of the same description shortly afterward, was arrested and committed at the Yorkville Police Court, and is now awaiting trial. From information given by Christie, Detectives Richard O'Connor and Richard Field, of the District Attorney's Office, succeeded on Friday night by a clever ruse in arresting Edward H. Nelson, who is identified by Christie as the man who obtained the cashing of the checks, and by Edmund Stephenson, Cashier of the bank, as the person who presented the $95 check on the 17th of December. In addition to this, Mr. Taylor made an affidavit stating that on the 14th of December he purchased a horse from Wilson, giving him, in part payment, a check for $25 on the Fifth National Bank; that Wilson did not present the check for payment for four days after, and then came to Taylor's stable and requested James Mohen, an employe of Taylor, to present it at the bank, which Mohen did; that during the time Wilson held the check the three forged checks were made and presented at the bank; that deponent subsequently desired Wilson to go with him to the bank to see the Cashier, whereupon the prisoner absconded. Wilson was brought to the Tombs Police Court yesterday by the detectives, and was committed for examination by Justice Smith in default of $1,500 bail. It is thought that Wilson is one of a gang who have carried on fraudulent operations by procuring checks for small amounts on banks, and drawing forged ones for larger sums in the names of the persons issuing the original checks.

THE MURDERER SHARKEY.

Maggie Jourdan, who aided in the escape of the condemned murderer Sharkey from the Tombs, is in this City, having returned from Havana in the Crescent City on Thursday. Her devotion to her lover, and the brutality with which he repaid her during the trying period of his incarceration are still fresh in the public mind. After leaving the Tombs in female disguise, carried to him piecemeal by his faithful sweetheart, Sharkey walked to Leonard street and took a coach, in which he was driven to a place of safety up town. He remained in the City under various disguises for three months, at the end of which time he sailed to Havana. Maggie followed him thither under a solemn promise that he would marry her. Notwithstanding her entreaties, however, he put it off from time to time, and in the end took to drink, abusing her shamefully while intoxicated. She continued to hope against hope, until one day last week in a drunken fit he fired a revolver at her, the ball grazing the back of her head. Despairing at last and fearful for her life, Maggie made up her mind to run away. She took passage on the Crescent City, and Sharkey, finding it out, boarded that vessel, armed with a large knife, and sought her in every direction. She had hidden in a closet, and the ruffian was baffled. On the voyage Miss Jourdan won the sympathy and respect of the other passengers. One of them, a clergyman, interested himself greatly in her case and promised to look after her welfare. She is heart-broken, and is living secluded in the neighborhood of her own residence. Detective Henry Davies, who took Garcia, whom the Spanish Consul kidnapped, to Havana, remains there still, in the hope that a reward will be offered for Sharkey, in which case he proposes to bring him to New-York. Sharkey, who, by the way, is known in Havana as Frank Campbell, says that he will cut the heart out of any man that attempts to lay hands upon him, and he carries the formidable knife alluded to above about him for that purpose.

DR. RICARDO'S SENTENCE.

Dr. Norton C. Ricardo, the physician who was tried in the Passaic County (N. J.) Court on a charge of having attempted to kill Walter Shafer, in order to conceal his malpractice, and who was convicted of simple assault, was arraigned before Judge Barkalow yesterday morning for sentence. In passing sentence the court said: "It is within the power of the court to impose upon you a fine not to exceed $500 or an imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both. Had your offense shown the slightest degree of evil intent, your opportunities for enlightenment and moral culture would have weighed against you, and forced us to believe that severe discipline alone could bring you to a proper sense of obligation. But your conviction is for criminal negligence only, and the court hopes and believes that a pecuniary penalty will effect the object sought. The sentence of the law is that you pay a fine of $500, and stand committed till the fine and the costs of the prosecution are paid. The Doctor placed in the hands of the Sheriff $600 in satisfaction of the judgment, and was released. There is still pending against him a judgment of $5,000, procured by the parents of the injured boy. To escape its payment, it is understood, he is about to make application to the court to be declared insolvent. He owns a house in Hackensack which he is said to have transferred to his wife at about the time the judgment was got against him.

HE COLUMBIA COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS

The intermediate examination of the students of Columbia College was concluded yesterday after a duration of six days. The exercises of the closing day consisted of the examination of the Senior Class in Latin and physics, and the Junior Class in chemistry, the latter and Latin being oral examinations. The following is the complete paper in physics: 1. Calculate the thickness of a soap-bubble at the spot where in the reflected series of tints it gives the (sodium) yellow of the third order. 2. The angle made by one of Fresnel's mirrors equals 1°, the distance of the fringes apart equals 191,520, 10,000,000 minimums. Required the wave length. 3. A plate was ruled with lines 1-6480 inch apart. The deviation from the spectrum of the first order equaled 8° 39'. Required the wave length, S in 8° 39' being equal to 1,504. 4. Deduce a formula to be used with Fresnel's mirrors. 5. Deduce a formula to be used with a grating. 6. Explain Newton's thin plates according to the undulatory theory. 7. Explain the production of fringes by thick plates. 8. Apply the undulatory theory to the explanation of total reflexion. 9. Explain the mode of obtaining the factor of a tangent. 10. Deduce the formulas for measuring the electromotive force and internal resistance of a battery. 11. Explain the theory and use of Wheatstone's bridge. The results of this examination will be announced some day this week, probably Wednesday morning.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TOM SCOTT AND HIS RAID UPON THE TREASURY.

From the Sun, Feb. 6.

The days of railway subsidies are past. Our public domain has been bestowed in a wasteful benevolence of gratuity, and our Government credit strained in pecuniary aid. With a domain bounded by two oceans, and a broad belt of barrenness interposed between, a transcontinental railroad was a need which impelled to an exercise of doubtful constitutional power. It was a political and military necessity. Sloping toward the sunset, completely isolated from protection, with a British fleet at the Golden Gate, or a French squadron at the mouth of the Columbia, we should have had a dismembered empire. Private capital was not adequate to the magnificent scheme, and national aid accomplished one of the wonders of our century in greatness of enterprise and marvelous rapidity of execution.

That imperative demand of communication supplied, we may pause in our experiments in Government railway building. The fraud which was covered in its modes of organization, the covert iniquity that crept into our Congress, hidden in a side association which divided in disreputable gains the moneys and credits granted from the Treasury, degraded the honor of the legislators, and showed the dishonesty of the men.

We are now invited to enter into new partnerships, and the tempting lures are Northern and Southern frontiers. We turn our observations from the wintry North to the Summer verdure of the Texas pasturage. The scheme as proposed is simple and direct. The Government is to buy the lands of the Southern Pacific Road, come down with its bonds in payment in the disguise of a guaranty only, relieving Mr. Thomas A. Scott and his associates of an inconvenient load. The argument is to develop the country, bring in population with cultivation and wealth to swell our growth and aggregate our power. With a Treasury which has no surplus of credit abroad, and cannot pay its current dues at home except in the paper effigies of money, we are invited to discount a century of progress and settlement in new promises to pay.

Separated from the men who are in its management, the proposition is too impudent for a respectful consideration, and it gains no strength from the character of the applicants. Col. Thomas A. Scott is widely known, not only in the railway world, but in war and politics. He was Assistant Secretary of War under the white-headed Cameron. Legislation at Harrisburg has had his sterling virtue infused into its statutes. One of the largest and most powerful of railroad corporations has been loaded with branch lines by purchase and lease until its credit is affected and its revenues reduced. The legitimate progeny of the fecundating mother, the Pennsylvania Central, are fed at the breast. Other bantlings not born in lawful wedlock are turned out to the cold charities of Wall street in default of payment, the last and most conspicuous being the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, now in the embraces of a Receivership. His Prime Minister is Gen. G. M. Dodge, a gentleman who had the dual relation of member of Congress from Iowa and Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, and we have no evidence that he did not draw pay in both capacities. Afterward an operating lobbyist at Washington, then Trustee of the bribery bait of the $17,000 check, he became a fugitive from the Sergeant at Arms, skulking on the frontier with subpœnas following his hidings and telegrams dogging his steps. From brokerage of votes and negotiations in retainers, he embarked in the sacrificing service of Indian contracts, and became a favored recipient of the gains of fraudulent supplies and suspended vouchers. The report of the Commissioner of Purchases made two years ago will furnish some pleasant reading for the inquirer who desires to understand the morals and the mysteries of the Bureau of the Aborigines.

The inauguration of this Southern road was of the pattern of the Union Pacific. A Credit Mobilier, with golden visions of profit, drew in the honest and unsophisticated, who paid their money, while manipulators magnanimously gave their notes for assessments levied. Capital became reluctant, lenders of money hardened their hearts, and dishonor came to their paper. No road has been more lavishly endowed in land and bond subsidies than this. Honest and economical management would have avoided embarrassment, but it had neither, and it went into the general vortex of the panic.

Another inducement for packing its burdens of present and prospective debt upon the United States, is that it will revive the iron interest of Pennsylvania. Is that the only industry which is languishing in torpor? Are there no idle hands and starving households besides those who delve in coal shafts and dig in the lodes of iron ore? From the first lullaby of the cradle we have heard the wails from the Keystone State for protection to its peculiar labor; and the last echoes of the dulled ear may be the vociferations from the blast furnace and the rolling mill for impost and protection.

For years to come we are in no need of another thoroughfare to span the continent. Even in Texas, with its broad and rich acres, the mileage in rails is largely beyond the needs or the profit of the investment. Why cast into this bottomless pit of dead capital other funds needed absolutely for restoring currency to metallic values? After the visionary mania which became madness in our Quixotism of railway building, shall we still add to the inert mass of actual money for which our bonds, unhonored, are now the rubbish and offal of every money centre in Europe?

But is the present Congress, in its majority, of purchasable material? Nay, the veteran spoilsmen are few, and the monitions of the last election do not entice public men into the sinuous windings of corruption. No matter how great the fund, whether $600,000 or $6,000,000, which forms the working capital of the conspirators, can it possibly be sufficient to the end?

The statute of limitations does not run against the dead, and the ghost of the gigantic fraud of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Road will not down at the bidding. It stalks forth again with a warning finger. This is its offspring—a nest-hiding child of a mother of perquisites and purchase. The air of Congress was thick with its bonds, falling like snow-flakes and dissolving like dew. Its ramified and impregnating bribery is only to be paralleled by the present combination to carry legislation by the momentum of dollars.

Parliamentary usage yields to the inexorable demands of this combination. The guards of ninety years of legislation are uprooted that it and other kindred frauds upon the people can march through the inhibitions of enactment without let or impediment. In bitter partisan struggles, in sectional strife, in menaced revolution, in rebellion and foreign war, we have left untouched this sure protection of minorities; and now, with legislation at the South under the supremacy of regiments in close columns, legislation at Washington is thrown wide open, that the greatest of all jobs may be consummated.

A FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 6.—A boiler in Louis Hock's file factory, in South Second street, exploded with terrific violence about noon to-day, demolishing the boiler and engine rooms, fatally scalding and burning William Hoffman, seriously injuring William Seltzer, engineer, and slightly wounding Gustav O. Heim, and Louis Hock, proprietor.

THE STATEN ISLAND BURGLARY.

The report of this burglary in last Sunday's paper made a misstatement with reference to one of the safes, [Herring's,] which, as appears from the following letter, was an ordinary fire-proof only:

RICHMOND VILLAGE, Staten Island,
Feb. 1, 1875.

Herring & Co. No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your inquiry in regard to a publication in the New-York papers that a burglar-proof safe of your make was blown open by burglars in their attack on our office, on the night of Friday, Jan. 29, we would say that the safe in question was simply one of your fire-proof safes, and was purchased only as a protection against fire, and not as a burglar-proof.

REUBEN LORD, President,
Richmond County Mutual Insurance Company.
H. B. METCALF, Secretary,
And Surrogate of Richmond County.

THE EXCELLENCE OF WATER.

The experience of thousands who have visited the Russian Baths, No. 25 East Fourth street, enables them to say that we possess no means so well adapted to cure colds and rheumatism, and keep the skin in a proper and healthy state.—*Mail.*

THE best collars ever made are the Warwick and Elmwood. Try them. Any furnishing store can supply them.—*Exchange.*

Give Every Man His Dew.—We don't know that this was one of the general orders issued by William Tell before his grand fight with the tyrant Gesler, but it might have been, for the DEW OF THE ALPS was the national cordial of Switzerland before Tell was born, and as it is the most inspiriting of all wholesome exhilarants, and an antidote to the effects of fatigue, a protection against damp and malaria, a mighty invigorant, he certainly could not have given anything better to his gallant followers. This famous vegetable Elixer, the oldest tonic in existence, has recently been introduced into this market, and we learn incidentally that it is in great demand. The UDOLPHO WOLFE COMPANY, No. 22 Beaver st., New-York, sole American agents of the proprietors in Geneva, are receiving it here in considerable quantities, and it is already considered a staple article by our merchants.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop

She did not say a word—and yet she said
Distinctly "SOZODONT"—for in her head
There were the whitest teeth, which graced
A fragrant mouth; those teeth were placed
Within the rosiest gums. It was her wont
By her sweet breath to say to say, 'twas "SOZODONT."

Scalp Diseases and Complaints, Dandruff, falling, loss, and untimely grayness, moles and warts cured without cutting; also, moth patches, freckles, pimply eruptions, unnatural redness of the nose, and untimely wrinkles of the face are cured by the special treatment of Dr. C. B. PERRY, 49 Bond st., New-York.

Dunville's Old Irish Whisky is recommended by the medical profession as superior to French Brandy. In casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad st.

Solid Silver Tea Sets at a Heavy Discount, prior to removal. FORD Silver Manufacturer, No. 1,150 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

A safe and harmless preparation for the teeth. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS. Recommended by dentists.

The Question Settled.—Wistar's Balsam of WILD CHERRY is the remedy for coughs and colds.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

DIED.

BOYD.—JAMES BOYD, on Saturday, Feb. 6, in his 29th year.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 9th, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 395 Van Buren st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

BLOSS.—On the 4th inst., of diphtheria, ALBERT WILLARD, only child of Newell W. and Emma C. Bloss, aged 5 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, also of his grandfather, Capt. Albert G. Jones, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 116 West 49th st., this day at 1:30 o'clock.

CORNELL.—At his late residence, No. 313 East 13th st., on Friday, the 5th inst., of apoplexy, STEPHEN H. CORNELL, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th st. and 2d av., on Monday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

The members of the Ninth Class Association of old Public School No. 14 are hereby notified to attend the funeral of their late class-mate, Stephen H. Cornell, from St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th st. and 2d av., on Monday afternoon, Feb. 8, at 1 o'clock.

F. C. WAGNER, President.

WILLIAM MEAD, Secretary.

GASSNER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 5, 1875, HELENA LYNN, daughter of the late John B. and Rachel R. Gassner.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 2:30 P. M., from her late residence, No. 117 Rapelyea st., near Henry st. The remains will be interred in the family vault, St. Paul's Church, Broadway, New-York.

HALL.—On Friday morning, Feb. 5, FANNIE HUDSON, third daughter of Edward and Eleanor Hall.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her parents, No. 289 Franklin av., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 7, at 4 o'clock.

HIGGINSON.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Feb. 3, J. C. HIGGINSON, of East Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., aged 60 years.

Funeral from the house of his father-in-law, Hon. John W. Brown, at Newburg, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 8, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Boston, Chicago, and Dubuque papers please copy.

HOLMAN.—On Sixth day, Second month, 5th, SARAH W. HOLMAN, only daughter of James and Sarah Lafetra, aged 36 years and 8 months.

Funeral from Friends' Meeting-house in 27th st., near 6th av., on Second day, (Monday,) the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited.

OAKLEY.—On Friday night, 5th inst., of diphtheria, CORNELIA, eldest child of Arthur Edmund and Cornelia Swain Oakley, aged 6 years and 23 days.

KEMP.—Suddenly, Mr. AARON KEMP, in the 64th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PRICE.—On Friday, Feb. 5, HOWARD LEROY, infant son of James L. and Kate H. Price, aged 5 months and 15 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at No. 311 West 46th st., Sunday, Feb. 7, at 4 P. M. The remains will be taken to Yonkers on Monday.

TAYLOR.—Feb. 5, SARAH TAYLOR, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her brothers, George G. and Edward S. Taylor, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 340 Lexington av., on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTRIFICE, for the teeth and breath, is the best dentrifice in the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle

PHYSICIANS SAY THAT ALMOST EVERY child is troubled more or less by worms. They seem to be the curse of infancy. But since the introduction of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, there is no necessity for their annoying presence. Inquire of your druggist, and he will tell you they are the best.

NO ONE SHOULD TRAVEL WITHOUT BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It is good all the time for the diseases incidental to traveling. A few drops will destroy the evil effects resulting from the use of strange waters, and may often save life. Druggists sells it.

ART SALE.

MR. ALEX. WUST'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, comprising over fifty of his best examples. Also, other PAINTINGS by eminent artists added, and more than 200 WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS, by Vibert, Leloir, Jimenez, Simoni, Guillemin, Beaumont, Delacroix, Compte-Calix, Van der Velde, Saunier, Harpigue, Midy, Earo, Rowbotham, Dibdin, Wyld, Bouvier, Brissot, Bellows, W. T. Richards, M. F. H. DeHaas, Bricher, Matt. Morgan, &c., the whole now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, free, day and evening. To be sold by auction WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 10, 11, and 12,

PEREMPTORILY, WITHOUT RESERVE;
at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

PRIVATE LIBRARY.

MONDAY, Feb. 8, and following evenings, at 7:30 o'clock, sale of a large COLLECTION OF BOOKS in the various departments of literature, many rare and valuable. Also, a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising an unusually choice and select collection of works on POLITICAL ECONOMY, MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE, BANKING, COMMERCE, &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition Saturday morning.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and Reception Rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

Ladies afflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, arm, &c., who have in vain tried the various depilatories in use for this purpose, may apply to Mme. JULIAN with the certainty of guaranteed and perfect success. Mme. Julian has removed this disfigurement RADICALLY and PERMANENTLY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts had failed. Application must be made personally at her residence, No. 206 West 38th st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

"OBSERVATIONS ON DISEASES OF WOMEN."—By J. J. SPRENG, M. D., late member New-York Academy of Medicine, mailed for 10 cents. Address the author, No. 201 West 22d st.

The *Medical Review* says: "This pamphlet should be read by every lady."

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

A PURE AND DELICIOUS SMOKING TOBACCO is SARBING'S GOLDEN SCEPTRE. Depot No. 151 Fulton st. Try it.

PHYSICIANS CALL IT AN EXCELLENT article. MILK OF MAGNESIA positively cures dyspepsia, indigestion, rheumatism, &c., and corrects acidity and sour stomach.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT par, in assorted denominations. Apply at the Cashier's desk. *Times* Office.

MR. DE CORDOVA WILL GIVE HIS humorous lecture, THE SHAM FAMILY AT HOME, in the Baptist church, 53d st., between 6th and 7th avs., TUESDAY ENENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"GIROFLE-GIROFLA"—LANCERS, DOWNing. 40c., Waltz, 30c.; song, "Son of Marasquin," 40c.; "Days That Are Gone," Chilperic, 40c.; "Du und Du," waltzes, Strauss, 75c.; "On the Wing," waltzes, Knight. 60c.; "My Fair Lady," waltz, Zikoff, 60c.; "Colinette," Malloy, 30c.; "The Better Land," Gounod, 40c.; "Bird Song," Heilbron, 60c.

Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

"NO SECT IN HEAVEN."—A LIBERALIST'S Dream, with a Wide-Awake Reply. By Rev. P. FRANKLIN JONES. Single copies, 5 cents; 25 cents per dozen. For sale by THOMAS HOLMAN, corner Centre and White sts., New-York.

POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held at Republican Hall, 33d st., east of Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock. GEORGE BLISS, President.

KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, Feb. 7, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Communion immediately after morning service. At 7:45 P. M. Dr. Bellows will deliver the second of the course of sermons on "Family Life and the Training of Children." Seats free in the evening. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

ASSOCIATION OF SPIRITUALISTS, HARVARD Rooms, 6th av. and 42d st.—Prof. Taylor speaks to-day at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. Subjects—"The Evolution Theory," and "Spiritualism Indicted and the Motion to Quash." Conference at 2. All invited. Quartet singing.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. Forbes will preach in the morning; Rev. Mr. Paige in the afternoon

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
MORNING SERVICE at 11.
"Righteousness is Eternal Life."
EVENING at 7:45.
"A Familiar Talk with Young People on Good Manners."

FUTURE PUNISHMENT—HOW LONG?—Universalists believe alike in future punishment. They differ as to its kind and duration. Partialists declare that such punishment will be endless, and they quote certain passages from the Bible that seem, at first sight, to support their assertion. Universalists interpret these passages by the rest of the Bible, and prove thereby that their meaning is limited. For instance, when God gave Canaan to Abraham, He gave it, we are told, "for an everlasting possession," (Gen. xvii., 8.) Aaron and his sons were anointed to be "an everlasting priesthood." (Ex. xl., 15.) The mountains are called "everlasting," and so are the gates of Jerusalem. (Hab., iii., 6; Ps., xxiv., 7.) In the Book of Deuteronomy (xv., 7,) we read, "Thou shalt take an awl and thrust it through his ear, and he shall be thy servant forever." Jonah said that when he was shipwrecked, the earth with her bars was about him "forever." (Jon., ii., 6.) These are but a few of the many passages in the Bible where the words "everlasting," "eternal," "forever," and "never" are evidently used with a temporal meaning. (See Gen., xlviii., 4; xlix., 26. Lev., vi., 13; xvi., 34; xxv., 46. Numb., xxv., 13. Josh., iv., 7. I. Samuel, xxvii., 12. I. Kings, i., 31. II. Kings, v., 27. Is., xxxiv., 10; lx., 15. Jer., vii., 7; xvii., 25; xxxi., 40. Ezek., xvi., 13; xxxvii., 25.) Why, then, may they not have a temporal meaning when applied to the punishment of sinners? Must they not have such a meaning in order to agree with the rest of the Bible? We are told that God punishes men for their own profit, and that "afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby." (Heb., xii., 10, 11.) If punishment is absolutely endless, how can it afterward yield the peaceable fruit of righteousness?

The truth is, that the original words which are rendered "everlasting," "eternal," "forever," and "never," in our version of the Bible, are very often rendered wrongly. In the minds of their authors, they had no such arbitrary meaning as our translators have given them, but were sometimes used indefinitely, simply for intensive purposes, and sometimes took their meaning as to duration from the nature of the objects with which they were used. The Greek word *aionios*, used in Matt. xxv., 46, is the principal word upon which the advocates of endless misery have hitherto depended for proof of their doctrine. But no less a person than Dr. Taylor Lewis, the eminent orthodox divine and Professor of Greek at Union College, has recently confessed that it will not bear their interpretation. It does not mean everlasting, and should not be translated so. The Bible, if translated properly, and interpreted consistently, does not contain a single statement in support of endless misery. Sinners will be punished as long as is necessary to effect their salvation, and no longer, in this world or the world to come

AT THE THIRD UNIVERSALIST CHURCH,
corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.
The Pastor, Rev. E. C. SWEETSER,
will preach TO-DAY at 7:30 P. M.

Subject: UNIVERSALISM AND ORTHODOXY COMPARED AND CONTRASTED.

Rev. H. R. NYE, of Brooklyn, will preach in the morning at 10:45.

The public is cordially invited.

AT TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55TH ST., near Lexington av.—Rev. Dr. Holme, Pastor.—Subject of discourse, Sunday morning, "The Priesthood, Who Are They?" Evening, "My Neighbor Who Is He."

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching Feb. 7 at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 o'clock.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' Association will meet on Monday evening, Feb. 8, 1875, in Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 7:30 o'clock.

Music by the choir of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

Addresses by Rev. Wayland Hoyt, of Boston: Subject—"Latent Forces in the Sunday-school, and how to Develop them;" and Rev. H. K. Stimson, "The Veteran of Kansas;" subject—"Sunday-school Workers the Advanced Guard in the Christian Army."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE will preach TO-DAY, at 10:30 o'clock, on

UNIVERSALISM VERSUS THE BIBLE.

CHRISTIANITY AND SOCIAL MORALS.—The next sermon in the course will be preached on Sunday evening in Christ Church, 5th av., corner of 35th st., by Rev. George D. Wildes, D. D. Subject—"Christianity and Social Classes." Services commence at 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK av. and 34th st.—Rev. Wm. R. Alger will preach morning and evening at 11 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"A Little Child;" repeated by request. Evening—"The Jeopardy and Security of Man."

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, CORNER Madison av. and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services, with holy communion, morning at 10:30; afternoon at 3:30. The Rector will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st.—Last afternoon sermon of pre-Lenten course by Rev. Dr. Howland—"Christ's Repulse of the Canaanitist Woman: the Motive and the Result." Services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning subject—"A Friend of Sinners." Evening—"Right Motives." Sunday-school and Bible class at 3. Social prayer-meeting Friday evening at 8. Ushers will show seats.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.—MORNING prayer, 10:30; sermon by the Rector, "Faith, Hope, Charity." Evening prayer, 7:30; sermon by Dr. Wildes in course on "Social Morals."

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., BEtween 13th and 14th sts., Rev. F. Bottome, D. D., Pastor. Strangers always welcome.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 28TH ST., NEAR Broadway.—Rev. D. R. Van Buskirk, Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. You are cordially invited.

E. V. WILSON WILL LECTURE FOR SOciety of Progressive Spiritualists at their hall, No. 57 West 33d st., near Broadway. 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector.
Sunday-school at 9 A. M.
Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
The Rector will preach.
Divine service Ash Wednesday at 11 o'clock A. M.
All cordially invited.

FIFTH LECTURE TO YOUNG PEOPLE.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE AT THE
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will give a fifth lecture to young people on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Other services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND 4th av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D.D., Pastor, at 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Lord's supper at 3:30 P. M., and Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song by a choir of children, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Public invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D.D., Pastor, will preach, morning, at 10:30; afternoon, 3:30 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10TH ST.—The hour for afternoon service in Grace Church, on Sunday, Feb. 7, and thereafter until further notice, will be 4 o'clock.

JANE STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Rev. Fletcher Hamblin, Pastor.—Preaching on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Revival meetings every evening during the week. We welcome all to our church.

LENT LECTURES.—CHURCH OF THE HEAVenly Rest, Ash Wednesday, Rev. Dr. Potter; Feb. 17, Rev. Mr. Tiffany; Feb. 24, Rev. Dr. Scheuck; March 3, Rev. Dr. Cotton Smith; March 10, Rev. Dr. Rylance; March 17, Rev. Dr. Weston. Service at 8 P. M.

"OUR LORD IS COMING."—THE PASTOR of the True Church of the Second Advent will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M.; seats free. Subject, "Reasons Why We are Expecting the Speedy Second Coming of Christ."

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., near 50th st.—Divine service in the Sclavonic language Sunday at 10:30 A. M. A choir composed of Russian gentlemen will sing during the service. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN the First Mission Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., Sunday morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:30. All seats free. Ushers in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., this morning at 10:30. Subject—"Temptation." Evening at 7:30. Subject—"Perils Attending the Voyage of Life."

REV. J. N. GALLAHER, RECTOR OF ZION Church, will preach in St. Peter's Church, West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Sunday evening, Feb. 7, at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR OF ST. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av., will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. H. K. STIMSON, OF KANSAS, WILL preach to young men Sunday evening, Feb. 7, at Association Hall, 23d st., corner 4th av.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services: Celebration at 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany and celebration, (choral,) 10:30. Children's service at 3 P. M. Evening prayer (choral) at 7:30 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school 9 A. M.; children's singing school 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector. Services Sunday, Feb. 7: Morning prayer at 9 o'clock, Litany, sermon, and Holy Communion at 10:30 o'clock. Afternoon service and sermon at 3:30 o'clock.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., will preach.

WORSHIP.—CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Sunday, 7:30 P. M., Rev. W. W. Andrews will lecture on "Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant Worship."

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH st., Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HALF-HOUR RECREATIONS IN POPULAR SCIENCE. First Series. Selected and Edited by DANA ESTES. Boston: ESTES & LAURIAT. 1875.

The compiler of the present volume does not favor his readers with any information as to the object he had in making it. Neither does he tell us what class of readers it was whose wants he had in view at the time. All this, and much more, he leaves us to judge for ourselves. It does not, however, appear that the book was intended for students; still less for persons who know nothing, or but little, of science. But it is very well adapted to the general reader, who, with tastes for, and a certain knowledge of, scientific matters, can find genuine pleasure in some of the brief essays of popular writers upon topics of present interest. The work, which is well illustrated, contains some two dozen articles, among the authors of which we note the names of such men as Huxley, Carpenter, Virchow, Schellen, Proctor, Sterry Hunt, Clifford, &c. The subjects of these articles vary much, ranging from chemical philosophy, astronomy, and anthropology, to zoology, psychology, botany, and physical geography, and including the discussion or explanation of several questions of considerable weight, but generally in a popular manner. Mr. Estes has made his selections with great judgment, and if his book meets the fate which we think it deserves it will soon become exceedingly popular among intelligent readers. In the event, which is quite possible, and the publishers will agree with us when we say also very desirable, of a second edition being speedily required, we have one suggestion to offer. The fourth and fifth articles are devoted to spectrum analysis. The first of these purports to explain and illustrate it; the second, to detail some of the discoveries that it has led to; and both are excellent as far they go. But to render the subject more easily comprehensible to the uninitiated, it would have been well to precede them with a corresponding paper on polarized light. A clear understanding of this is very rare outside of scientific circles; and although many persons can form a perception of spectrum analysis who know nothing of polarization, it must be allowed that a thorough comprehension of the one can be got only through a knowledge of the other. We admit the difficulties attending any attempted explanation of polarization to the unscientific mind, and especially in a printed page. The fact that different scientific men have invariably chosen different ways of doing it is proof of this. But the ideas of men like Graham, Tyndall, Brewster, and others are available, and a suitable article prepared from such material would be an acceptable introduction to Prof. Schellen's paper. Mr. Estes has done his work so well, he has supplied so valuable a contribution to popular scientific literature in the compilation before us, that we feel the less reluctance in making a suggestion which we think would still further enhance its value.

FOR THE KING'S DUES. By AGNES MACDONELL, author of "Martin's Vineyard." New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1875.

This is not an ambitious book, but in some respects the author shows in it an example which many writers of fiction would do well to imitate. It is not spun out into unnecessary pages for the purpose of "making a book." The writer tells what she has to tell, and is content. There are many portions, it is true, where the mind of the reader can rest from a close following of the thread of the story, and indulge in the perusal of artistic pen-work which embellishes but is not pertinent to the tale. But there is none too much of these. There are no places which the reader wants to skip. The characters are strongly defined, and, although the interest is well sustained, there is no effort at the sensational, and the tone of the work is good.

The manner in which the plot has been worked out is not without defects, but it is simple and perfectly in accord with the possibilities of the time in which the scene is supposed to be laid, the latter part of the last century, when the thirteen American colonies had just begun to enjoy the sweets and responsibilities of independence.

The King's dues are the Customs duties, and the scene is in the island of Sark, off the coast of England, a wild spot, still full of interest, but once a favorite resort of smugglers, and a half-way resting-place for contraband goods between the coasts of Great Britain and France. In a cave on the rock-bound shore of the little island Amice Blunt, a quiet, unsophisticated maiden, is discovered in the first chapter absorbed in the pages of the *Vicar of Wakefield*. So absorbed is she that the rising tide has closed the mouth of the cave before she is aware of its approach. Stricken with terror, she seeks in vain for some means of egress, and just as all hope has departed, and she is recognizing the certainty of her impending fate, the sound of a human voice reaches her from the distant recesses of the cave.

"Slowly moving out of the gloom, like a shadow of the place, came the form of a living creature. Was it a phantasy born of terror? The figure was strange enough to have had no other origin. It moved toward her, stepping lightly over the slimy stones and seaweed into the fuller light, and paused. Had a sea-sprite, dropping her rainbow tints, sunk into a wild and melancholy human form, this might have been one. A girl—in tattered brown dress, wet and clinging to her slender shape, her hair hanging loose around a sunburnt face lit up with large, dark eyes! Round her waist was a fantastic garland of seaweed, and her dark hair had the same wild decoration! Her naked feet clung round the rock on which she balanced herself and regarded the pale face of the young lady who lay abandoned to her despair upon the shingle."

Jeanne Carteret, for such is the girl's name, is the daughter of an honest fisherman on the island, and, being familiar with all the caves and nooks in its rocky coasts, is in the habit of wandering through them at all times. Her father is dead. Her brother maintains her and her mother; and she herself suffers from a partial impediment of speech, which, coupled with the local patois which alone she attempted to speak, gave Amice the idea at first that she was imbecile. But she did not prove so. Escape from the cave that tide was impossible, but Jeanne soon showed her companion how to remain above the still rising waters, and in due time she aided her to emerge from her night-long prison. Meanwhile, however, an incident happened which has an important bearing upon the sequel. In the middle of the night the girls heard a tumult outside the cave, and a shot fired; and soon after Amice noticed a man whose face impressed itself on her memory, escaping as from pursuers across the front of the cave.

Amice escapes from her place of imprisonment, is kindly cared for in the fisherman's hut by Jeanne's mother, and returns to her friends at the rectory little the worse for her night's adventure. Here she meets a new arrival in the person of Lieut. Frazer, an officer commissioned by the Government to break up the bands of smugglers who infest the island. With these materials the groundwork of the story is constructed. To enliven the details, fill in some of the accessories, and perhaps to serve the author for a contrast to staid Amice Blunt, this young lady is provided with a friend, one Dolly Carrell, a girl of society, who "would have given anything in life to have shared the romantic and delightful adventure in the cave."

On that night a murder took place. Lieut. Frazer, a man of cold susceptibilities and of poor social attainments, but hot and earnest in the performance of his duties, is resolved to trace out the perpetrator of the act. He disguises himself and enters a public house which was the resort of suspected characters. But he had been watched by the landlord, Maitre Tom Videl, who contrives so to turn the conversation as to lead the officer to suspect that the brother of Jeanne is the murderer. This man, Jack Carteret, is arrested, and in the middle of the night is hurried away from his home and his mother and taken to be tried for his life in the neighboring island. The plot now thickens, the author nowhere allowing the interest in any of her leading characters to slacken. Each is kept prominently before the reader as a well-defined portraiture, consistent in all particulars. The evidence against Carteret is strong, and the villainy of Videl, the courage, zeal, and fidelity of Jeanne in her efforts to circumvent it, as well as the zeal of the officers and the manliness of the prisoner, are sketched with good effect. Incidents arising out of the adventure in the cave are skillfully worked in as circumstantial proof, in the first instance, of Carteret's guilt. But justice is done at last, and the author brings all her creations in the end to just that kind of fortune which the reader would have chosen for them.

In the description of the trial, in the manner in which the evidence is gathered together, and in the part taken by Amice Blunt in this incident, we note the weakest part of the story. But the defect does not destroy the merits of the novel, which are considerable. The author has rendered—besides, a vigorously-written narrative, which we are inclined to think contains as much truth as fiction—a very well-toned picture of life and scenery in the Channel Islands, most of which is true at the present day. Smuggling is no more, but otherwise life in the islands has changed but little, and persons who have witnessed its quaint peculiarities, and enjoyed the pretty, sometimes the grand, scenery that the islands afford, will not fail to recognize many familiar forms.

FLORAL GUIDE. By JAMES VICK. Rochester, N. Y. 1875.

Of the various guides to the culture of flowers and vegetables, as well as to their purchase, we know of none superior to that named above. It is full of useful information, besides being well got up and profusely illustrated, so that to the amateur as well as to the professional gardener it will prove of great advantage at this time of the year, when preparations are being made for the coming Spring, and for the out-of-door pleasures and labors which that season brings. Incidentally, the author refers to the vast number of letters he has received from the sufferers and others in Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, and Iowa relative to the ruin and destruction occasioned last year by the plague of grasshoppers. Mr. Vick has opened a subscription for their benefit, himself contributing $500 to the fund, and also another $500 for a separate fund for sending seed this Spring into the stricken districts. The need for help of this kind is, it is stated, greater than it was last year, so that the proposal of Mr. Vick is well worth the attention of those who are willing to render assistance.

HAND-BOOK OF CHURCH TERMS. A Pocket Dictionary or Brief Explanation of Words in Common Use, Relating to the Order, Worship, Architecture, Vestments, Usages, and Symbolism of the Church. Designed for the General Reader as well as for Instruction in Bible Classes, Parish, and Sunday Schools. Rochester, N. Y.: D. M. DEWEY. 1875.

The title of this book very well explains its purport. Little more remains to be said than that the design has been well carried out. It is in reality, and not in name only, a pocket dictionary; and will prove a convenient as well as a serviceable reference, especially to members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but more generally to members of all the denominations. In matters of church building, architecture, and decorations, it will be found a trusty guide. The definitions are brief but explicit, in many cases illustrated with engravings, and they comprise all the terms most likely to be met with on ordinary occasions. In all respects the work is exceedingly well adapted to the purpose for which it has been compiled.

THE CENTENNIAL.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA—THE PROGRAMME AGREED UPON.

The Schuylkill Navy has been active for some time past in arranging for an international regatta to take place in the centennial year, and the following programme has been agreed to:

First—Grand international race for four-oared shells, for the championship of the world, to be followed by races in pair-oared and single shells, under the same condition.

Second—Grand contest of the American college clubs for the intercollegiate championship of the United States.

Third—Grand international collegiate contest between American and foreign universities for the amateur collegiate championship of the world.

Fourth—Grand national contest by the members of the National Amateur Association of the United States.

Fifth—Contests in boats of every character, to be participated in by the professional oarsmen of America.

Sixth—Contests in boats of every character, to be participated in by the professional oarsmen of the world.

Communications have been received from the following clubs and associations, which indicate their willingness to enter: London Rowing Club, Ina Club, London; Thames Club, Rex Aquatic Association, London; London Rowing Club, London; Kingston Rowing Club, London; West London Club, North London Club, Royal Chester Club, Liverpool.

THE MILL RIVER RELIEF FUND.

The financial agent of the relief contributions for the benefit of the sufferers by the Mill River disaster in the town of Northampton, Mass., has made a detailed report, showing that he has received $12,440 09 and distributed $9,411 70, leaving a cash balance of $228 39, and a special appropriation of $2,800 for the widows and orphans of Leeds. Of this latter sum $500 is appropriated for the benefit of each widow, and $100 additional for each orphan under twelve years of age. Only $200 of this fund has been paid out, as this class of sufferers has been more liberally aided by funds not under the control of the Relief Committee than any other. The amount is to be paid out at the rate of about $450 per year for the benefit of the widows and orphans. The number of persons who have received aid in the district is 270, though quite a number received food and clothing, but no pecuniary assistance. The money was mainly paid out in sums as follows: $300 to the head of each family that had lost all of its furniture and clothing; $100, and $4 additional for a trunk, to each unmarried woman who lost her trunk and clothing, and $50 to unmarried men in like circumstances.

AN OREGON HUNTER'S STORY.

A Polk County, Oregon, hunter tells a story, thus: "Going up the mountain side I espied a big buck standing by a fir tree; I leveled my old gun, which carries a half ounce ball; at the crack of the gun, and as soon as the smoke cleared away, I saw my deer lying at the root of the tree; I ran up and cut its windpipe. As I was standing looking at my deer kicking around, I saw honey running out of the tree where my bullet went in. I was in a big hurry to find something to stick in the tree to stop the honey from wasting. I grabbed down to get something, and there was a pheasant; I grabbed its head and wrung it off and stuck its neck in the tree and stopped the honey from wasting. After I had my deer fixed up, I commenced looking for my pheasant. When I jerked its head off, its body went into a band of quails and killed ten of them."

AN EX-POLICEMAN'S PISTOL.

The Troy *Times* says that a daughter of ex-Police Sergt. Jacob Smyth, of that city, while carelessly handling a revolver which she found in a bureau Wednesday, and thought to be unloaded, placed it to her forehead, and was about to snap the trigger in fun, when it occurred to her that some of the little children present might remember the bad example and injure themselves some time. Miss Smyth accordingly pointed the pistol to the floor and pulled the trigger, when, to her amazement, the weapon proved to be loaded. The ball entered the calf of her sister's leg, inflicting a slight wound, and then buried itself in the window casing.

DEATH FROM A PEN-KNIFE WOUND.

William H. Dusenbury, a prominent citizen of Halfmoon, Saratoga County, died on Tuesday. About a week before his death he was whittling down an old cork. In so doing his knife slipped and made an incision into the fleshy part of his thumb. A short time afterward he complained of an unaccountable pain. This was succeeded by numbness in the hand, alternating with excruciating pains. The unfortunate man rapidly grew worse until his death occurred. The theory of the attending physician is that the cork was impregnated with poison, and that the knife in passing through conveyed enough into the wound to cause death.

THE QUESTION OF DIET.

VARIOUS KINDS OF FOOD CONSIDERED.

MAN AS ONE OF THE CARNIVOROUS ANIMALS—AILMENTS AND STIMULANTS—THE QUESTION OF MEAT AND VEGETABLE FOOD.

Men are carrion-eaters, to begin with, as a general thing, and "kill and eat" is one of the oldest formulas of the human intelligence. Their "grace before meat" is usually murder and their terrible word "butchery," as used by the heaviest and most civilized feeders, is derived from the mouth, the chief nourisher at life's feast, and the agent of whatever is sweetest or sublimest in our nature—the kiss of affection, the deglutition of a liver-pie, or the hymn of adoration. These are uncomfortable facts; and Darwin, Lubbock, and such philosophers make matters still more uncomfortable by finding reasons for such a state of things in the traditional instincts of the race which in this only follows, as they suggest, an old law and custom of its origin. And it is certainly rather depressing to think that, in the general plan of creation, such a majority of animated creatures should destroy or devour such a quantity of other animated creatures, to make out their own livelihood. There are exceptions, no doubt, some creatures preferring vegetables; but the rule is general enough to be disconcerting. Still, there may be a wise providence in that savage-looking arrangement. There may be a higher law which makes "killing no murder," so to speak. Indeed, it was believed, in former ages of the world, that blood-shedding and sacrifice of life had in them an ineffable sort of efficacy favorable to the best interests of mankind.

But coming down from the "difficult air" of such speculation, to a lower and easier plane of argument, we may ask if flesh meat is such a grand necessity of civilized man. This question has been largely discussed latterly, in books, reviews, magazines, and journals, both in England and this country; and a thousand years hence it will be still discussed with a much more enlightened intelligence than we can bring to bear upon it. But as far as we have gone, chemistry shows us that vegetables (a short term including cereals and fruits) hold the elements of whatever nutriment we find in meat; that the gluten and albumen of corn, beans, fruits are in quality like those of beef, mutton, &c. The chyle and blood of animals that feed on flesh resemble those found in quadrupeds fed on grasses, holding the same proportions of nitrogen. In grain and the nourishing vegetables are found not only starch, sugar, and gum, but the albumen, fibrine, and caseine, which are the strong elements by which the human body is built up and developed, and the same elements are derived from the animal substances as well. These conclusions have been sufficiently recognized, under the teachings of Liebig, Playfair, Lankaster, Macaire, Marcet, and the crowd of our recent authorities in chemistry; and we may fairly thence conclude that if meat were suddenly abolished in the world, as a food, the human race could get along very well without it, or as some would insist, much better, since, according to Liebig, Boussingault, &c., a vegetable diet is much more easily digested and assimilated than carrion, while it is shown that one pound of bread or oat-meal contains more nutriment than three pounds of animal food.

Liebig was the first to classify foods and give the world in general a new interest in that very old subject. He showed us how our aliments may be divided under two headings; one of them the plastic or tissue-making, called the nitrogenous, and containing vegetable and animal albumen and fibrine; while the other, the non-nitrogenous, makes heat for the body from the fats, gums, sugars, starch, wine, alcohol, &c. These last are called the respiratory elements, because the oxygen of the breath seizes on them, oxidizes them, and burns them up, so to speak, to warm the whole system. We were thus taught to understand how the nitrogenous elements constructed the solid architecture of the body, the bones, blood, and muscles, while the respiratory (fats, sugars, &c.) gave the machinery its vital heat and motion. This clearness of definition commended itself to the minds of most people, and was accepted as a great advance in physiology. But after Liebig have come other scientists, who find fault with his scheme; and it now seems that he was betrayed, as men of science are often apt to be, by the temptation of generalizing and making a system. He was willing to think that, because chemistry shows how albumen is the foundation of the tissues, those things that have no albumen, (the fats, starch, &c.,) must be the heat-makers, having nothing to do with the solid parts of the structure. The mistake was like that of a man who should think that a heap of building materials is the house. In all probability the laboratory of nature is a different thing from the workshop of a chemist. She has her own way of combining her elements which the scientific analysts and synthesists will find it hard to understand. This has been shown latterly by a great many chemists, who have discovered that bones and muscles are formed with the help of things that are not nitrogenous, (such as salt, water, &c.,) and who suspect that nature, in her management of the human system, does not mix her elements according to the showing of Liebig. She best understands her own machinery; and certainly it is very fearfully and wonderfully made; beautiful, also, beyond anything else we know. The artifice of the steam-engine, or the finest Geneva watch, is nothing to it. And yet, to see how that God-contrived machinery is mismanaged as men mismanage it with such coarse and clumsy recklessness and such reckless ignorance, clogging and straining and breaking and outraging it in a thousand ways, is a thing to wonder at beyond most wondering, unless, indeed, one should wonder still more at its power of bearing up against such treatment for the years of a life-time. Nothing but a thing of divine workmanship could stand such usage as the stomach is fated to go through. It is a great pity, and also a great curse, that the owners of such excellent machineries are not better taught how to keep them in order, and many may regret at times that in the beginning men did not receive a special "revelation" concerning that wonderful interior mystery of their own stomachs. This would have done a world of good and prevented a world of evil. Sometimes one is apt to think it must have been made in pity to the race, but that men lost it subsequently in some great calamity—the Fall, for instance, or the General Deluge. Indeed, it is not improbable that "the Heaven-descended Know Thyself," the oracle which, according to the classic ancients, came down from the gods, was such a revelation, turning with great fitness, as it did, on the subject of man's own nature. Another support of the idea that such a revelation might have come, is the belief of many that the early races of men were models of physical strength and symmetry, and as long-lived as ravens.

But, returning to Liebig's chemistry, we find that, though it might not exactly resemble Nature's own, it gave a number of suggestive facts on the subject of nutriment, and especially the value of nitrogenous albumen, whether derived from flesh or vegetables. He recognizes the nitrogenous value of the cereals and vegetables, wheat, rice, peas, beans, &c., and in this he is followed by all the chemical authorities, who confirm the theory that the nitrogen-producers that grow out of the ground are most excellent supporters of human life and vigor. In Liebig we read that while flesh has a nutriment power of twenty-five per cent., rice, peas, and beans average from eighty-two to ninety-two per cent. It is also stated that a pound of potatoes contains as much nutritive matter as a pound of beef—a very staggering statement, certainly. But it is worthy of attention, nevertheless. The late Prof. Forbes, of Edinburgh, making many experiments and drawing average conclusions from a number of laboring men, found that the potato-fed Irishman was stronger of muscle than the Scotchman fed mainly on oat-meal, and that the latter was stronger than the Englishman fed mainly on bread and meat. This is notable enough, and may tend to alter the general notion of the potato as a food for the human system. People think it weak and almost worthless, while, oddly enough, they love it as one of the first of dinner vegetables; and in this they are quite right.

General experience has shown that as makers of power the nitrogenous vegetables are as effective, at least, as the nitrogenous carrion. The copper miners in the mountains of Chili and other parts of South America work like horses on a diet of maize and vegetables. The boatmen of the Nile are, as many travelers are aware, a powerful set of men, living mainly on maize, onions, and lentils—things that formerly fed the builders of the Pyramids. The Chinese athletes are among the strongest in the world, and their muscles are formed from the vegetable juices—they certainly eat more rice than roast beef. The Norwegians, living on rye bread, milk, and cheese, are a remarkably vigorous and long-lived race. Looking backward, like Mr. Flint, with the glance of a philosophic historian, we find that the most vigorous races of men were, for the most part, vegetable feeders. And here the Greeks come in, a people never absent from any grand argument of human valor and supremacy. They were paragons of strength and symmetry, whether on the floors of Olympia or of Corinth, or moving at the embaterion pace their "charging step" against the Persians, who generally made way for it; and yet their food was made up of figs, nuts, cheese, and a kind of bread called maza, which went down very well with the "black broth" of the Laconians. The Romans made themselves masters of all Italy on a vegetable diet, carrying in their knapsacks their rations of flour, lentils, figs, and chestnuts. With the empire came the carnivorous fashions of Gauls, Germans, and other barbarians, and the descendants of the *pultifagonidæ* ate flesh luxuriously till the terrible sound of the Gothic trumpet was heard at the Salarian Gate. The Northern barbarians, (our immediate ancestors) found it easier to pasture their flocks and eat them than to till the ground laboriously under coercion of their enemies and the elements; and in this way grew those flesh-eating customs of the Middle Ages which we have naturally inherited.

At present, as has been observed, the question of meat food and vegetable food is forcing itself on the attention of men of science and political economists, who see that the increasing populations of old countries demand increasing supplies of nutriment, and that the separate interests of agriculture and pasturage are making issues destined, at no distant time, to be of the gravest importance. The day will come when people will be persuaded to eat more vegetables and less meat. Men love meat as cats love fish. But they must listen to the logic of events. Playfair tells us that four vegetarians can live and do well on the outlay required by one meat-eater. W. R. Greg, the Englishman, argues that a certain acreage producing cereals and vegetables will support ten times the number of persons it can feed in the mutton pastured upon it. There is a great deal of logic in such figures, for they are certainly near the truth. Such statements, and the arguments they suggest, are made interesting, especially in the old countries, by the growing tendency of people to a meat diet. In England, and indeed in the entire United Kingdom, they eat more meat than they ever did. One reason of this may be found in the fact that cities and towns tend to draw their population from the country, to those centres where butchers most do congregate, and oblige them to adopt city fashions. At any rate, the demand for meat produces supply, and pasturages are growing in the country parts. Ireland has for some years shown an increase of pasture ground and a decrease of cereal products. In the United Kingdom the wheat produce was lower in 1873 than it was in 18/2—less, indeed, than in any year since 1868. The meaning of all this is that modern society in the old countries seems to be demanding more carrion than ever, in spite of all the logic of chemistry and common sense, which proves, by means of science and popular experience, that the cereal and vegetable foods are better fitted than flesh aliment to sustain human life, and at the same time much cheaper and naturally more plentiful. No doubt those people of the old countries import a great deal of flour from America and other places; but this is not sufficient to account for the increase of pasturage and the growing appetite for cooked flesh. It is a seducing appetite, certainly, and man, as the "cooking animal" *par eminence*, must be also called a carnivorous animal. In that respect he is a good deal lower than the angels.

After all that has been said, and may be said, on the value and cheapness of a cereal and vegetable style of aliment, the carrion-eating fashion will continue for some time. Modern civilization demands a stimulating diet, being itself essentially a thing of stimulants. Civilization requires that the human race shall go ever forward and at the highest possible speed, and this requirement makes it necessary that the brain-work and body-work of men shall be carried on with energy and with as little pause as possible. Civilization is not so much a march as a race, in which every man must go fast or be run down and over. Under this great law of enterprising haste and hard work, men must have stimulants. Natural nourishment is too slow. We have stimulants, therefore, and use them freely, especially in the metropolises and great industrial centres, where hard work, with want of proper air and exercise, does so much to wear out and depress the lives of men. Liquor is one of the most tempting of these stimulants. Another is a flesh diet, which, more than a mess of farinaceous and vegetable food, gives a sense of restoration and vigor for a time, as all stimulants do. In the modern business of life quick results and returns are imperatively looked for, and he who would argue against the stimulants, liquid or solid, will have a hard task before him. A society that must go fast will always be in want of them.

Let us have meat. There is no use in arguing against it, in any peremptory way. It really contains the constructive nitrogen, and makes tissue very undeniably. In a daily journal no one is expected to fly in the face of society and anticipate, or look back on, an age or state of things not suitable to the present chronology. We are going too fast for a logical order of chemistry or social science, and it must be sufficient to say—if anybody will stop to consider it—that in a scientific and rational order of progress a vegetable diet is more nutritive than carrion, and, singly, more capable of sustaining the human system. And it may furthermore be added that with a better knowledge and practice of cookery, the cereals and vegetables could be made just as gustative and agreeable as anything at present offered in the shape of a porter-house steak or baked turkey. At present our cookery is almost barbarian, as a general rule. It is in the savage state of a science yet destined to rank high among the most effective of civilizing agencies.

Meantime, we repeat, our food and drink are mainly used as stimulants. Idleness may dispense with such things; but hard work must have them—as may be openly seen at the corner of every street. The social scientist may argue very wisely about the wholesome superiority of the cereals and vegetables, and against the stimulants of all sorts, including alcohol and tobacco. But he will not be largely listened to. Because he is virtuous, shall there be no more cakes and ale or ginger hot in the mouth? He may condemn a great many things, but the majority of those about him will be disposed to find some good in them, nevertheless, and answer him in the spirit of one of Martial's epigrams, which says:

> "Baths, wine, and love wear out men's lives; but then
> Love, baths, and wine make all the life of men."

Stimulants are injuring the lives of the people. But then, stimulants are the life of our civilization.

ANCIENT TAPESTRY.

The Brussels correspondent of the London *Standard* writes: A sale of some exceedingly rare and valuable old tapestry is advertised to take place at Antwerp on the 18th January, which is exciting considerable interest among the connoisseurs and lovers of works of art, especially as it formerly belonged to one of the merchant princes of Antwerp. It consists of five tableaux, representing the principal episodes in the life of Achilles, and belonged to the ancient house of Vansusteren & Dubois of Antwerp. It is anterior to the Gobelin tapestry, and the Flamands claim to be the original designers of tapestry long before it was known to the French. The subjects represented are—first, Thetis plunging the son of Peleus into the river Styx, with Charon's bark laden with visitors "aux enfers," and the trusty dog Cerberus in the distance. The second tableau is representative of the education of Achilles, "swift of foot." The third tableau has reference to the wrath of "Peleus' godlike son," when confronted by "the mighty Agamemnon, king of men," seated on his throne with anger depicted on his countenance, and "his dark soul filled with fury," and sternly replying to the priest's request to have his fair-haired daughter Chryseis delivered up to him. The venerable Nestor is seen in the distance, also Achilles on the point of drawing his sword, with Minerva descending from above, and passing her hand through his yellow "hair, she held the son of Peleus visible to him alone." This, as a work of art, is the finest of the lot, and strongly reminds one of the school of Rubens. The fourth tableau represents the restoration of Chryseis to her father by Agamemnon. The fifth and last scene represents the death of Achilles, when, kneeling before the altar of Apollo, he is treacherously shot in the heel by Paris. The foregoing tapestry is considered by amateurs to be worthy of any royal or princely residence, and it is expected that there will be a very great competition for it, and that it will realize a large amount.

NEW GRASSES.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* says: "After Gen. Sherman made his march to the sea, all in the wide track of waste and desolation that he made with the tramp of his footmen and the iron feet of his cavalry, there sprung up a new and unknown grass from the soil, which the farmers called 'Sherman clover.' It would grow up in the most unexpected places, and it is said would root out Bermuda grass; and, as a strange similarity, we now hear that after the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, in many districts of France a new vegetation sprang up, evidently the result of the invasion. It was believed that this vegetation would become acclimatized, but very few of the species introduced in this way appear likely to continue to flourish. In the departments of Loir and Loir-et-Cher, of 163 German species, at least one-half have already disappeared, and the surviving species diminish in vigor each year. Scarcely five or six species appear to manifest any tendency to become acclimatized. Can any of our naturalists account for it?"

GIFTS TO PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Friday says: "The noble series of gifts which Mr. I. V. Williamson recently bestowed upon various public institutions of learning and charity have not exhausted either the princely ability or the large-hearted willingness of that public-spirited benefactor of Philadelphia. And to-day we are again called on to record most excellent and liberal donations to two institutions which are accomplishing great good in the city. Mr. Williamson has given to the Women's Hospital, for free beds, and to the Women's Medical College, for free scholarships, a tract of valuable land in the southern part of the city, containing about thirty-eight acres. We do not know what the present estimated value of this land is, but it is in a rapidly improving part of the city, and will constitute a most valuable endowment for these institutions. During the last month Mr. Williamson has made the following donations to some of the most deserving of our public charities and schools: To the University of Pennsylvania, fourteen acres, valued at $200,000. To the Pennsylvania and Episcopal Hospitals, twenty acres; to the Women's Hospital and Women's Medical College, thirty-eight acres. To the Educational Home, $10 000."

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THE FINE ARTS.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN—NOTICES OF THE PRINCIPAL WORKS.

The exhibition of water colors which opened on the 1st instant, contains 589 works, comprising specimens of the English, French, Italian, Spanish, and American schools, the last greatly outnumbering the others. The collection, including the works in black and white, fill four rooms and the corridor, the large south room not being occupied. As no "Hanging Committee" has ever yet succeeded in pleasing every one, there is no probability that such a consummation ever will be attained, but the society's committee appear on this occasion to have acted judiciously, and certainly the foreign school cannot complain of unfair or ungenerous treatment. There are a few works in the corridor which we would have liked to have seen in better positions, but there is not much to complain of on this score.

We have already stated that from a hasty view obtained of the collection we had formed the impression that the American school is more strongly and satisfactorily represented than it has been heretofore. It is true that several important names are missing. From Coleman, W. J. Hennessy, Gifford, William Hart, Fenn, and Tiffany we find nothing; but, on the other hand, we see works from many new men, and not a few from artists who have heretofore confined themselves exclusively to oils, and it is worthy of note that among the latter two at least have been strikingly successful.

Looking over the list of prices asked for these works, it would seem that our artists have learned that they must meet the market, for the figures are exceedingly modest, with a few exceptions—ranging from $18 to $500. The owners of foreign works, too, appear to have reduced their prices to correspond, so that the buyer of moderate means may now secure a very nice collection of pictures, and at lower prices than he is likely to see again for some time to come.

Mr. A. F. Bellows is as strongly represented as usual. Confining himself to English scenes, for the translation of which he appears to possess peculiar aptitude, most of Mr. Bellows' work may be characterized as successful. Only those familiar with the many nooks and corners of Old England, with her deep hawthorn-shaded lanes, rich green meadows, sleepy rivers, ancient churches, time-worn country mansions and mills, and with the peculiar atmosphere which pervades the ancient isle, and which tends so much to soften down both outline and color, can appreciate Mr. Bellows' works as they deserve. It is true that Mr. Bellows is somewhat of a mannerist, and that he often fails to observe those marked distinctions between the foliage of the different kinds of trees, so apparent in nature to the most superficial observer; yet he contrives to catch the sentiment of English scenery better than any other American artist that we know of. In this collection his largest works are by no means the best. In the north room, his "Autumn Woods," though a very charming conception, shows rather flimsy work. Mr. Bellows succeeds better in bits of scenery than in larger compositions, though his "By-way, Torquay, England," shows much that is good. We are unable to see, however, that this artist's pictures evince any improvement over those exhibited here some three or four years ago. Indeed, in some respects they are inferior.

Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, a new man, is very fairly represented by three large works, "The Flume, Franconia Notch," (No. 212;) "Walker's Falls," (233;) and "The Outlet of Lonesome Lake," (461,) all show good work and careful study of foliage and rocks. The color, too, is satisfactory, though a little cold, and the outline, as in Mr. Smith's oil paintings, rather too strongly defined. Mr. Smith obtains his high lights, we observe, in the manner in favor among some artists of the English school. Undoubtedly this method has its advantages, and it is certainly much easier to paint in the high lights than to leave a space of untouched paper, or to scratch out afterward. Mr. Smith's pictures possess the rare merit of looking quite as well under a strong daylight as under artificial light, and he may be welcomed as a notable addition to the swelling ranks of the water colorists.

Mr. W. T. Richards is so good and so industrious a workman that we are sure to find him adequately represented at every exhibition. He appears to have about a dozen works, large and small, in this collection. In the north room are the "Third Beach, Newport," very truthful, and very delicate in color; "Lake Squam," an evening scene, with a heavy sky, which we do not much admire; "Old Cedars," which we believe Mr. Richards has painted in oils, a very striking work in which the peculiar sentiment of a wild and desolate sea-shore has been finely rendered. In this picture Mr. Richards is seen at his best, and though, like most successful men, he has many imitators, he certainly has no equals in the peculiar class of subjects he chooses.

Among the artists who have made the most marked advance during the year we should place Mr. J. C. Nicoll, the Secretary of the society. His "Coast View in Spring" is a little wild and uncertain in the matter of waves, but it has points of merit. Better than this is the "Moonrise, Grand Menan," (429,) a very simple composition, but one in which the theme has been thoroughly worked out. The "Late Autumn," and small studies of nature, too, by this artist, show much good work and pure color. Rather badly hung in the north room are three works by Mrs. M. S. Stillman—"Launcelot and Elaine," (281,) "Tristan and Isolde," (285,) and "On a Balcony," (284.) Among her female competitors Mrs. Stillman has certainly no rival here. The merits of the three works are unquestionable, and although there is some stiffness about the figures, a little uncertainty of outline, and an almost total want of texture, yet there is a strength of expression, a vigor and freshness in these pictures, which give promise of something much better hereafter. The color is not so good as it should be. More care appears to have been bestowed on "The Balcony" than on either of the other works, of which that on the right is decidedly the best, the anger and scorn in the face of the principal figure being finely expressed. Mr. Matt Morgan is seen to advantage in "The Old Home Fading Away," (245,) representing a young husband and wife on ship-board. From the surroundings of the young couple, we may suppose that they are in humble circumstances, and are about to try their fortune in the New World; but we do not see exactly why the young man, who has a remarkably refined and aristocratic cast of countenance, should look so very fierce. The expression of the lady is much more natural and consistent. Among the figure pieces by American artists, this however, is unquestionably the best. Mr. E. Wood Perry, Jr., has tried his hand at water colors this year, for the first time, and has been strikingly successful in "The Reading"—an old lady perusing her Bible—a solidly painted work, pure in color and with more feeling in it than many more pretentious compositions in the collection. Mr. Perry has not been quite so successful in his two other works. Mr. John W. Ehninger has a large composition in the conventional style, representing a village blacksmith at work. The chief faults of Mr. Ehninger's work are a ragged and uncertain outline and want of texture. An ambitious work by Mr. Alfred Fredericks, "Romeo and Juliet," (222,) occupies one of the places of honor in the north room, but we fail to see that it is of more than ordinary interest. The attitudes are natural enough, and there is certainly much feeling in both faces, but it strikes us as being a work of the purely conventional type. The flesh tints are cold, the texture stony, and the outlines too strongly defined. Mr. Winslow Homer is fairly represented by half a dozen bright little sketches, in which we see much more to admire than in some of his larger works. "Riding at Anchor" seems to be the most carefully drawn and finished, and certainly the best in color. From Mr. J. O. Eaton we have seen nothing recently nearly so good as "A Prisoner," (299,) a pouting boy who has committed some venial fault we may suppose. The flesh tints are pure and the expression truthful. Mr. Walter Satterlee is generally better in conception than execution. He has two large pictures here, "Cinderella," and "Carnival Scene at Rome." In both the color is crude and somewhat muddy. Mr. T. W. Wood deserves praise, if for nothing else, for seeking subjects for his pencil in the life that is going on around us, and surely this affords many that are distinctive and characteristic which have never yet been touched. Mr. Wood gives us "Nominated" and "Elected," a single figure in each. In the first we have the smiling face and somewhat cringing attitude of the nominee, and in the second the stiff back-bone and independent swagger of the chosen one. Mr. Wood never fails in telling his story, and in the two small works noticed he has been more than usually successful. They are finished with care, and nice attention to detail. Mr. C. G. Bush's illustrations of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," and other works, done in black and white, we have heretofore commended. He does not succeed so well with the brush. His "Gossips" (380) is full of character, and tells the story very fairly, but Mr. Bush has not succeeded in mastering the mystery of color. Mr. James Symington's "Deserted Cradle," is a very strong and very expressive work, solidly painted, good in color, and carefully finished. Mr. W. L. Sheppard, in "The Wolf and the Lamb," gives us something in Mr. Wood's style, but with far less satisfactory results. In "Idle Hours," by Mr. James D. Smillie, there is a rather pretty, though not certainly a very new idea. Miss N. S. Jacobs has a spirited sketch of "Our New Waitress," and Mrs. Murray a number of works, the principal of which, "The White Rose," is not satisfactory. Among the works in black and white are two very charming ideas by Miss Jennie Brownscombe.

Returning to the landscapes we find in the east room a fine study of color, a "Swiss Landscape," by Gignoux, of Milan. The advantage that the foreign school has over our own in the matter of color is here very strikingly apparent. In this one point Gignoux's little study is unequaled by any work in the collection. It is finely massed, and is touched with a masterly hand, and there is a freshness and crispness in the short green herbage, and a solidity in the rocks, which we fail to discover in any other pictures of this class in the gallery. Mr. William Magrath, who has recently returned from Europe with a portfolio full of sketches, gives us the result of some of his studies in "The Wilds of Connemara," a desolate stretch of country, with a shepherdess, and a few sheep browsing on the short and scanty herbage in the foreground. Mr. Magrath has made a grand advance in his profession during the last two or three years, but we are not quite sure that this picture shows any very great improvement over those exhibited last season, though the color is purer certainly, the outline less hard, and the animal drawing better. The spirit of the theme has, too, been given, and that, after all, is the main point. No one can doubt Mr. Bricher's technical skill, but his pictures would bear a much higher value did they not so strongly resemble the works of other artists. In the north room is a large work entitled "Off Halifax Harbor, Nova Scotia," (257,) which is an echo of Mr. W. T. Richards, without possessing the feeling with which Mr. Richards imbues his work. In the east room are "Moonrise" and "Spring Morning," which are quite in the French style, but possessed of no special merit save a certain apparent skillfulness of execution. Mr. Kruseman Van Elten has a number of landscapes, thoroughly conventional in treatment. The best is the "Duck Pond in Holland," (187,) which is fresh, crisp, and sparkling. Near this hangs C. Davidson's "Hever Castle, Kent," a conscientious work, strong in color, but rather too hard. A loaned picture, by A. Herbert, a "Beach Scene," of the English school, we presume, is noteworthy. Here the artist has expressed his meaning clearly and forcibly. There is not much in the picture as a composition, but the idea is fully brought out. The sky deserves attention. In the east room are two or three small Venetian views by Sam. Prout, evincing all that delicacy and firmness of touch for which his works are remarkable, and several sketches from nature by Oct. Saunier, full of sparkling light. The one numbered 390, a river scene, is charming.

In the corridor, which is generally supposed to be devoted to the less notable works, are two fine views of Venice, by Paul Marny; "Cattle," by T. F. Wainwright; two "Lakes of Como," by Rowbotham; a series of five very clever works by Eugene Deveira, which deserve a much better place than they have; "Teasing," by P. Vaini, and some good studies of wild animals in captivity, by D. Wolf. The views of Venice, by Marny are very charming, idealized to some extent, no doubt, yet not at all overstepping the modesty of nature. The cattle piece, by Wainwright, is also good, rich in color and true in drawing. Mr. Rowbotham's lakes are mere studio pictures. Some finely-executed landscapes and marines, by John Thorpe, are deserving of notice.

To many good works yet unnoticed, both by foreign and native artists, we shall refer hereafter.

THE ARTIST'S CHICAGO RELIEF FUND.

The suggestion contained in the following letter, appears to be well worthy of the attention of the committee having the matter in charge:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It will be remembered by the readers of THE TIMES that, after the great fire in Chicago, contributions toward the relief of the sufferers flowed in from all parts of the world, and among the many contributions of that period the French pictures by the painters of that nation will be easily recalled by New-Yorkers. Now, Sir, I believe the proceeds resulting from the sale of those paintings, amounting to about thirty thousand dollars, still remain unexpended in the hands of the committee having this special donation in charge; that this sum still remains unexpended is I am well aware no fault of theirs, the trouble, if I am rightly informed, is that the parties who should be the rightful recipients of this money, (the artist sufferers,) either do not need it or do not care to profit by it now; and thus the committee are left in a sort of perplexity as to the final disposition of the fund. I believe the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts has made application to the custodians of the fund for the amount held by them, but this demand the committee do not hold themselves justified in complying with, and very properly, too, when we remember the purpose for which the pictures were contributed. Various proposals from various sources have been submitted to the committee, but I believe no plan for the final disposition of the fund has yet been determined on by the gentlemen here, as no proposal so far has been presented that is likely to meet at one and the same time the wishes of the Chicago artists and the cordial approval of the French contributors. Such being the existing condition of things as regards this fund, I would, Sir, respectfully suggest to the committee a way of disposing of the money in their hands in a manner that may be equally acceptable to the contributors of the fund and to the artists and general public of Chicago. The committee here being unable, or rather debarred, from disposing of the fund in the manner originally intended by the donors, I believe they [the committee] now have in in their power to pay a very graceful compliment to the contributors, while rendering to Chicago a service her citizens will undoubtedly appreciate. My proposition, Sir, is that the committee, with the sum now held by them in trust, should (first conferring with the contributors) commission from one of the most prominent of French sculptors a statue in bronze of that loved friend of our country, the statesman-soldier Lafayette. In this shape and at this late day it does not seem to me that the citizens of Chicago could be tendered this gift in a way more gratifying to their feelings, or in a way that I imagine can now be more agreeable to the feelings of the French contributors. AN AMERICAN ARTIST.

THE ILLNESS OF PRINCE LEOPOLD.

The London Press Association gives the following particulars of Prince Leopold's illness on Jan. 21: "Shortly before the Queen left the north for Windsor in November, his Royal Highness, then in a very infirm condition, was conveyed from Balmoral to Oxford. He remained at Oxford for several weeks, but was unable to leave his room. There seems little doubt the typhoid fever from which the Prince has since suffered was first contracted in that city. However nothing serious was then apprehended, and his Royal Highness joined the Queen at Windsor, and passed Christmas with her Majesty at Osborne. Immediately after Christmas the fever developed itself, but on New Year's Day the Prince was reported to be progressing favorably. The fever continued to run its course, and Sir William Jenner, who had been in close attendance, was able to leave Osborne on the 7th inst. On the 14th his Royal Highness was officially pronounced convalescent, though still weak. Within forty-eight hours of this time hemorrhage, to which the Prince is constitutionally subject, both internally and externally, set in, producing extreme debility. This debility continues, and the hemorrhage is intermittently present. Sir William Jenner, Chief of the Physicians now at Osborne, has been the Prince's medical attendant for some years, and thoroughly understands the weak points in his constitution; but taking into consideration the fact that the Prince has scarcely ever enjoyed good health, and that for some time past his debility has been daily increasing, his present condition cannot be looked upon in any but a serious light.

It is stated that the debilitated condition of his Royal Highness arises from the fact that his is one of those rare cases in which a child is born and reared short of one of the cuticles which cover and protect the human body. During the past twelve months the Prince, except for three weeks at intervals, has been unable to take walking exercise. One thing is now clear beyond doubt, that unless the hemorrhage can be arrested the Prince's life will ebb away."

THE NEW MICHIGAN SENATOR.

In a letter to a friend Judge Christiancy writes: "The manner of my election leaves me at liberty to support or oppose measures upon their merits, according to my convictions of right, and with reference to the interests of the whole country, rather than for any partisan ends; and I propose to avail myself of that liberty on all proper occasions."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

ACTORS' WHEREABOUTS AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mr. Edwin Adams was last week in Charleston.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett was last week at Mobile.

The Lingards are at the New Orleans Academy.

The Soldene Troupe was last week at the Boston Globe.

Mr. McCullough was last week at the St. Louis Olympic.

Mr. J. T. Raymond was last week at Ford's, in Washington.

Miss Adelaide Phillips was two nights of last week in Nashville.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau was last week at Macauley's, in Louisville.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Booth were last week at the Indianapolis Academy.

A Miss De Montaign, of St. Louis, has made a pretty successful début on the stage.

Mr. Lester Wallack acts at the Boston Theatre with Miss Effie Germon next week.

Miss Kellogg and the English Opera Company sing at the Boston Globe next week.

Mr. John T. Ford has leased the National Theatre in Washington for five years.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Davenport were last week at the Cleveland Academy of Music.

Miss Maggie Mitchell yesterday terminated her engagement at the Boston Theatre.

Mme. De Murska and Signor Don Diego de Vivo were spoken last week in Washington.

Mme. Janauschek was last week in Memphis, and goes this week to De Bar's, in St. Louis.

Mr. Charles Pope last week acted in "Samson," at the Holiday Street Theatre, in Baltimore.

Mr. Strakosch's artists were last week in St. Louis, and go this week to Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

The opera subscribers in New Orleans, angered at M. Canonge's failure, will not pay their notes.

Mr. Edwin Booth was last week at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia; Mr. Toole was at the Chesnut Street Theatre.

Manager Carncross, of Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels, recognized in Messrs. Hamilton, Castle, Nichols, and Peakes, four ex-members of his profession.

Master Charles Gotthard, aged ten years, has run away from his mamma in Pittsburg, and come to New-York, according to his playmate, to act *Davy Crockett.*

Miss Neilson yesterday closed a brilliant engagement at Ford's Baltimore Opera-house, and appears to-morrow at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia.

A new Irish play, by Mr. Bartley Campbell, called "Grana Uaile" has been represented at the Chicago Academy of Music, and is described as a bad combination of "The Colleen Bawn" and "Arrah na Pogue."

Benjamin Macauley, of Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati, has been sued for $10,000 damages by a Mr. J. C. Fiedeldy, whom he ejected, with his wife, daughter, and a friend, from seats to which he claimed to be entitled by payment of the admission fees.

Mr. Riddle, a cousin of Miss Kate Field, has appeared as *Romeo* at the Boston Theatre. He is said to be a good reader, and his performance is referred to as promising; his acting, however, lacks virility. The Boston *Advertiser* "ventures to believe that he has the making of a fine actor in him, until the contrary is demonstrated."

Mr. John S. Clarke, sole owner of the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, has disposed of half of his interest to Mr. George K. Goodwin, at present of the Chestnut Street Theatre. The new arrangement will not go into effect until the middle of August next, when the theatre's season begins. It will continue for five years. Mr. Clarke returns to England next March, and will exercise a supervision upon all matters connected with the production of new pieces.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The London Opera Comique has closed under Miss Amy Sheridan's management.

The "Two Roses" has been played for the four hundredth time at the Vaudeville Theatre, in London.

Sivori, the celebrated violin-player, was at last accounts giving a series of concerts at Lyons, with great success.

Dr. Von Bülow, owing to his indisposition, has given up his proposed piano-forte recitals in Brussels, and will remain in England for the present. He will play at Liverpool the end of this month.

The celebrated Danish composer, Prof. Niels Gade, has consented to compose a symphony for the Birmingham musical festival. Prof. Gade will go to England to conduct the performance of his work.

At the Gaîté, the last performance of "Orphée aux Enfers" had taken place. Two days later Barbier's "Jeanne d'Arc" was revived, with Gounod's music, Mlle. Felix resuming her old part of the heroine.

The Society of Sacred Harmony was to have given a second performance of the "Messiah," in the Circus of the Champs-Elysées, with the aid of Mme. Patey, the English singer, whose success was so great at the first hearing.

The Paris Opéra Comique is about to put in rebearsal a one-act piece called "Don Mucarade," words by MM. Michel Carré and Jules Barbier, music by M. Ernest Boulanger, the agreeable composer of "Le Diable à l'Ecole," "Les Sabots de la Marquise," and other works.

Mlle. Déjazet had for some days past given up her part in the "Douairière de Brionne, and assumed, in its stead, the famous character of *Monsieur Garat*, one of her most successful creations. A crowded audience every evening applauded her efforts.

The magnificent theatre given by M. Victor Garnier to Provins, his native town, was to be inaugurated at once. The Municipal Council, in whose hands rests the matter, had intrusted the ceremony to M. Ballande, the well-known dramatic artist of Paris.

M. Roosenboom, the *chef d'orchestre* of the Brussels Fantaisies-Parisiennes, has composed an opera, the "Dey d'Alger," the libretto by M. Brésil, which will be soon produced. M. Félicien David is in Brussels, to direct the mounting of his opera, "La Perle du Brésil," originally in three acts, when done at the Salle Favart in Paris, but which he has expanded with recitatives, &c., to five acts.

The library of the town of Bergamo has been recently enriched by numerous scores, manuscript and engraved, once belonging to the composer, Simon Mayr, and now presented to it by M. Massinelli, his son-in-law. The works in question amount to 1,500, and the *Musical Standard* says a great number are in the handwriting of Mayr. There are also among the collection some of the most important works of a large number of famous masters.

The Paris Vaudeville, under its new management, seems to have broken the spell of ill-luck that has of late oppressed it. Not only has it made a hit in the engagement of Déjazet, but it is rumored that pretty Blanche Pierson is about to quit the Gymnase, owing to a quarrel with Mlle. Tallandiera, and will probably enrol herself under the banners of the Vaudeville. Pierre Berton is to leave the Comédie-Française on the 1st of April, and will also join the new company. Finally, the engagement of M. Dieudonné adds a charming element of light comedy to the masculine division thereof.

At the Théâtre Lyrique Dramatique, says *Galignani*, a sort of comedy in five acts, named "La Famille," by M. Cadol, has been brought out, and proved a signal failure. The plot runs thus: A man has forsaken his wife to live with an adventuress; his father has given the deserted wife a a home, and the absent husband is treated as dead. One day, however, chance brings the man and wife face to face; the husband witnesses an insult offered to her, and wishes to have revenge; but the father interposes. "What are meddling in this affair for?" he asks. "You belong no longer to the family, on me alone now incumbs the care of protecting its honor." Provocation being given, a duel is settled and is about to take place, when a general pardon reconciles all parties and brings the repentant husband to his wife's arms. The moral we derive from the above is something in this way: As "La Haine" had shown that the affections of a woman may be gained with only a slight effort, so the piece of M. Cadol demonstrates that the best way to return to family life is to leave it. Consequently any young husband who covets the love of his wife, and who has deserted her for a courtezan, has nothing to do, after having spent all his money, but to return home, shed a few tears, stammer three or four excuses, swear never to be a fugitive again, and the game is won. M. Cadol guarantees the efficacy of the receipt, and the prix montyon must be his before long. The scene is laid in the time of Louis XV., but the costumes of satin and velvet do not at all help the action, which is simply ridiculous.

Galignani mentions that at the Paris Opera-house "La Juive" continues its career to houses filled each night to the very ceiling. "As Mlle. Krauss is a native of Vienna, and had hitherto been heard at Paris only in Italian opera, fears," it says, "were entertained about her pronunciation of French. But the first notes of her part of *Rachel* dissipated those apprehensions, and generated a wish that all French vocalists had a diction as clear and correct as the Austrian artist. She is, in fact, one of those exceptional organizations which have fixed for themselves so high a standard of excellence as not to be satisfied with anything short of perfection. The cortége in the fifth act is superb, and we may add that the scenery of the fifth, showing in the foreground the ramparts and cathedral of Constance, and in the distance the panorama of the lake and the surrounding mountains, is a *chef d'œuvre.* M. Salomon now takes the part of *Eleazar*, in place of M. Villaret, indisposed, and acquits himself with much ability. The receipts on Friday night amounted to 18,602 francs."

Of Mr. Byron's new play at the London Vaudeville, the *Echo* writes as follows: If the public require three acts with characters rattling out the smartest, wittiest dialogue, full of point and epigram, Mr. Byron's "Our Boys" is a comedy that must satisfy the most exacting. Every actor has a good part; every line is well spoken; every arrow, backed with satire or merry allusions, tells from its homely, well-aimed force. To narrate the piece is not necessary, more than to say that a patrician and a wealthy plebeian father, are thrown together; and talking of their sons—"Our Boys"—each speaks of his system of bringing up, and on the return of the young men, of course, the systems fail—the sons choose the wrong ladies; vulgarity is always clashing with polish and refinement; and, at the end of the second act, there is a grand quarrel—"Our Boys" setting their fathers at defiance, and casting over their prospects, going off to London to seek the fortunes which they do not find, for in the third act they are discovered in a garret fighting against penury and sickness. Here, in turn, fathers, aunts, and lovers come to seek them, and after a series of misconceptions, doubts, jealousies, blunderings, and recriminations, there is a general declaration of foibles, and all is made right in the end. The piece is very prettily mounted, the scenes of the two first acts—*Middlewick's* country-house, and *Sir Geoffrey Champney's* drawing-room—are particularly good, and the third—the attic of a lodging-house—realistic enough to satisfy the most exacting. Mr. Farren plays the patrician father, *Sir Geoffrey*, with firmness, vigor, and refinement. Mr. Farren is admirable in his old men's parts, and they are always new. Mr. David James is the retired butter-man, who made a fortune, and he has again taken a stride forward to show that he is not merely a burlesque actor, but one of great power. Mr. Thorne, too, as the smoking, billiard-playing son of the patrician, acted with a quiet realization of his part that was excellent. Mr. Charles Warner was very capable as the handsome son of the plebeian, who wins the heiress intended by the patrician for his own boy. The heroines of the piece, *Violet* and *Mary Melrose*, were played by Miss Kate Bishop and Miss Amy Roselle, the former with a quiet ease suited to the part, and the latter with a merry sprightliness that was very taking. Miss Larkin has but a small part as the elderly aunt, but she makes much of it, her acting, during the time she sits expecting an offer of marriage, being exceptionally good. Lastly, we must notice the exceedingly clever rendering of the part of the lodging-house "slavey," by Miss Cicely Richards. Mr. Byron evidently understands his public; and, when the third act of "Our Boys" has been condensed, he will have produced certainly his best piece. Mr. Byron was twice enthusiastically called before the curtain.

GIANT TREES IN CALIFORNIA.

From the San Francisco Alta.

It has been supposed that the Sierra sequoias, or big trees of California, were confined to a few small and isolated groves like those known to tourists by the names of Calaveras, Tuolumne, Merced, and Mariposa, scattered at considerable intervals along the western slope of the mountains for a distance of sixty miles. It was known that a collection of big trees larger than any of those in the Mariposa and Calaveras regions exists in Fresno County, where Thomas' Mill has for several years been sawing this red-wood of the Sierra to supply the market of Visalia, but it was discovered last Summer that this body of big-tree timber is not properly a grove, but a forest extending for not less than seventy miles in in a north-west and south-eastward direction, with a width in some places of ten miles, and interrupted only by the deep cañons which cut across the general course of the forest, and reduce the level to an elevation below that at which the tree is found in a wild condition, although when cultivated it thrives in all our valleys.

Different persons have traced the forest from the basin of the Tule River, in latitude 36° 20′, across those of the Kaweah and Kings to that of the San Joaquin. The elevation has not been carefully measured, but is supposed to vary from 4,000 to 6,000 feet. At one point, and one only, this forest is accessible by a wagon road, and that is at Thomas' Mill, forty-eight miles from Visalia. Unlike the groves further north, this forest consists mainly and in some places almost exclusively of the big trees, and there are also a multitude of small ones in all the ages of growth, some just sprouting, and others saplings only two or three feet through. The largest standing tree as yet measured is forty feet in diameter; a charred stump—the tree itself having disappeared—measures forty-one feet across. A tree twenty-four feet in diameter, four feet above the ground, is precisely the same thickness sixty feet higher. A fallen trunk is hollow throughout its lengt, and the hole is large enough to drive a horse and buggy seventy-two feet in it as in a tunnel.

This forest is so extensive, the timber is so abundant and excellent in quality, and the demand for it is so great in the bare valley at the foot of the mountain, that it cannot be withheld from the axe and the saw-mill. The wood is similar in general character to the Coast *sequoia*, or common redwood, straight in grain, splitting freely, even enough in grain for furniture, and far superior to oak in its keeping qualities in positions exposed to alterations of moisture. The Sierra *sequoia* does not throw up sprouts from its stump as does the redwood, and can therefore be felled out more readily. It was wise in Congress to make a reservation for pleasure purposes of the Mariposa Grove, which is near Yosemite, small and conveniently accessible to tourists by the present routes of travel; but the Tulare-Fresno forest—it is all in those two counties—cannot be converted into a public reservation. Numerous saw-mills will be built on its line, and flumes will carry the lumber down to the consumers. Wagon-roads will ascend from the railroad turns to the California Alps, passing through the forest and receiving great attractions from it.

"THE CAVE OF ADULLAM"—LORD RUSSELL AND MR. LOWE.

The following letter is addressed to the editor of the London *Times* by Mr. Lowe:

SIR: The book which Lord Russell has just published contains in pages 286-9 a criticism on the motives of those who will doubtless be known in history, and may therefore be best described now, as the inmates of the Cave of Adullam. Among them are to be found the names of the Duke of Westminster, Lord Richard Grosvenor, the late Lord Dunkellin, and Lord Elcho. Lord Russell denounces them as "bandits," and divides them into three classes, one of which inspires indignation, another pity, and the third contempt. Lord Russell says they aimed not so much at the improvement of a Reform bill as the defeat of a Ministry. I am mentioned as the leader and the man who united the persons so described.

I have read so much unfounded abuse of myself in the last few years that my first impulse was to let this pass with the rest. But I remember, and Lord Russell would do well not to forget, that the words of men who have for many years filled the office of Prime Minister have a weight quite independent of their intrinsic truth or wisdom; that they should not be lightly uttered, and when uttered cannot be treated with indifference. Our acts speak for themselves. I cannot presume to explain the motives of others. I only ask permission to give an account of my own.

I was impelled by an honest conviction not lightly taken up, and still retained, to oppose the lowering of the franchise. I explained my views at great length in the House of Commons on Mr. Baines' motions for a £6 franchise in boroughs in 1865, before Lord Russell's Government was in existence. In the general election which followed the question of the franchise attracted but little notice. No proposal on the subject was laid before the country by the Government of Lord Russell, but on the meeting of Parliament a bill for lowering the borough franchise was announced. My sole object was to postpone the question till the country had been consulted on a measure so momentous, so utterly irrevocable, and so certain, as I think, to lead to wider and more sweeping change.

I did not wish to overthrow the Government unless such a step was necessary for the delay which I desired. When the opinion of the country had been declared, I was ready to submit without further opposition. I believed that by the course I took I cut myself off altogether from the legitimate ambition of holding high office. I declined an overture from the late Lord Derby, and certainly had not the least right to expect the kind and generous treatment which I received from Mr. Gladstone on the formation of the late Ministry.

As far as the object which I had in view was concerned we succeeded. I leave the Conservative Party, in whom by general consent is vested the monopoly of defending us against dangerous innovation, to explain how that success was turned into disaster and defeat.

I think I have shown that I was neither "timid" nor "selfish," neither worthy of "pity," "indignation," nor "contempt."

Will Lord Russell allow me to suggest to him that, while thus lavishing the harshest imputations in the coarsest language on others, he would do well to take a little more care of his own reputation?

He might, for instance, instead of denouncing me as a "bandit," for helping to break up a Government to which I did not belong, have condescended to explain the motives which induced him, in January, 1855, to break up a Government to which he did belong, by a furious and unexpected denunciation in the House of Commons of acts for which he was responsible, on the crisis of a disastrous war, when patriotism imperiously demanded the show, at least, of concord and unanimity; and he might, at the same time, have refuted the very serious imputations which compelled him to resign the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies in the following year. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT LOWE.

SHERBROOKE, Caterham, Jan. 20.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 Western Union... 73	100 Lake Shore...... 73⅜
1500 do......... 73¼	300 do......... 73¼
200 do........c. 73¼	1300 do......... 73⅛
500 do......... 73⅜	3000 do......... 73
1600 do......... 73¼	3000 do......... 72⅞
200 do.......s3. 73⅛	600 do......s3. 73
1000 do......... 73¼	200 do......b3. 73⅛
1300 do......... 73⅜	1400 do......s3.. 73
200 do......b3. 73⅜	500 do......s3. 73
4500 do......... 73¼	100 do.......c. 73⅛
800 do......... 73⅜	1300 do......s3. 73
1500 do......... 73¼	200 Erie Railway..... 28⅝
200 do........c. 73⅜	400 do......... 28½
300 do......... 73¼	100 do......... 28¾
5 do......... 73⅝	1100 St. Paul......... 37¼
200 do......... 73⅜	1100 do......... 37⅜
200 do......... 73¼	100 C., C. & I. C..... 8¼
2200 Pacific Mail..... 34⅝	100 do......b3. 8
600 do......... 34¾	100 do......... 8
200 do.......s3. 34⅝	100 do......... 8⅛
1200 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 101	100 North-western..... 45⅜
500 do......s3. 101	1400 do......... 45¼
100 Toledo & Wab.... 16	700 do......... 45⅛
100 do........c. 15¾	400 do......... 45¼
800 Union Pacific..... 39	100 North-west. Pf.... 58¼
800 do......... 39⅛	600 Rock Island...... 103½
700 do......... 39¼	500 do......... 103⅝
1000 Ohio & Miss..... 28	400 do......... 103¾
200 do........c. 28	100 do......... 103¾
300 do......... 28⅛	100 do......s3. 103¾
1000 do......... 28	1200 do......... 103¾
200 do........c. 28	200 do......... 103⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. b. c.......119¾	10,000 U. S. 5-20 N., '65.......118⅞
15,700 U. S. 5-20 R., '64.......117½	20,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81.......12.115¼
20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. 119¾	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Mo. 6s, L'g bds. 97⅜	100 Illinois Cen...b.c. 101½
16,000 do......... 97¼	500 Chi. & R. I...b.c. 103¾
2,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. L., '76.b.c. 99¾	400 do.......c. 103¾
5,000 N. Y. 7s B. C. b.c......... 106¾	100 do......... 104⅛
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div.... 87	400 do......... 104
1,000 C. & N. W. Con. b.c......... 89¾	100 L. Shore....b.c.s4. 73
1,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C. 83	1100 do......... 73⅛
5,000 do......... 83⅛	300 do......b3. 73¼
2,000 M. & St. P. 7s G.......b. c. 85⅛	200 do......... 73⅜
2,000 L. S. C. C., 1st. 100⅛	400 do......b3. 73⅜
2,000 L. S. 2d C. C. b.c......... 92	300 do......b3. 73¼
2,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76. 100½	200 do.......c. 73¼
1,000 N. Mo. 1st...... 83½	400 do......... 73¼
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 82	800 do......... 73⅛
8,000 Cen. P. Gold bs. b.c......... 97⅛	200 do......b3. 73¼
10,000 do......... 97¼	1900 do......... 73¼
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, S. J. B...b c. 86	100 do......s3. 73¼
44,000 Union Pac. 1st. 93¼	100 Union P..b.c.b10. 39¼
3,000 Union P. S. F.. 83⅝	100 do......... 39¼
7,000 do......... 83¾	200 do.......c. 39⅜
2,000 M. & E. 2d.b.c. 103¾	1300 do......... 39½
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div... 64	1200 do......s3. 39⅝
1,000 Gt. West. 1st, '88......... 78	1000 do.....b10. 39¾
5,000 Laf., B & M. 1st. 60	600 do......... 39⅝
3,000 Han. & C. M. 1st 72½	400 do......b3. 39¾
5,000 South Pac R. Bonds of Mo. 70½	1200 do......... 39½
5,000 L. & N. C., '98. 90	100 do.....s10. 39½
10,000 Har. 1st 7s R. b.c......... 110½	600 do......... 39⅝
9 Bk. of Com...... 120	500 do......b3. 39¾
22 Metropolitan Bk. 130	1500 do......... 39¾
50 Phenix Bank..... 98	17 Clev. & P. G'd..b.c. 92
10 Del. & Hud. C.... 110½	200 C. & N. W.b.c.s3. 45⅛
16 do......b.c. 110½	100 do.....s10. 45
50 do......... 110¼	200 do......... 45⅛
50 do......... 110⅜	400 do......s3. 45⅛
100 Mar., L. & M. Co. 6	200 do......... 45¼
100 do......b.c. 6¼	200 do......b3. 45⅜
100 do......... 6¾	1000 do......... 45⅜
100 Consol. C'l...b.c.c. 42¾	200 C. & N. W. Pf..b.c. 58¼
280 At. & Pac. T..b.c. 24	600 do......... 58½
1300 Pac. Mail....b.c. 34¾	9 N. J. Central..b.c. 107⅞
400 do......... 34⅞	100 C., C., C. & I..b. c. 65
700 do......b3. 35	31 N. Y., N. H. & H..b.c. 138
16 Adams Ex...... 100	200 C., M. & St. P..b.c. 37¼
25 Wells-F. Ex...... 85¾	200 do......... 37⅜
25 U. S. Ex.....b.c. 57⅝	400 do......b3. 37⅜
400 W. U. Tel....b. c. 73⅛	50 Del., L. & W...... 109
1900 do......s3. 73	200 do...b.c.b3. 109
1700 do......... 73⅛	200 H. & St. Jo....b. c. 21¼
400 do......... 73¼	100 do.....b30. 21¼
1300 do......... 73⅛	200 H. & St. Jo. Pf..b.c. 39¾
300 do.......c. 73¼	100 T., W. & W....b.c. 15¾
2200 do......... 3¼	100 do......... 15⅝
300 do......s3. 73⅛	10 do......... 16
800 do......... 73⅛	100 do......... 15¾
1300 do......... 73¼	200 do......... 15⅝
1400 do......... 73⅛	100 do......s3. 15¾
1600 do......s3. 73	500 do......... 15¾
100 Erie R.......b. c. 28¾	100 do......... 15⅝
200 do......s3. 28⅝	10 P., F. W. & C. G.... 98¼
800 do......... 28½	50 do......b.c. 97¾
100 do......s3. 28⅜	25 do......... 98¼
10 N. Y. C. & H...b.c. 101⅜	160 Mor. & Essex..b.c. 95⅞
100 Mich. Central.... 76¾	25 do......... 95¾
	100 O. & Miss.....b.c. 28⅛
	200 do......s3. 28¼
	100 do.......c. 28¼
	500 do......... 28⅛
	8 Ohio & Miss. Pf... 65
	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. b30......... 8⅛
	200 do......... 8
	100 do......s3. 8
	100 do.......c. 8⅛
	300 do.......c. 8¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

150 Del. & Hudson.... 110⅜	200 Lake Shore....s3. 73⅛
100 Canton......... 62½	800 do......... 73⅛
100 Mar. L. & M...... 7	1000 do......s3. 73
100 do......... 7½	100 do......s3. 73⅛
200 do......... 7	100 do.....s10. 73
100 Maryland Coal.... 17⅛	1300 do......... 73⅛
500 Western Union.s3. 73	100 do......s3. 73¼
700 do......... 73	200 do......... 73⅛
800 do......... 72⅞	100 North-western.... 45⅛
100 do......b3. 73	700 do......s3. 45
50 do......... 73	200 do......... 44⅞
1200 do......... 72⅞	100 do......s3. 44¾
100 do......... 72¾	300 do......... 44⅞
600 do......b3. 72⅞	100 do......b3. 45
700 do......b3. 73	300 do......... 45
600 do......... 73	100 N. West. Pref.... 58½
100 do.....s10. 73	100 do......... 58¼
100 American Exp.... 63½	300 do......... 58
400 Pacific Mail....s3. 34⅞	100 do.....s60. 57½
1000 do......... 34⅞	200 Rock Island...s5. 103¾
300 do......... 34¾	100 do......s5. 103⅝
1000 do......... 34⅝	50 do......... 103¾
300 Erie Railway..... 28½	100 St. Paul Pref..... 58
500 do......s3. 28⅜	100 St. Paul.......s3. 37¼
400 do......b3. 28½	100 do......... 37¼
100 Union Pacific..s3. 39¾	100 Ohio & Miss...... 28⅛
1100 do......... 39⅝	400 do......b3. 28¼
900 do......... 39⅝	100 do......... 28¼
200 do......b3. 39⅝	100 C., C. & I. C...... 8¼
600 Tol. & Wabash.... 15½	60 Morris & Essex.. 96
200 Han. & St. Jo..... 21⅛	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Va. 6s, Cons. x mat. C. b.c. 55	300 L. S. & M. So..b.c. 73⅛
5,000 Cen. Pac. G. bds......b.c. 97¼	200 do......... 73¼
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. D..b.c. 64½	400 do......s3. 73⅛
6,000 Mor. & E. 1st, b.c......... 111½	300 do......... 73⅛
20 D. & H. Canal.b.c. 110⅜	100 do......s3. 73
200 Canton Co....b.c. 62	300 Union Pacific.b.c. 39⅝
200 Mar. L. & M..b.c. 7⅛	50 do......... 39½
300 West. Un...b.c.s5. 73	6 Illinois Central.. 101¾
100 do......b3. 73⅛	200 do......... 101½
200 do......... 73⅛	100 do......b.c. 101¼
25 do......... 72⅞	100 do......... 101½
100 do......... 73⅛	400 Chi. & N. W....b.c. 45
300 do.....s10. 72⅞	300 do......... 45⅛
800 do......s3. 73	400 do......... 45
2000 do......... 73	100 do.......c. 44⅞
1100 do......s3. 72⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref. 58¼
800 do......... 72⅞	100 do......b.c. 58¼
100 Quicksilver M.b.c. 32	30 N. J. Central..b.c. 107¾
12 American Exp.... 63½	100 Chi. & R. I....b.c. 103¾
10 do......b.c. 64	100 C., M. & S. P.b.c.c. 37⅛
200 United States Ex. 57½	1200 do......... 37⅛
18 W. F. Ex.b.c.opg. 85½	300 C. M. & St. P. Pf.b.c. 58
22 do......... 85¾	100 Ohio & Miss.b.c.s3. 28⅜
500 Pac. Mail..b.c.s3. 34¾	100 do......... 28⅜
300 N. Y. C. & H...b.c. 101½	900 do......... 28¼
2100 Erie Railway b.c. 28⅜	100 do......s3. 28⅛
100 Mich. Cen...b. c. 77	100 C., C. & I. C..b.c. 8¼
	10 Morris & Essex... 96
	100 A. & T. H. Pref.b.c. 26
	105 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 48½

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$9,000 Tenn. 6s. N. S. 45	100 Lake Shore......... 73
5,000 D., L. & W. C. 109	200 do......b3. 73
10,000 G. W. 1st, '88. 78	1800 do.....s10. 72⅞
1,000 U. Pacific 1st. 93¼	600 do......... 72⅞
5,000 H. & S. J. 8s, C 83¾	100 do......... 73
4,000 T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div. 65	300 do......s3. 73
2100 Western Un.s3. 72¾	100 do......b3. 73⅛
200 do......b3. 72⅞	100 do......... 73⅛
100 do......b5. 72¾	300 do......s3. 73
200 do......... 72⅞	200 do......b3. 73¼
100 do......s3. 72¾	200 do......s3. 73⅛
200 do......b3. 72⅞	500 do......... 73⅛
300 do......s5. 72¾	100 do......b3. 73¼
800 do......... 72⅞	300 North-west'n..s3. 44¾
900 do......s3. 72¾	100 do......... 44¾
300 do......b3. 72⅞	100 do......... 44⅝
1800 do......... 72⅞	300 do......... 44¾
600 do......s3. 72¾	600 do......b3. 44⅝
200 do......b3. 72⅞	100 do......... 44½
100 do.....s10. 72¾	500 do......... 44⅝
1200 do......... 72⅞	1200 do......... 44¾
300 do......s3. 72⅞	100 North-west'n Pf. 58⅛
100 United States Ex. 57⅜	300 do......... 58
40 do......... 57¾	200 do.....s60. 57½
100 Pacific Mail..... 34⅝	200 Rock Island...... 103¾
200 do......... 34¾	200 St. Paul......... 37⅛
100 do......s3. 34¾	1300 do......... 37
100 Erie Railway.b3. 28½	500 do......... 36⅞
500 do......... 28⅜	900 do......... 36¾
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 101⅝	1100 do......... 36⅞
20 do......... 101¾	100 St. Paul Pf....s3. 57¾
100 do......... 101½	100 do......... 57¾
100 do......... 101⅝	100 Toledo & Wabash. 15⅞
100 do......... 101⅞	1500 Ohio & Miss. 28
100 do......... 101⅝	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 21⅝
300 Union Pacific.b3. 39⅝	100 C., C. & I. C...... 8¼
100 do......s3. 39⅝	400 do......... 8¼
250 Pittsburg......... 92⅛	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf. b3. 15

SATURDAY, Feb. 6—P. M.

The Bank Statement showed some radical changes, and on the whole is unfavorable. The excess of reserve is now $12,907,000, a decrease for the week of $3,087,400.

The following is the statement of the New-York City banks this week as compared with last:

	Jan. 30.	Feb. 6.	Differences.
Loans......	$286,452,800	$291,197,700	Inc.. $4,744,900
Specie......	17,180,600	15,162,400	Dec.. 2,018,200
L. Tenders.	57,861,600	57,275,400	Dec.. 586,200
Deposits...	236,191,200	238,123,200	Inc.. 1,932,000
Circulation.	23,801,800	23,642,200	Dec.. 159,600

The stock market to-day was in the main weak and lower. The earliest registered sales were at a decline of ⅛ to ⅜ ₽ cent. for the general list, ¾ for Rock Island, and ⅞ for Western Union, as compared with the closing quotations of Friday. This decline was partially recovered early in the day, when Western Union advanced from 73 to 73⅜, Rock Island from 103½ to 104⅛, and Union Pacific from 39 to 39¾, the remainder of the list having shown only a slight improvement. Subsequently there was a decline of ¼ to ⅞ ₽ cent. Western Union sold down to 72¾, closing at 72⅞. North-western Common ranged from 45⅜ to 44½. New-York Central was exceptionally strong, and advanced from 101 to 101⅞ bid, the highest sales having been at 101⅝. At the close the market was dull and barely steady.

Money was excessively abundant and cheap, the bulk of the day's business having been at 2 @2½ ₽ cent. for call loans. Mercantile paper is quoted at 4@6 ₽ cent. for the best grades.

The foreign advices report £30,000 sterling withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day. The rate of discount in the open market at London for three months' bills was 2⅞ ₽ cent. Consols were firmer, closing at 92⅝@92¾ for money and 92¾@92⅞ for the account, and American Securities steady at 107½@107¾ for 1865s, old; 107½ for 1867s; 105¼ for 10-40s, and 102¾@102⅞ for new 5s. The Sterling Exchange market was dull and heavy, actual business having been at $4 85@$4 85¼ for bankers' sixty days sterling bills, and $4 88@$4 88½ for demand. The nominal asking rates remain at $4 86 and $4 89, respectively. The gold market was quiet, and there were no important fluctuations. The price ranged from 114¼@114 early in the day, but in the afternoon the tone of the market was firmer, and the final sales were at 114⅜. On gold loans the rates for carrying ranged from 1 to 3 ₽ cent. Some loans were made free of interest. The Customs receipts were $350,000. The import entries of general merchandise at the port for the week were $3,034,784, which, with $2,891,711 dry goods previously reported, makes the total imports for the week $5,926,495.

Government bonds were steady, with a small business at the boards, although some heavy private negotiations of new 5s. were reported on the part of a foreign banking firm. Railroad bonds were firm. Toledo and Wabash, St. Louis Division, advanced 1 ₽ cent., to 64½. The changes in the other bonds were slight. State bonds were dull and steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1875. }

Gold receipts......	$547,596 98
Gold payments......	609,366 91
Gold balance......	45,646,603 27
Currency receipts......	956,406 47
Currency payments......	643,004 69
Currency balance......	47,672,369 84
Customs......	350,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 6.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s, coup., 1881...	115¼	115¼
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862......	116⅜	116¼
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867......	120	120
American gold......	114¼	114⅜
Bills on L'n, 60 days.	$4 85¼@$4 85½	$4 85@$4 85¼
New York Central and Hudson.....	101¼	101⅝
Chicago and Rock Island......	104¼	103¾
Pacific Mail......	35	34¾
St. Paul Common......	37½	36⅞
St. Paul Preferred......	58½	57¾
Western Union......	73⅞	72⅞
Union Pacific......	39¼	39⅝
Lake Shore......	73½	73⅛
Toledo and Wabash......	16¼	15⅞
North-western Common......	45¾	44¾
North-western Preferred......	58½	58
Delaware and Lackawanna......	109	109
New-Jersey Central......	107½	107½
Panama......	113	113
Erie......	29⅛	28⅜
Ohio and Mississippi......	28⅜	28
C., C. and Indiana Central......	8⅞	8⅛
Harlem......	129	129

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central......	101⅞	101	2,500
Erie......	28¾	28⅜	5,900
Lake Shore......	73⅜	72⅞	25,900
Wabash......	16	15½	2,400
North-western......	45⅜	44½	12,300
North-western Pref......	58½	58	2,400
Rock Island......	104⅛	103½	4,900
Milwaukee & St. Paul......	37⅜	36¾	8,400
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	58	57¾	600
Pittsburg......	92⅛	92⅛	250
Del., Lack. & Western......	109	109	250
Michigan Central......	77	76¾	200
Illinois Central......	101¾	101¼	300
Union Pacific......	39¾	39	13,600
C., C. & Indiana Central...	8¼	8	1,900
Hannibal & St. Joseph......	21⅜	21⅛	600
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	30¾	30¾	200
Ohio & Mississippi......	28⅜	28	7,400
Atlantic & Pacific Pref....	15	15	100
Missouri Pacific......	48½	48½	100
Western Union......	73⅜	72¾	48,700
Atlantic & Pacific Tel......	24	24	280
Pacific Mail......	35	34⅝	9,900
Morris & Essex......	95⅞	95⅞	125
Quicksilver......	32	32	100
Mariposa......	7½	6	900
Consolidated Coal......	42¾	42¾	100
Amer. Mer. Union Express..	63½	63½	200
United States Express......	57½	57⅜	200
Total sales......			151,005

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s..	119¾	120	5-20s, '65, c....	118⅞	119
6s, '81, r......	119⅝	119⅞	5-20s, '67, r....	119½	119¾
6s, '81, c......	120¼	120½	5-20s, '67, c....	119⅞	120
5-20s, '62, r...	116	116¼	5-20s, '68, r....	119¾	120
5-20s, '62, c...	116	116½	5-20s, '68, c....	119⅞	120⅛
5-20s, '64, r...	117½	117¾	10-40s, r....	114¼	114½
5-20s, '64, c...	117¾	118	10-40s, c....	117	117¼
5-20s, '65, r...	119⅝	119¾	5s, '81, r....	115⅛	115¼
5-20s, '65, c...	119¾	120	5s, '81, c....	115⅛	115⅜
5-20s, '65, n. r.	118¾	119			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $315,000 for interest and $296,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered: Gold cleared, $73,290,000; gold balances, $2,105,140; currency balances, $2,516,255. Clearing-house statement—Currency exchanges, $75,832,221; currency balances, $3,386,577; gold exchanges, $7,150,664; gold balances, $1,114,172. Weekly Clearing-house statement—Currency exchanges, $539,951,440; currency balances, $25,017,566; gold exchanges, $58,309,181; gold balances, $5,687,054.

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Connecticut 6s......	104	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, 1875.	110
Georgia 6s......	82	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, 1877.	110
Ga. 7s, new bonds....	91	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, 1878	110
Ga. 7s, indorsed.....	86	N. Y. 6s, G'd L'n, '91.	114
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds...	77	N. Y. 5s, G'd L'n, '75.	110
Indiana 5s......	99	N. Y. 5s, G'd L'n, '76.	110
Ill. coupon 6s, 1877..	100	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	27
Ill. coupon 6s, 1879..	100	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	27
Illinois War Loan...	100	N.C.6s, N.C.R., J. & J.	56⅝
Kentucky 6s......	100	N.C.6s, N.C.R., A.&O.	56⅝
Louisiana 6s......	30	N.C.6s, F'd'g Act, '68.	17
La. new bonds......	28	N. C. 6s, n. bs., J. & J.	12½
La. 6s, new Fl't'g Dt.	27	N. C. 6s, n. bs., A. & O.	12
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	27	Ohio 6s, '75......	99
La. 6s, Levee bonds.	28	Ohio 6s, '81......	103
La. 8s, Levee bonds.	26	Ohio 6s, '86......	106½
La. 8s, Lev. bds. 1875.	27	Rhode Island 6s......	102½
Michigan 6s, 1878-'79.	102	South Carolina 6s....	32
Michigan 6s, 1883....	102	S. C. 6s, J. & J.......	30½
Michigan 7s, 1890....	104	S. C. 6s, A. & O.......	30½
Missouri 6s, due 1875.	100⅛	S. C. 6s, F'd'g Act, '66.	30
Missouri 6s, due 1876.	100	S. C. 7s of '88......	30
Missouri 6s, due 1877.	99½	S. C. 7s, non f'd'e bs.	7¾
Missouri 6s, due 1878.	99	Tennessee 6s, old....	65
Missouri 6s, due 1879.	97½	Tenn. 6s, old, ex cp.	47
Missouri 6s, due 1880.	97½	Tenn. 6s, new bs....	65
F. Bds, due in 1894..	95½	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., x cp.	46½
L. B. due '81 to '91. in.	97¼	Tenn. 6s, new series.	45
Asy. or Uni. due 1892.	95½	Texas 10s of '76......	97
H. & St. Jos. due 1875.	100	Virginia 6s, old......	31
H. & St. Jos. due 1876.	99½	Va. 6s, new bs., '66..	31
H. & St. Jos. due 1886.	95½	Va. 6s, new bs., '67..	31
H. & St. Jos. due 1887.	95½	Va. 6s, Consol bs....	57½
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n..	106¾	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup.	54½
N. Y. Cou. B'ty L'n..	106¾		

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st....	107⅛	Clev. & Tol. N. Bds.	101
Alb. & Susq. 3d.....	100	Clev. P. & Ash. old bs.	100
B., H. & Erie 1st.....	23	Clev. P. & Ash. n. bds.	101
B., H. & Erie Guar..	30	Buffalo & Erie n. bs.	101
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s G	45	Buffalo & State Li'e 7s.	101
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st..	40	Lake Shore Div. bds.	100
Ches. & Ohio, ex coup	33	Lake Sh'e Cons. C. 1st.	100⅛
Chi. & Alton 1st.....	107	L. Sho'e Cons. Reg. 1st.	100
Chi. & Alton In.....	100½	LakeSh're Cons. C. 2d.	91½
Jol. & Chi. 1st.....	106	Mich. C. Con. 7s, 1902.	103⅛
La. & Mo. 1st Guar.	87	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82 S.F.	113
St. L., J. & C. 1st....	99	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....	102
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st.	112⅝	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....	95½
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s..	102½	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub'n..	95
C., R. I. & Pacific....	106½	N. Y. Cen 7s, '76....	100
C. R. R. of N. J. 1st, n.	108½	N.Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st C.	111½
C.R.R. of N.J. 1st Con.	104⅛	N.Y. Cen. & H. 1st Reg.	111
C. R. R. of N. J. 2d...	101	Hud. R. 7s 2d S.F.'85.	106½
C.R.R. of N.J.C. Conv.	106⅝	Harlem 1st 7s C.....	109½
Am. Dock & Im. Bds.	100	Harlem 1st 7s Reg...	110¼
M. & St. P. 7s, G., R.D	85	North Missouri 1st...	83½
M. & St. P. 1st, LaC.D	87	Ohio & Miss. Con. S.F..	98½
M. & St. P. 1st, Con.	75	Ohio & Miss. Cons..	97¾
M. & St. P. 2d......	77	Ohio & Miss. 2d Cons..	81
C. & N. W. S. F......	100	Cen. Pac. Gold bds..	97
C. & N. W. Int. Bds.	99	Cen. P. San Jo. B'ch.	86
C. & N. W. Con. Bds	89½	Cen. Pac. Cal. & O. 1st.	84¾
C. & N. W. 1st......	96½	Western Pac. bds....	87
C. & N. W. C. G. Bds	82½	Union Pac., 1st.....	93¼
Gal. & Chi. Ext.....	104	U. P., land grant 7s..	92½
Gal. & Chi. 2d......	102¼	U. P., in. past due...	100
Chi. & Mil 1st......	93⅞	U. P. sinking fund..	83⅝
Win. & St. P. 1st.....	80¼	Pac. R. of Mo., 1st...	89½
Win. & St. P. 2d.....	65	P. R. 7s, guar't. by Mo.	100¼
C. C., C. & I. 1st, 7s, S.F.	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & C., 1st.	107¼
Del., L. & W. 1st.....	102⅝	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	103
Del., L. & W. 2d.....	109	C. & P. Con., S. F....	103½
Del., L. & W. 7s, Con.	108⅞	C. & P., 3d......	101
Morris & Ess. 1st.....	111	C., C. & Ind., 1st.....	70⅛
Morris & Ess. 2d....	103½	R., W. & O. con. 1st.	93¾
Morris & Ess. Cons..	97	St. L. & I. M., 1st....	91½
Mor. & E. 7s of '71..	104	St. L. & I. M., 2d.....	65
Erie 1st, Ext......	105	Alton & T. H., 1st....	104
Erie 2d, 7s '79......	103⅛	A. & T. H., 2d Pref..	91
Erie 4th, 7s, '80......	98¾	A. & T. H., 2d Inc...	77
Long Dock Bonds...	101	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	75
Han. & St. Jo. Ld. G.	105	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	65
H. & St. Jo. 8s, C....	83	Tol. & W., 1st Ex...	79½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ ct., '75.	101	T. & W., 1st, St. L. div.	64
Dub. & S. C. 1st.....	100	T. & W., 2d......	54
Dub. & S. C. 2d Div.	96	T. & W., Cons. Con.	40
Ced. F. & M. 1st.....	83	Gt. Western, 1st, '88.	76
Mich. So. 7 ₽ ct. 2d..	101¾	Gt. Western, 2d, '93.	55
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₽ c.	106	Han. & C. Mo., 1st..	72½
Clev. & Tol. S. F....	103	P., L. & Decatur 1st.	62

And the following for City Bank shares:

America......	150	Market......	115
American Exchange.	118	Mechanics'......	138
Central National....	99	Mechanics' B'k'g As.	90
Chatham......	137	Mercantile......	111
Chemical......	1500	Merchants'......	119
City......	300	Merchants' Ex......	101
Corn Exchange......	125	Metropolitan......	129
First National......	200	Nassau......	108½
Fulton......	155	New-York......	128
Gallatin National...	128½	Ninth National......	100
German National....	87	North America......	97
Gold Exchange......	113	Park......	139
Grocers'......	99	People's......	139
Hanover......	98	Republic......	102
Importers & Trad'rs.	200	Seventh Ward......	99
Irving......	127	State of New-York..	112
Manhattan......	145	Union......	133

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 6.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Hickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old......	102	....
City 6s, new......	105	....
Camden & Amboy Railroad......	130½	130¾
Pennsylvania Railroad......	55½	55¾
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad...	56½	56⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad......	62½	62¾
Catawissa Railroad Preferred......	43½	43¾
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad......	21½	22
Northern Central Railroad......	34⅛	34½
Lehigh Navigation......	51⅛	51⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan......	100	100¼

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of gold and silver from this port for the week ending to-day:

Feb. 1—Schooner Vineyard, Ponce, P. R.—	
American gold coin......	$7,600 00
American silver coin......	5,030 00
Feb. 1—Bark Cleone, Cienfuegos—	
American gold......	10,600 00
Feb. 1—Schooner Louisa Wilson, Maracaibo—	
American gold......	20,000 00
Feb. 2—Steamer Columbus, Havana—	
Spanish gold......	13,900 00
American gold......	196,500 00
Feb. 3—Steamer Java, Liverpool—	
American gold......	500,000 00
Silver bars......	167,650 35
Feb. 4—Steamer City of New-York, Havana—	
American gold......	45,924 00
Feb. 4—Steamer Holsatia, Hamburg—	
Silver bars......	47,506 91
Feb. 4—Steamer Holsatia, Paris—	
Silver bars......	232,500 00
Gold bars......	9,400 90
American gold coin......	450,000 00
Feb. 6—Steamer Republic, Liverpool—	
Mixed silver......	62,896 00
Silver bars......	35,117 06
Feb. 6—Steamer City of London, Liverpool—	
Silver bars......	5,000 00
Gold bars......	7,500 00
Total......	$1,867,994 33

The Controller of the Currency has declared a dividend of *Fifteen ₽ cent.* upon the claims against the Atlantic National Bank of New-York, and the same is payable on and after Feb. 15, 1875.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 6—12:30 P. M.—United States 10-40 bonds, 105¼. New-York Central, 92. Erie Preferred, 44½.

2 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅞ ₽ cent., which is ⅛ ₽ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols, for money, 92⅝@92¾; for the account, 92¾@92⅞.

5 P. M.—The amount of Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £30,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 55c.

Evening—Linseed Oil, 25s. ₽ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 9d. ₽ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 6.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862's, 98⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—the market is firm. Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.@7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.; sales, 17,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable February at 7 11-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,900 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable February and March, at 7 11-16d.; do., do., deliverable April and May, at 7⅞d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable February and March, at 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7¾d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8d.

ANTWERP, Feb. 6.—Petroleum—30f. for fine Pale American.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Cleland vs. Kroos; Woolsey vs. Trenor; granted.

Burchell vs. Beverly; Same vs. Same; Chapman vs. Teutonia Print Works; orders granted.

In the matter of Pensacola Lumber Company; Thompson vs. Pratt; memorandum.

Lefever vs. Terwilliger; Bates vs. Bates; memorandum for counsel.

Schafer vs. Sars; motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to defendant to renew an affidavit.

In the matter of Smith; Blessing vs. Corbit; Mapelsdon vs. Demarest; granted.

Irwin vs. Brunswick & Albany Railroad Company; Thompson vs. Pratt; orders granted.

Whitmore vs. Green; motion of defendant for leave to amend his answer is granted, on payment of $10 costs, but with leave to plaintiff to move to amend his summons and complaint on third Monday of February, 1875.

In the matter of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company, &c.; order confirming report of Referee.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Cogswell vs. Mangam et al.; see memorandum for counsel.

Sigler vs. Sigler; Referee's report confirmed and judgment of divorce in favor of plaintiff against defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

The People vs. Graham; see memorandum; Williams vs. Fuller; motion denied, with $10 costs. See opinion.

Hirshberg vs. Rosenthal; motion denied. See memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

SERVICE OF PROCESS IN DIVORCE CASES.

Agnes A. Bates vs. Dwight D. Bates.—In this case application was made to the court, yesterday, for a decree of divorce in favor of plaintiff, in conformity with the finding of the Referee to that effect. Accompanying the papers submitted to the court was an affidavit of service of process on the defendant. The court refused the decree, holding that under the new rule twenty-three of the court, the party serving process in a divorce case, must testify to that fact before the Referee, and must state in his affidavit of service his age, "in that he is over twenty-one years old." The affidavit of service in this case contained no such statement.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 189.—*City of San Francisco vs. Fowler.*—Error to the Circuit Court for California.—The defendant in error sued on certain bonds of the city, issued in 1852, in the State Court, serving summons by delivering a copy to the President of the Board of Trustees of the city, annexed to a certified copy of the complaint. Judgment was taken by default in the action, and subsequently in 1872, six years later, an action was brought in the Circuit Court to obtain a judgment in the nature of a renewal of the former judgment. From this latter judgment the case comes here, the plaintiff in error maintaining that the court erred in admitting in evidence the judgment roll of the State Court, because the summons in that proceeding was not properly served. And it is said that by the Practice act of the State, it is provided that if the suit be against a corporation, the summons shall be served by delivering a copy thereof to the President or other head of such corporation, Secretary, Cashier, or Managing Agent, whereas the President of the Board of Trustees was only the head of a department of the corporate government. It is also said that the action in the State Court could not be maintained, because the amended charter of the City (acts of 1863) provides that in all actions against this corporation on its bonds, it must appear that the bonds were issued prior to 1863; the bonds in that case being issued in 1852, the holders thereof took subject to the contingency that the charter might be so altered that they must look to payment without action against the City.

Delos Lake, Senator Sargent, and H. J. McKeene for plaintiff in error. H. F. Durant for defendant.

No. 180.—*Bernhisel vs. Firman, Assignee of Wright.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court for Utah.—Wright, being the owner of property, lands, &c., in Salt Lake City, obtained money and goods of Bernhisel, giving his notes therefor, secured by mortgage, interest at twenty-five per cent. The notes were given in March, 1866, and the mortgage a year later. In May, 1866, he gave his note for an indebtedness to William A. Pond & Co., of New-York, payable six months thereafter, and secured it by a second mortgage on the land. Seven days after this transaction he obtained money and goods of Bernhisel to an amount nearly equal to the Pond & Co. note, also running at twenty-five per cent. interest. For this credit he also gave a mortgage on the same land. No payment being made on these notes, in August, 1871, Wright gave a note for the accrued interest over $4,000, payable one day after date. In April, 1872, Bernhisel bought the Pond & Co. note, and thereupon he had an adjustment of accounts with Wright, dividing the amount due into two notes, taking a mortgage on the lands, and canceling the old mortgages and surrendering the notes. Within four months thereafter Wright was declared a bankrupt, and Firman was chosen assignee. Bernhisel claimed as a secured creditor, relying on the last mortgage as evidence of his security. He subsequently brought a foreclosure suit. Upon the trial the court held that the notes and mortgages given in 1866 were no longer liens on the land, having been paid off and canceled; and the consolidation of the several mortgages and the giving new notes and mortgages was held to be a fraud within the bankrupt act. Bernhisel here maintains that the last mortgage being given to secure a valid lien theretofore subsisting it is legal, and binds the estate as against all other claims.

Snow & Hodge, for appellant; Hawley & Marshall, for defendant.

No. 181.—*Taylor vs. Thomas, &c.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Mississippi.—Taylor owned cotton in Hinds County, Miss., upon which the Sheriff levied for a tax $2 per bale imposed by a law of the State. After levy tender was made of a State Treasury note issued in 1861 by rebel authority in payment of the tax. This was refused and United States currency demanded, under a law of the State of 1865, requiring payment as exacted. The court sustained the law of 1865 as against the act of 1861, and the judgment was for the Sheriff. It is here maintained that, by an act of the State passed in 1861, the Treasury notes then issued were make a tender for all taxes but the military tax, and that the law of 1865 impaired the obligation of this contract; and it is submitted that the decision below was therefore erroneous. The defendant insists that the act of 1861 was a rebel measure and will not be sustained.

Stanton & Footevfor plaintiff in error; T. W. Bartley for defendant.

NOTES FROM FRANCE.

THE POLITICAL STAGE AND ITS PLAYERS.

RECENT LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS—THE CHAMBER AND ITS TENANTS—PEN PICTURES OF THE DAY—DEATH OF A PAINTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 22, 1875.

The great discussion so long expected and so dreaded has at length begun, and, as I write, the Assembly is deep in the debate upon the organic or constitutional laws which are to give a semblance of solidity to the provisional Government under which we live. Yesterday these grave questions were found upon the order of the day, and were approached with all due solemnity. The crowded state of the galleries showed that a field-day had been anticipated. At the Saint Lazare station hundreds of people had collected to see a sight that can be seen every day at the same hour, but the prominent Deputies were stared at and saluted on this occasion as if they were expected to show themselves heroes in the coming fight. It is only on days when a row of some sort is anticipated or announced in the journals that the Deputies attract the least attention, for on five days out of the six they pass entirely unobserved or unremarked. Several extra carriages had to be put on to accommodate the extra number of persons going to Versailles by the Deputies' train, which leaves at 1:25 and does not stop at the way-stations. The day before the Versailles station was nearly deserted on the arrival of this train, but to-day it was densely thronged. The members had to pass out between two lines of people, and the principal men were named aloud as they walked rapidly out. At the Assembly there were other signs of a great day, for the *huissiers* were stiffer and more brusque than ever, and M. Baze was unapproachable. All attempts to get the former to take my card to a Deputy friend proved unavailing, and in the end I purchased a ticket for twenty francs from an agent at the door. Let me explain here what may appear a very curious proceeding in a legislative body. Neither the Assembly nor its officers and servants have anything to do with these sales of seats. In the bureaus and committee rooms there are a number of young men of good families who are paid very small sums indeed, and who have to endure a great many deprivations. These deprivations are harder to be borne in France than in any other country, on account of the lines drawn in social life. The young clerks who have influence but no money use the former to get a few places in the Assembly, and have them sold by an agent in the court-yard of the palace. The correspondents of the New-York journals are looked upon as regular customers. In the first place, they do not like asking as a very great favor what they have always regarded as a privilege, or right, of their profession; and, secondly, time is too valuable to permit them to go to Versailles in the morning, and to hang about the palace for hours while awaiting the good pleasure of the questor. Lastly, M. Baze is more frequently insolent to them than polite. Hence, as they do not go regularly to the chamber they find it a great economy of time and temper to purchase a ticket as they would for a circus or a bull-fight. In the tribunes reserved for the press, twelve places are assigned to foreign journalists, and of this number ten go to English correspondents, one to a German, and one to the Austrian, while no account is taken of the Americans. This is observed in everything here. The French resent our independence, and the journalists are not any the more friendly to us on account of our manifest prosperity. M. Decazes, one of the most sensible public men we have, who speaks English perfectly, and hence knows something of our country, advises us to organize and make a collective attempt to get our manifest rights; and if this is done I am certain that we can count upon the good offices of the noble Duke. In proof, his Grace recalled my own criticisms upon the French Protestants, who are even now suffering for want of an organization and common action in self-defense.

THE CHAMBER AND ITS TENANTS.

It was in the midst of a heavy shower that we entered the Chamber, which was then filled to the fullest extent of its capacity. The diplomatic box was full, and all the galleries were crowded. The heat of the room soon evolved a most unpleasant amount of steam from the damp clothes of the Deputies below, and the cheeks of the ladies were soon reddened. The representatives of the nation were all in disorder upon the floor of the House, from which came a babel of sounds, and several groups near the Ministerial benches were discussing in the most animated manner. It was like a bee-hive. A dozen *huissiers* were running wildly about with cards for the Deputies, and the latter were running out to see the friends at the door who were importuning them for tickets, though every place was filled. The Ministers whose resignations were accepted the other day were all in their seats, calm and impassible in the midst of this noisy crowd, and M. Buffet sat in his chair deeply absorbed in his letters, which he opened one by one, putting some in his pocket, and handing others over to his secretaries. M. Baze was running about like a little bantam cock, and seemingly without rhyme or reason; but I must do this disagreeable little fellow the justice to say that he is, in everything but his treatment of the press, an exceptional questor. He is indefatigable, and knows his business thoroughly. The press, however, is his *bête noire*, and he sighs to think that he has not the power to suppress all the journals in the world except the *Officiel* and the *Bulletin des Lois*. It is with regret that he thinks of the time when the world did not know the curse of newspapers, and to get rid of them he would gladly set the world back a few centuries. It was the "2 Decembre" that soured M. Baze, and, in truth, he was rudely treated on that occasion for resisting the *coup d'état*—and history does not record another instance of similar resistance. He staid at his post and defended it courageously; the rest went off to discuss the matter in a by-street—to pass energetic resolutions that were never signed—or retired to pout in their country châteaux. M. Baze paid for his bravery in a dungeon at Vincennes. And as the Government thus formed contrary to his wishes went on prospering from year to year, the burden of his grievances increased, and, long before Sedan, his temper was soured, I fear forever.

PEN PICTURES.

Every time that I go to the Assembly I see a thousand things to describe, and am always carried far away from the subject matter in hand. Looking down upon this moving mass of legislators I saw enough to fill a number of columns with personal sketches, and yet I am forced to pass the sponge over all. But it is a curious spectacle at times. One looks down upon the fine gentlemen who belong to the *chevau-légers*, now gravely talking in their part of the house, and always having the bearing of *grands seigneurs*; and from them the eye runs to the long-haired Radicals of the extreme Left, generally slouchily-dressed, and with pinched and chagrined faces that show a hard struggle in the race of life. M. De Broglie comes in late, and saunters slowly down the aisle with his grand air; then comes the young Marquis de Castellane, who is quite a dandy; Raoul Duval, with his English-looking face; Nat. Johnstone, of Bordeaux, who rarely comes to the Chamber nowadays, having a better use for his time; De la Rochejaquelein, the very type of a Royalist by inheritance, and De la Rochefoucauld; Jules Simon, with his fat and burly figure; Gambetta, who slouches into his place with an arrogant and self-confident air; and sitting there in the centre is little Thiers, a boy in size, but showing age in the ends of his *toupet*, that stick up like horns on each side of his head. It is only when he turns his face toward us that we remark how age has crept upon him during the past year. His body bends forward now, and his cheeks are falling in; his legs slope downward in order to touch the floor, they are so short; and he seems to crouch down upon himself while buried in his reflections. But at night, after his nap, when discoursing to his friends about the chimney of the Hotel Bagration, he is as upright and as animated as ever. It is wonderful to see him lighted up with intellectual fire on such occasions. One remarks the power of mind over matter, and feels the force of that indomitable will which conquers the weaknesses of a mortal frame that is nearly worn out. The *bête*, to use Xavier's metaphor, is jaded and worn; the soul is as young and vigorous as ever.

M. VENTAVON'S PROJECT.

A tap of M. Buffet's bell interrupts these reflections, and the *séance* is pronounced open. There is a murmur in the galleries as the ladies arrange their robes and settle down into their seats, and the Deputies finally get into their places. M. Ventavon enters the tribune. He is the reporter of the committee to which the constitutional bills were referred, and the author of the present project. Hence the journals ironically speak of the Government he would form as the *Ventavonat*. It is, in point of fact, nothing but the "impersonal septennat." M. Ventavon is a fair orator, but he speaks with a precision and a cadence which make him appear to be delivering himself in sonnets. When he got warmed up, I was reminded of one of Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome," long ago committed to memory, the measure of which M. Ventavon seemed to have adopted. For all I know, he may be a poet; but he was more practical than poetical in all but sound. He went over the history of these laws from the 24th of May, and dwelt upon the failure to establish the Monarchy, concluding by urging the immediate necessity of an organization of the Government now in existence, which, although provisional, would secure a few years of order to France. The law he proposed was composed of five articles. The first confers the supreme power upon Marshal De MacMahon; the second organizes ministerial responsibility; the third establishes the principle of two chambers, the Corps Legislatif and the Senate; the fourth gives the Marshal the power of dissolution; the fifth provides for the succession in case of vacancy, the power of electing a new chief of the Executive authority being vested in the two chambers assembled in Committee of the Whole. M. Ventavon explains, with many commentaries, the nature and meaning of each one of these articles, and in the midst of a silence only broken by cries from the galleries. The ladies began to droop; several showed signs of fainting, and at length there was a shout for "Air, air, give us some air." The heat of the room was overwhelming. All eyes were turned upward toward the ventilators, now carefully closed, because, as a journalist remarked, M. Baze himself had a cold in the head. Some testy Deputies had to go over and call M. Baze by name before he would rise and order the windows open; and when he did, he went about it grumbling and furious, opening windows in every direction, until the members began to cough and complain of the draft, while M. Thiers drew out a small black smoking cap, and covered his head. Finally, the windows were closed on one side, and there was a general murmur of relief. M. Ventavon went on to the end, irritating the *chevau-légers* at length, and while M. Franclieu shouted out an interruption, M. Caryon-Latour strode down the aisle and entered the tribune. But M. Lenoël was next inscribed, and he gave us a lawyer's plea, arguing against the bills because they were monarchical and opposed to republican principles. M. De Lacombe followed to say that these bills, if voted, would make one of the finest governments in the world; the idea was superb. Adopt this Constitution by all means, he urged upon his colleagues. After him M. Caryon-Latour got his chance and spoke his piece, prepared in advance, and hence very bitter upon the Republicans. He did not conceal his feelings; his principles were known; he was a Legitimist; he could admit no ruler but Henri V.; he would vote nothing that could retard "the King's" return for a single day. After a time things began to grow more lively, and those who had paid for their seats began to think that they would get something worth while for their money. The Radicals began to protest and to shout; the Republicans hurled all sorts of interruptions at the orator; the Right began to applaud, and at the back of the hall two members were shaking their fists at each other across the aisle. While looking at these combatants, M. Caryon-Latour used the name of M. Thiers, and amid profound silence quoted the latter's saying, "The bloody Republic in France leads us to lunacy, (*folie*;) the moderate Republic leads us to imbecility." A round of applause, mingled with protests, greeted this remark, and with a smile M. Thiers looked up at the orator, and their eyes met. The House became noisy as M. Caryon-Latour went on; but there were so many interruptions that he threw his manuscript aside, being unable to read, and ended with a very vigorous improvisation. The legitimate Monarchy, he concluded, was the only hope of safety for society and for France.

DEATH OF AN ARTIST.

Millet, the well-known painter, has just died, at an advanced age. He dwelt with his wife and nine children at Barbizon. One of his pictures was recently sold for 70,000 francs. His "Tondeuse" is famous, and his agricultural scenes are among the gems of the national galleries. The Père Millet, as he was familiarly called, was known to everybody. He loved to talk about his art, and was never happier than when he had an audience of fledgeling painters. A stranger would have taken him for a peasant. He went about in sabots and wearing a knit jacket that had seen good service, and was venerable with years. His pantaloons were too short at the bottom, too bulging at the knees, and too low by several inches at the top, leaving a ring of shirt visible below his *tricot*, or jacket. Géricault and Ziem were both great friends of Millet, and staid at Barbizon on his account. As an artist, he was a realist, and copied nature with great fidelity. His plowed fields are wonderful in coloring. Unlike Verboeckhoven and some of the Flemish painters, Millet gave animals as he found them, and in this respect set the example to Jacques, now a famous painter. A picture-dealer once tried to remonstrate with him for painting such dirty sheep, saying that they looked as if they had been wallowing in the barn-yard. "Oh!" said Millet, "my sheep had not been washed for exhibition at the district fair," and this saying expressed the difference between him and the Flemish artists. Verboeckhoven, for instance, has his sheep carefully washed before painting them; Millet took them as he found them in his fields. He was the representative of the school of Jacques and others, but upon the relative merits of the two schools I shall not express an opinion. Probably half the artists in New-York will hear with regret of the death of "Father Millet," their old Barbison acquaintance. A detail to close. In the Faubourg du Temple there was a sign above a shop door representing the Virgin upon a crescent. The next day after Millet's death it was reported that he had painted it many years ago in payment of a bill. As his pictures are now worth their weight in gold, a number of dealers rushed away to the spot, in the hope of purchasing the sign, but it had been disposed of at an early hour in the morning. The shop-keeper learned too late that the greater part of his fortune lay in his sign, which the fortunate possessor will now "restore" and sell at Millet prices. Some of the dealers, thinking that the shop-keeper might be holding the picture back for a bargain, went as high as 20,000 francs in their bids for it. Meissonnier's priceless "Vive le Vin!" was painted upon a panel in a cabaret, and cut out when the painter became famous.

A SOLUTION OF THE LOUISIANA PROBLEM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is with much pleasure I think that men of both political parties who are alive to the true welfare of the nation read the first able and statesmanlike proposition which has yet been made of a solution of the very intricate state of affairs in the State of Louisiana, which appeared in your columns on the 5th inst., written by Hon. E. W. Stoughton. It is undoubtedly true, and is acknowledged by both parties that, under the present state of affairs, the withdrawal of the Federal forces would be the signal for an insurrection which might be productive of very grave results to the future of Louisiana. It is no less true that keeping the Federal troops in the State is likely to be provocative of no less mischief, as a State Government that requires to be upheld at the point of the bayonet, under our existing laws, is a very rotten structure, requiring to be pulled down and rebuilt on a firmer foundation. The elections of 1872 and 1874 have proved that it is not in the power of the people of Louisiana at present to restore and maintain order themselves, and the question that now presents itself to the President and the people is, What is the wisest plan to be pursued under the existing circumstances? In settling this difficult matter the present mental state of the Southern people should be taken into consideration, and, if possible, is not an "*argumentum ad judicium*" rather to be desired at this crisis than an "*argumentum baculinum*," which latter can only serve to still further exasperate a people whom we should seek to conciliate rather than inflame if we ever expect the restoration of national peace and prosperity. It is undoubtedly the fact that at present, as Mr. Stoughton remarks, "a case arises where with great force he argued that the manner and substance of a republican government is wanting, for there is no representation of the people." There is no doubt that in the present attitude of affairs, if the citizens of Louisiana could be assured that a new election of Governor and Representatives, under the direction and supervision of Congress, and fairly conducted, could be made, that we should see the last of the domestic troubles in that State. The plan suggested of selecting men of both parties from the Senate and the House to go to Louisiana and appoint well known and honorable men to take immediate charge of the registration of voters and of the polls is an excellent one, and we hope that it will receive the earnest attention of Congress, as it deserves. It has been suggested that Congress has no such extended power of minute and discretionary intervention in State affairs as the interpretation of the Constitution suggested by Mr. Stoughton would invest it with; but it is for the interest of the country at the present time that we should restore the South, so far as lies in our power, to a state of peace by protecting the rights of all alike, and especially by restoring to Louisiana that which it has not at the present time, and which Congress is bound to see provided for it—an honest republican form of Government and freedom from domestic violence. We think that every honest and candid man will feel the force of the arguments advanced by Mr. Stoughton, and will regard the mode proposed as the best and, indeed, the only one to restore peace to the State of Louisiana.

M.

A FRENCH VIEW OF MR. GLADSTONE'S RETIREMENT.

As a French view of the retirement of Mr. Gladstone from the leadership of the Liberal Party, the following remarks from an article in the *Débats*, by M. John Lemoinne, will be found interesting:

"An event which is almost a revolution has just taken place in the home politics of England. The greatest contemporaneous orator in Parliament, and one of the greatest of all times, gives up the direction of the Liberal Party. This resolution was not unexpected. Already during the last session Mr. Gladstone had taken but a very irregular share in debate, and his party, disorganized by the general elections, complained of having neither direction nor discipline. On the one hand, Mr. Gladstone would neither resume nor abandon what is called the leadership, and, on the other, the memory of his great services, the ascendancy of his imperious character, and the influence of his incomparable eloquence did not permit of imposing on him a successor. But parties in England cannot live long without rules and discipline; the Liberal Party needed to reform and reconstitute itself since its defeat, and Mr. Gladstone understood that it was his duty to render his friends their liberty. Mr. Gladstone may well say that he returns to his favorite studies, of which the dearest is theology, and which he has already lately resumed with a passion which may be thought exaggerated. It may be said, however, that he had never abandoned it entirely, and had pursued it simultaneously with his arduous financial and political labors as with his vast and profound study of the classics. He translated Homer at the same time as he drew up his admirable Budgets, and it was this philosophical knowledge of financial matters, joined to his consummate classical wisdom, that made him superior to Peel, Derby, and Bright, who did not possess the double gift. It is a strange sign of the times that this man, who finishes his political career as chief of the Liberal and sometimes Radical Party, should have begun it as the preferred champion, the greatest hope, of the Ultra-Conservative Party. Thirty-five years ago Gladstone was the pet child, the Benjamin of the *alma mater*—that is to say, of the Oxford University, the citadel of religious intolerance. * * * His retirement from the Liberal leadership, which is an important event in the domestic policy of England, is not likely to have any influence on her foreign policy. Mr. Gladstone never meddled with foreign policy, and, in fact, did not like it. He belonged to the economical school, which preferred non-intervention. All his immense activity and energy were spent on home reforms, and what he accomplished both in financial and commercial as well as ecclesiastical matters, would have formerly been the work of several reigns and generations. Religious controversy has again become the subject of his predilection. Like all serious minds of the day, Mr. Gladstone contemplates with anxiety the struggle throughout the world between Church and State, and it is henceforth on this ground that we shall find him."

THE DROUGHT IN NEW-ENGLAND.

For six months the people of the Eastern States have been complaining of want of rain. Mills have been compelled to shorten working hours, farmers have been put to much extra labor to obtain water for their stock, and in many towns water has been sold by the barrel. One farmer in New-Hampshire, it is said, has 500 barrels of cider, but no water; and in another town a farmer's house took fire and the flames were extinguished by throwing cider upon them, water not being obtainable. The Boston *Herald* is inclined to blame the people for this lack. It says: "In the last century New-England was pretty well covered with trees, and the rain that fell soaked into the ground, ran slowly down the valleys and finally reached the ocean. Now the land is stripped of trees; the hills, and mountain regions, even, where the sources of our rivers are, have been bared to the scorching rays of the sun, and nearly two-thirds of all the rain that falls evaporates before it reaches the sea-board. This has dried up the streams into brooks, the brooks into mere rivulets, with dusty bottoms, for months. This has ruined many of our trout brooks. This, too, by causing the sudden departure of the snows in Spring, causes many destructive freshets. In the thick Maine woods the gradual melting of the snow lasts for weeks and keeps the rivers at a high pitch, while the streams whose head waters flow from a country stripped of trees rise and fall with the suddenness of mountain brooks after a shower. The reckless improvidence, due to cupidity and carelessness, which has made so much of our territory a hideous expanse of ragged, rocky, worthless fields, is the cause of our droughts. Improvidence must bear the blame, not Providence."

BARRELED LIVE PORK.

A Portsmouth man lost his pig from its sty in a mysterious way the other day. A vigorous search of the neighborhood did not reveal its whereabouts. Two days later, as the sad owner was standing by the deserted pen, meditating upon his loss, he cast his eye toward a barrel that stood on end within a few feet of the inclosure and noticed something feebly beckoning him to approach. He looked again—'twas a pig's tail. He walked along quickly and looked into the barrel, and there was piggy, with scarcely a breath of life left in him. The pig had evidently fallen into the barrel when he jumped from the pen, and had stood on his head for two days and nights, while his owner was hunting all over the city to find him.

THE SAVINGS BANKS BILL.

The following bill is designed, in harmony with a recent amendment of the Constitution, to reduce all charters of savings banks to a uniformity of powers, rights, and liabilities. It contains a good many new provisions of vital interest to depositors and Trustees of savings banks. The joint Committees on Banks of the Senate and Assembly have the bill under consideration, with the view of making a united report upon it. A public hearing will be given in the Senate Chamber, on Tuesday afternoon, to all desiring to be heard in regard to this important measure.

AN ACT to provide for the organization of Savings Banks, for their supervision, and for the administration of their affairs.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

ARTICLE I.

OF INCORPORATION.

SECTION 1. Any number of persons, not less than seven nor more than twenty-one (residents) of this State, may associate themselves together for the purpose of organizing a savings bank in the county in which they reside, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. Such persons, under their hands and seals, shall execute a certificate, in which shall be set forth—

1. The name assumed to distinguish such association and to be used in its dealings, which shall be, in no material respect, similar to the name of any other savings bank, organized and doing business in the same or in an adjoining county.

2. The place where its business is to be transacted, designating the particular city, village, or town; and, if in any city, the ward in such city.

3. The name, residence, (if any city, the street and number,) occupation, and Post Office address of each member of such association.

4. A declaration that each member of such association will accept the responsibilities and faithfully discharge the duties of a trustee in such institution, when authorized according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Such certificate shall be executed in duplicate, and be duly acknowledged before an officer of this State authorized to take the acknowledgment of conveyances of real estate for record, and shall, within sixty days after such acknowledgment, be filed, one copy in the office of the County Clerk of the county wherein such savings bank is proposed to be located, and one copy in the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of this State.

SEC. 4. A notice of intention to organize such savings bank shall be published at least once a week for four weeks previous to filing the certificate of association, as provided in the last preceding section, in at least one newspaper published in the city, village, or town where such savings bank is proposed to be located; or, if there be no newspaper published in such village or town, then in some newspaper published in such county; which notice shall specify the names of the proposed corporators, the name of the proposed savings bank and the location of the same, as set forth in the certificate of association; and, if there is any savings bank organized and doing business in such county, a copy of such notice shall also be sent to each such savings bank so organized and doing business, at least fifteen days before the filing of such certificate of association, as provided in the last preceding section.

SEC. 5. Upon the receipt of any such certificate of association at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, if the same is in due form and duly executed according to the provisions of sections two and three of this act, and is accompanied by evidence satisfactory to the Superintendent of the proper publication and service, in good faith, of the notice required in the last preceding section, he shall forthwith indorse the same over his official signature "filed for examination," with the date of such indorsement.

SEC. 6. If such certificate shall not be in form and substance as required by section two of this act, or shall not be duly and properly acknowledged, as required by section three of this act, or shall not be accompanied by evidence satisfactory to the Superintendent, of the publication and service in good faith, according to the intent and purpose of this act, of the notice required by section four of this act, the Superintendent shall refuse to file such certificate until the same shall be amended in such form as he shall direct or until satisfactory evidence of the publication and service of such notice shall be furnished to him.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, and he shall have power, in regard to any certificate of association, so filed by him as hereinbefore provided, to ascertain from the best sources of information at his command—

1. Whether greater convenience of access to a savings bank will be afforded to any considerable number of depositors by opening a savings bank at the place designated in such certificate.

2. Whether the density of the population, in the neighborhood designated for such savings bank, and in the surrounding country, affords a reasonable promise of adequate support to the enterprise.

3. Whether the responsibility, character and general fitness for the discharge of the duties appertaining to such a trust, of the persons named in such certificate, are such as to command the confidence of the community in which such savings bank is proposed to be located in an institution organized and conducted under such auspices.

SEC. 8. If the Superintendent shall be satisfied from his knowledge, or from information gained, concerning the several points named in the last preceding section, that the organization of a savings bank, as proposed in such certificate, will be a public benefit, he shall, within sixty days after the same has been filed by him for examination, issue, under his hand and official seal, a certificate of authorization to the persons named in such certificate, or to them or to a portion of them, together with such other persons, not exceeding twenty-one in all, as a majority of those named in such certificate of association shall, in writing, approve; which certificate, so issued by him, shall authorize the persons named therein to open an office for the deposit of savings, as designated in the certificate of association, subject to the provisions of this act; provided, however, that no person shall be named in such certificate of authorization, who shall not have duly made and acknowledged the declaration prescribed in subdivision four of section two of this act.

SEC. 9. The Superintendent shall transmit such certificate of authorization to the County Clerk of the county in which the savings bank, so authorized, is to be located, who shall file the same and attach it to the certificate of association previously filed by him, relating to the organization of such savings bank; and he shall also file a duplicate copy of such certificate in his own office.

SEC. 10. If the Superintendent shall not be satisfied that the establishment of a savings bank, as proposed in any certificate of association filed by him, is expedient and desirable, he shall, within sixty days after the filing of such certificate by him, give notice to the County Clerk of the county in which such savings bank is proposed to be located, that he refuses to issue a certificate of authorization for such savings bank, which notice shall forthwith be filed by the County Clerk with the certificate of association of such savings bank.

SEC. 11. Upon the filing of any certificate of authorization of a savings bank, as hereinbefore provided, the persons named therein, and their successors, shall thereupon and thereby be duly and lawfully constituted a body corporate and politic, with power to sue and be sued in any of the courts of this State, and shall be vested with all the powers and charged with all the liabilities conferred and imposed by this act.

SEC. 12. Before any savings bank, so incorporated, shall be authorized to receive deposits, they shall transmit to the Superintendent of the Banking Department the name, residence, and Post Office address of each of the officers of such savings bank, and the place where its business is to be carried on, designating the same by street and number, when practicable.

SEC. 13. Any savings bank, so incorporated, that shall not organize and commence business within one year after the certificate of organization of the same has been filed, as hereinbefore provided, shall forfeit its rights and privileges as a corporation under this act; but the Superintendent of the Banking Department may, for satisfactory cause to him shown, extend the term within which such organization may be effected and such business commenced, but not for a longer period than one year; and the order, so extending such term, shall be under his hand and seal, and shall be transmitted to the County Clerk of the county in which such savings bank is to be located, who shall file the same, together with the certificate of association and the certificate of authorization of such savings bank.

ARTICLE II.

OF ORGANIZATION AND CORPORATE POWERS.

SEC. 14. The persons named in the certificate of authorization, issued pursuant to the provisions of this act, shall be the first Trustees of such corporation, and shall have the entire management and control of all the affairs of the corporation, subject to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 15. Vacancies occurring in the office of Trustee of any savings bank shall be filled by the Board of Trustees by ballot, and a majority of the legal number of Trustees shall be necessary to a choice. In case of failure to fill any vacancy for six months after the same shall occur, upon the application in writing of any two Trustees, the Mayor of the City, the President of the village, or the Supervisor of the town in which such savings bank shall be located, may appoint some proper and discreet person to fill such vacancy until the same shall be filled by an election as herein provided.

SEC. 16. The Trustees of any savings bank shall elect from their number a President, and one or more Vice Presidents, and may also choose from their number or otherwise, such other officers as they may deem expedient, and the term for which any officer shall be elected shall not exceed one year, but shall continue until another is elected in his place.

SEC. 17. The board of Trustees of any savings bank shall have power, from time to time, to make such by-laws, rules, and regulations as they may think proper, for the election of officers, for prescribing their respective powers and duties, and the manner of discharging the same; for the appointment and duties of committees, and generally for transacting, managing and directing the affairs of the corporation; provided such by-laws, rules and regulations, are not repugnant to, nor inconsistent with the provisions of this act, to the Constitution and laws of this State, or of the United States; and a copy of the same shall be transmitted to the Superintendent of the Banking Department who shall also be notified of any amendment or change therein.

SEC. 18. A majority of the full Board of Trustees shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 19. It shall be lawful for the Trustees of any savings bank, by a resolution to be incorporated in their by-laws, to reduce the number of Trustees, as provided in their charter or certificate of authorization, to a number not less than the minimum prescribed by this act, and thereafter, as vacancies occur, the same shall not be filled until the number is reduced to such minimum, or to such other number as the board in such resolution shall designate; and a copy of such resolution shall be transmitted to the Superintendent of the Banking Department for his information.

SEC. 20. Regular meetings of the Board of Trustees of any savings bank shall be held as often as once in two months, and they may prescribe in their by-laws for more frequent regular meetings, and for the calling of special meetings.

SEC. 21. Upon the removal of a Trustee of any savings bank from the county in which such savings bank is located, or upon his becoming a Trustee, officer, clerk, or employe in any other savings bank, or upon his borrowing directly or indirectly any of the funds of the savings bank of which he is Trustee, or becoming a surety or guarantor for any money borrowed of or loan made by such savings bank, or upon his failure to attend the regular meetings of the board, or to perform any of the duties devolved upon him as such Trustee, for six successive months, without having been previously excused by the board for such failure, the office of such Trustee shall thereupon immediately become vacant; but the Trustee vacating his office by failure to attend meetings, or to discharge his duties, may, in the discretion of the board, be eligible to re-election.

SEC. 22. The Trustees of any savings bank shall have power to require from the officers and agents of the corporation such security for their fidelity and the faithful performance of their duties as they shall deem necessary, and to fix the salaries of such officers and agents, subject to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 23. No Trustee of any savings bank shall, directly or indirectly, receive for his services or otherwise any pay or emolument, except as hereinafter provided; and no Trustee, officer, or servant of any savings bank shall, directly or indirectly, for himself, or as the partner or agent of others, borrow any of the funds of such savings bank or its deposits, or in any manner use the same, except to pay necessary expenses, or to make investments, or to deposit for safety, as directed by the Board of Trustees; nor shall any Trustee, officer, or servant of any savings bank be an indorser or surety for loans to others, nor in any manner be an obligor for moneys borrowed of or loaned by such savings bank.

ARTICLE III.

OF DEPOSITS AND DEPOSITORS.

SEC. 24. It shall be lawful for any savings bank to receive on deposit any sum or sums of money that may be offered for that purpose by any person or persons, or by any corporations or societies, and to invest the same, and declare, credit, and pay dividends thereon, as hereinafter authorized and provided, and not otherwise.

SEC. 25. The sums so deposited, shall be repaid to each depositor or his or its legal or authorized representatives, when required by him or by them, but at such times, and with such dividends from profits, and under such regulations as the board of Trustees may prescribe, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, which regulations shall be put and kept up in some public and conspicuous place in the room where the business of the savings bank shall be transacted, and shall not be altered so as to affect any deposits which shall have been made previous to such alteration until after notice to the persons making the deposits so to be affected; provided, however, that in order to prevent loss to the depositors by an enforced sale of considerable amounts of securities below their par value, it shall be lawful for the Trustees, in their discretion, to require notice of five days before the withdrawal of any part of any deposit of more than ten dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars, of ten days for any part of any deposit of more than one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, of twenty days for any part of any deposit of more than five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, and of thirty days for any part of any deposit of more than one thousand dollars and not exceeding five thousand dollars; and provided further that any deposit exceeding the sum of five thousand dollars, in the name of any one individual, or the aggregate of any deposits in the name of any one individual, whether in trust or otherwise, exceeding five thousand dollars shall always be subject to at least ninety days' notice before withdrawal of the same, and to such further notice as the trustees in their by-laws may provide for and require.

SEC. 26. Whenever any deposit shall be made in any savings bank by any person being an alien or minor, or a female being or thereafter becoming a married woman, the same shall be held for the exclusive right and benefit of such depositor, and free from the control or lien of all persons whatsoever except creditors, and shall be repaid, together with the dividends thereon, to the person making the deposit, and the receipt or acquittance of such alien, minor, or female, shall be a valid and sufficient release and discharge for such deposit to the corporation.

SEC. 27. In all actions in any court of this State against any savings bank by a husband to recover for moneys deposited by his wife in her own name, or as her own money, the wife may be examined and testify as a witness in like manner as if she were an unmarried woman. And in all actions against any savings bank to recover for moneys in deposit therewith, if there be any person or persons, whether husband or wife or otherwise, claiming the same fund, who are not parties to the action, the court in which such action is pending shall, on the petition of such savings bank, and upon five days' notice to the plaintiff and such claimants, make an order amending the proceedings in said action, by making such claimants parties defendant thereto; and the said court shall thereupon proceed to hear and determine the rights and interests of the several parties to said action, in and to said funds. The said funds or deposits, which are the subject of the said action, shall remain with such savings bank, upon the same interest as other deposits of like amount, to the credit of the action until final judgment therein, and the same shall be paid by such savings bank, in accordance with the provisions of said final judgment. The question of costs in the actions referred to in this section shall in all cases be in the discretion of the court.

ARTICLE IV.

OF INVESTMENTS.

SEC. 28. It shall be lawful for the Trustees of any savings bank to invest the moneys deposited therein only as follows, to wit:

1. In the stocks or bonds or interest-bearing treasury notes of the United States.

2. In the stocks or bonds bearing interest of this State.

3. In the stocks or bonds of any county, city, village, or town in this State, issued pursuant to the authority of any law of this State, other than those issued in aid of any railroad or other private corporation or enterprise.

4. In the stocks or bonds of any State in the Union, that has for three years immediately preceding such investment, regularly paid the interest on its legal bonded debt, in lawful money of the United States.

5. In bonds and mortgages on improved, productive real estate, situate in this State, worth at least twice the amount loaned thereon; but not to exceed sixty per cent. of the whole amount of deposits shall be so loaned or invested.

6. In real estate subject to the provisions of sections forty, forty-one and forty-two of this act.

SEC. 29. It shall be lawful for the Trustees of any savings bank, while awaiting opportunity for the judicious investment of the funds deposited with them, to loan the money so deposited upon the security of the stocks mentioned in subdivisions one, two, three, and four of the last preceding section; provided that not exceeding ninety per cent. of the cash market value of such securities shall be loaned thereon; and the discretion hereby conferred shall always be subject to the inspection and control of the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

SEC. 30. Should the stocks or securities on which loans are made, pursuant to the provisions of the last preceding section, depreciate in value after making any loan thereon, it shall be the duty of the Trustees to require the immediate payment of such loan made by them thereon, or additional security therefor, so that the amount so loaned shall at no time exceed ninety per cent. of the market value of such securities, and no loan shall be so made, without a stipulation from the borrower that the same shall be subject to the conditions of repayment, or of additional security required by this section.

SEC. 31. It shall be lawful for the Trustees of any savings bank to keep in reserve, to meet current payments, an available fund of not exceeding twenty per cent. of the total amount of deposits in such savings bank, which they may keep on hand, on deposit, as hereinafter provided, with or without interest, or loaned on call on the securities authorized for investment in subdivisions one, two, three, and four, of section twenty-eight, or on other good and marketable corporate securities, the interest or dividends upon which have been regularly paid during not less than two years previous to any loan being made thereon; Provided, that no loan shall be made on any securities other than those authorized for investment, for an amount exceeding three-fourths of the par value, or of the market value when less than par, of such securities; and provided, further, that the Trustees shall be personally liable for any loss, beyond an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the surplus held by the institution at the time of such loss, sustained through loaning moneys upon any other securities than those named in subdivisions one, two, three, and four, of section twenty-eight, of this act; and the discretion hereby conferred shall always be subject to the inspection and control of the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

SEC. 32. It shall not be lawful for the Trustees of any savings bank to loan the moneys deposited with them, or any part thereof, upon notes, bills of exchange, drafts or any other personal securities whatever, except in the case of the personal bond given as collateral to secure a loan made upon a mortgage of real estate, as provided in the next succeeding section.

SEC. 33. In all cases of loans upon real estate, a sufficient bond or other personal security shall be required of the borrower, and all the expenses of searches, examinations, and certificates of title or appraisals of value, and of drawing, perfecting and recording papers, shall be paid by such borrower.

SEC. 34. Where loans are made upon real estate situated outside of the limits of any city or incorporated village, the estimated or appraised value of the premises shall be made exclusive of the buildings thereon.

SEC. 35. Whenever buildings are included in the valuation of any real estate upon which a loan shall be made by any savings bank, they shall be insured by the mortgagor for at least two-thirds their value, in such company of this State as the Trustees shall direct, and the policy of insurance shall be duly assigned to the corporation making the loan; and it shall be lawful for such corporation to renew such policy of insurance, in the same or in any other company of this State as they may elect, from year to year, or for a longer or shorter term, in case the mortgagor shall neglect to do so, and may charge the same to him. And all the necessary charges and expenses paid by any such corporation for such renewal or renewals, shall be paid by such mortgagor to the said corporation, and shall be a lien upon the property so mortgaged until paid.

SEC. 36. No loan shall be made upon the security of real estate situate outside of the limits of any county in which the savings bank making such loan is located, or of a county adjoining, without a certificate of the value of such premises from the Supervisor of the town, the President of the village, or the Mayor of the city in which such premises are situated.

SEC. 37. It shall require a vote of a majority of all the Trustees of a savings bank to authorize any loan upon the security of real estate, or loans upon any other securities than those authorized for investment by subdivisions one, two, theee, and four of section twenty-eight of this act.

SEC. 38. It shall be lawful for the trustees of any savings bank to keep the available fund, hereinbefore provided for, or any part thereof, on deposit in any bank or banking association organized under any law or laws of this State or of the United States, or in any trust company incorporated by the laws of this State, with interest, at such rate, not exceeding seven per cent., as may be agreed upon; but the sum so kept on deposit, in any one bank or trust company, shall not exceed ten per cent. of the capital of such bank or trust company, and shall not exceed five per cent. of the whole amount of deposits in such savings bank.

SEC. 39. The banks or trust companies, in which the deposits from the available fund shall be kept, shall be designated by a vote of a majority of the Trustees, exclusive of any who are at the time Directors of any bank of discount, or Trustees of any trust company, in which the deposits of such savings bank are authorized, by the provisions of the last preceding section, to be kept: Provided, however, that, where a majority of such Trustees are now Directors of any such bank, or Trustees of any such trust company, such depositories may be designated by the vote of a majority of such Trustees, approved by the Superintendent of the Banking Department; and, provided further that, as vacancies occur in the office of Trustee in such savings bank, the same shall be filled from others than Directors of any bank, or Trustees of any trust company, until these shall not exceed one-third of the whole number of Trustees in such savings bank; and in no savings bank, hereafter to be organized, shall the number of Trustees, who are Directors of any bank or Trustees of any trust company in this State exceed one-third of the whole number of such Trustees, and where they now exceed that proportion, vacancies occurring shall be filled from others than such Directors or Trustees.

SEC. 40. It shall be lawful for the Trustees of any savings bank to purchase, hold, and convey real estate, as follows:

1. A lot and banking house requisite for the transaction of its business, and for an income from such portions of the same as are not required for its own use.

2. Such as shall have been purchased at sales upon judgments or decrees obtained or rendered for money loaned, or upon statute or other foreclosure of mortgages owned by the corporation.

SEC. 41. No banking-house shall be erected or purchased by any savings bank until the estimated cost of the same and of the income that may be derived therefrom shall be submitted to and approved by the Superintendent of the Banking Department; nor shall such banking house and lot, when erected or purchased, be sold and conveyed without the consent and approval of the said Superintendent.

SEC. 42. All such real estate as is described in the second subdivision of section 40 of this act, shall be sold by the corporation holding the same within five years after the same shall be vested in such corporation, by purchase or otherwise; but the Superintendent of the Banking Department may, in his discretion, upon the application of any savings bank, extend the time within which such sale shall be effected, but not for a longer period than one year.

SEC. 43. It shall be unlawful for any savings bank, directly or indirectly, to deal or trade in real estate, in any other case or for any other purpose than authorized in section forty of this act, or to deal or trade in any goods, wares, merchandise, or commodities whatever, except as authorized by the terms of this act and except such personal property as may be necessary in the transaction of its business.

ARTICLE V.

OF SURPLUS.

SEC. 44. It shall be the duty of the trustees of any savings bank, to reserve and to set aside, from the gross amount of gains or profits of the institution, not less than one-half of one per cent. per annum on the deposits with such institution, to be held and invested as provided for in this act, as a surplus fund to meet any contingency in its business, until such surplus shall be equal to ten per cent. upon the amount of such deposits; and it shall be lawful to accumulate such surplus until the same shall equal fifteen per cent. upon the whole amount of deposits so held.

SEC. 45. In determining the per cent. of surplus held by any savings bank, its interest-paying stock investments shall be estimated at their par value; its bonds and mortgages on which there are no arrears of interest for a longer period than three months, shall be estimated at their face, and its real estate at its cost. Concerning such stock investments and such bonds and mortgages as are in arrears of interest for three months or more, and concerning any and all other investments or assets, of whatever nature, the Superintendent of the Banking Department shall fix the valuation, or the basis of the valuation of the same, from the best information he can obtain concerning their present condition and future prospects, and he may change such valuation or basis of valuation, from time to time, according to the known or ascertained facts concerning them.

ARTICLE VI.

OF DIVIDENDS.

SEC. 46. All savings banks shall make up their accounts semi-annually, to the first days of January and July, in each year; and all dividends or profits shall be divided, credited, or paid to the depositors, on or before the thirtieth days of January and July, respectively, in each year.

SEC. 47. It shall be unlawful for the Trustees of any savings bank, or for any officers or agents thereof, to declare or pay any dividends, except from profits actually earned during the period for which such dividend is made, after deducting therefrom the necessary expenses incurred in transacting the business of the corporation, and not less than one-half of one per cent. upon the deposits with the institution at the time of making such dividend, for account of the surplus fund as provided in section forty-four of this act; but it shall be lawful for the Trustees of any savings bank, to advance from their private means the amount necessary to pay the current expenses of such savings bank, under a stipulation with the Superintendent of the Banking Department, that the same shall be without interest, and shall be repaid only when the same can be done without reducing the surplus of such savings bank below two per cent. upon the deposits with the institution. And upon entering into such stipulation, with such sureties for its faithful performance as the Superintendent shall approve, it shall be lawful to declare the dividend from profits, without deducting expenses therefrom.

SEC. 48. It shall be unlawful for the Trustees of any savings bank to declare or allow dividends on any deposit for a longer period than the same has been deposited, except that deposits made not later than the 5th day of January and July in each year may have dividends declared upon them the same as though deposited on the first day of either of those months respectively.

SEC. 49. No dividend shall be declared upon any deposit exceeding the sum of five thousand dollars, or upon any or all of several deposits standing in the name of any one depositor, in trust or otherwise, whose aggregate shall exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, unless the same shall have been on deposit for at least six months prior to such dividend being declared thereon.

SEC. 50. It shall be lawful for the Trustees of any savings bank to discriminate in the dividends declared by them, between the deposits of one thousand dollars and under, and the deposits of more than one thousand dollars; and between those deposits that have remained undiminished for one year and upward, and those that have had some portion withdrawn within one year preceding such dividend, in such manner that deposits of the smaller amount, or remaining undiminished the longer time, shall receive a larger pro rata dividend than the others.

SEC. 51. It shall be the duty of the Trustees of any savings bank, after deducting the necessary expenses and the reserve for the surplus fund, as required by section 47 of this act, (but such reserve not to exceed the rate of one per cent. per annum upon the deposits,) to divide, as nearly as may be practicable, all the remaining profits, ratably among the depositors, within the discretion conferred in the last preceding section; but such regular dividends shall in no case exceed seven per cent. per annum.

SEC. 52. Any residue of profits remaining undivided after compliance with the provisions of the last preceding section, shall as often as once in three years be divided among those depositors whose accounts have not been diminished during a period of one or more years prior to such dividend, in such manner as the Trustees shall direct.

SEC. 53. After the organization of any savings bank hereafter incorporated and before any dividend shall be declared, it shall be the duty of the Trustees of such savings bank to notify the Superintendent of the Banking Department that they are prepared to declare the first dividend to depositors, and shall state the rate per cent. which they propose to declare. Thereupon the Superintendent in person, or by one or more competent persons by him appointed, shall examine the affairs of such savings bank, and from such examination shall certify what rate per cent. of dividend such savings bank is able and shall be authorized to pay, and the Trustees shall thereupon declare and credit the dividend so authorized.

ARTICLE VII.

OF REMOVAL OF TRUSTEES.

SEC. 54. The Superintendent of the Banking Department may, at any time, by an order under his hand and seal, for due cause to be set forth in such order, suspend any Trustee from his office; and upon the application of two-thirds of the Trustees of any savings bank, setting forth good and satisfactory reasons for such action in regard to any Trustee, it shall be his duty to issue such order.

SEC. 55. Upon issuing any such order a copy shall be transmitted to the savings bank of which the person so suspended is a Trustee, and such order shall be entered in full upon the minutes of such savings bank, and notice thereof be given to such Trustee, to whom upon application such original order shall be delivered.

SEC. 56. The Superintendent of the Banking Department shall also transmit a duplicate copy of such order to a Justice of the Supreme Court of the judicial district within which such savings bank is located, by whom, after proper notice to such Trustee, affording him an opportunity to be heard in his defense, such order may be vacated or confirmed, and the confirmation of such order shall be equivalent to an order for the removal of such Trustee from office, and the term of office of such Trustee shall thereupon terminate.

Article VIII. relates to the proceedings necessary to be taken in regard to the dissolution of savings bank corporations, and is not of special interest.

ARTICLE IX.

OF REPORTS AND SUPERVISION.

SEC. 70. Every savings bank shall, on or before the 1st day of February, in each year, make a report in writing to the Superintendent of the Banking Department, in such form as he shall prescribe, of its condition on the 1st day of January preceding, after the dividend up to that day shall have been allowed and credited to the accounts of the depositors.

SEC. 71. Such report shall state the total amount of assets of every kind, the amount loaned on bond and mortgage, and the rate of interest, the cost, par value, estimated market value, and rate of interest of all stock investments, designating each particular kind of stock; any stock investments the interest on which is in arrears for three months or upward, with a particular account of the same; also, any bonds and mortgages the interest on which is in arrears for three months or upward; the amount loaned upon the security of stock, and to whom loaned, with a description of all the stocks held as security for such loans, and the rate of interest received on said loans, and separately any loans on which the interest is not regularly paid; the amount invested in real estate, its cost, estimated market value, and the yearly income derived from the same; the amount of cash on hand or on deposit in banks or trust companies, with the names of the banks or trust companies where deposited, the amount in each, and the rate of interest received on such deposit; and the highest amount so had on deposit in any bank or trust company during the year, and the name of such bank or trust company; also, the highest amount at any one time on deposit in all banks or trust companies, and the average monthly balances so had on deposit in all banks and trust companies; and any other items of assets or resources owned or possessed by such savings bank on that day.

SEC. 72. Such report shall also state all the liabilities of the savings bank making the same, on the first day of January, the amount due depositors including the dividend credited to them for that day—stating such dividend as a separate item—and any other debts against or claims upon such savings bank, which may become a charge upon its assets. Such report shall also state the number of open accounts on said first day of January, the amount deposited and the amount withdrawn during the previous year, the whole amount of interest earned, and the amount of dividends credited to depositors for the year preceding the date of such report, the number of new accounts opened and the number of accounts closed during the year, and any other facts or information which the Superintendent of the Banking Department shall require, and in such form as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 73. Such report shall be verified by the oath of the two principal officers of the institution, and the statement of assets shall be verified by the oath of one or more of the Trustees who examined the same, pursuant to the requirements of section 83 of this act; and any willful false swearing in regard to such reports, or in regard to any reports made to the Superintendent of the Banking Department pursuant to the provisions of this act, shall be deemed perjury, and be subject to the prosecutions and punishments prescribed by law for that offense.

SEC. 74. Each savings bank shall, on or before the 1st day of August next, make a full and detailed report to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of its condition on the 1st day of July preceding, in form and manner as required by section 71 of this act, and by so much of section 72 as requires a statement of its liabilities; which report shall be in such form as the Superintendent of the Banking Department shall prescribe, and, in addition to what is above required, shall state the principal sum of each and every bond and mortgage held by such savings bank, the town or city and the county in which the mortgaged premises are situate, and the rate of interest of each such bond and mortgage, and any other facts that may more clearly reveal its true condition on the 1st of July then preceding, and that the Superintendent shall require; and such report shall be verified in the manner required in the last preceding section; and this report shall also state the name, residence and occupation of each trustee of such savings bank on the first day of July then preceding.

SEC. 75. After the report required by section seventy-four to be made for the first day of July next, the annual reports thereafter to be made for the first day of January in each year, as required by sections seventy-one and seventy-two of this act, shall state, concerning mortgages, only such as have been paid wholly or in part, and how much has been so paid since the date of the last report, or have been foreclosed, or such new bonds and mortgages as have been taken for investment since the date of such last report.

And no savings bank shall hereafter be required to make any annual or other report to the Legislature, nor to the Mayor and Commonalty of any city, nor to the Board of Supervisors of any county, nor to any other authority whatsoever, except as in this act provided—any provisions in the charter of any savings bank to the contrary notwithstanding; nor shall they be subject to the inspection or supervision of any local officer or authority, nor to any interference from any such local officer or authority, in matters pertaining to their business or dealings.

SEC. 76. After the name and residence of the Trustees of each savings bank shall have been reported to the Superintendent of the Banking Department, as required by section seventy-four of this act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of any savings bank to give notice at once to the Superintendent of the occurrence of any vacancy, and of the manner in which the same was occasioned; and also of the filling of the same, when it occurs, and the name, residence, and occupation of such new Trustee.

SEC. 77. If any savings bank shall fail to furnish to the Superintendent of the Banking Department any report or statement required by this act, at the time so required, it shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars per day for every day such report or statement shall be so delayed or withheld, and the said Superintendent may maintain an action in his name of office to recover such penalty, and when collected the same shall be paid into the Treasury of the State, and be applied to the expenses of the Bank Department.

SEC. 78. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on or before the 1st day of March in each year, to communicate to the Legislature a statement of the condition of every savings bank from which a report has been received for the preceding year, and to suggest any amendments to the laws relating to savings banks which, in his judgment, may be expedient or necessary, to increase the security of depositors, or impart greater efficiency to the administration of the affairs of savings banks.

SEC. 79. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Banking Department as often as once in two years, himself, or by one or more competent persons, to be by him appointed, to visit and thoroughly examine the condition, working, and affairs generally of each and every savings bank organized and doing business in this State, and he shall certify to the result of such examination, upon the records of each savings bank so examined; and to this end the books, papers, records, and assets of every savings bank shall at all times, during the hours of business, be open for inspection and examination by the Superintendent or such other persons as he may designate as his agents for that purpose; and such examination shall always be made without previous notice of the same being given.

SEC. 80. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, and he shall have power—

To require of each savings bank strict conformity to the provisions of this act, or of any law in force in relation to savings banks.

To supervise the exercise of the discretion vested in Trustees of savings banks by law, and see that the same is not abused to the injury or insecurity of depositors.

To supervise and direct the change of investments by savings banks, so as to conform to the provisions of this act, in such manner as not to embarrass their operations, render their condition insecure, or expose them to sacrifice and loss upon their securities.

To examine, estimate, and certify to the surplus fund of any savings bank upon the basis prescribed in section forty-five of this act, whenever under the provisions of this act such estimate shall be necessary.

And generally to exercise vigilant inspection over the affairs of savings banks, counsel and advise with the Trustees and officers thereof, and in all suitable ways promote their efficiency, security, and welfare.

SEC. 81. Each savings bank organized and doing business in this State shall pay five dollars toward defraying the expenses incurred by the Superintendent of the Banking Department in the performance of the duties imposed upon him by this act, and the residue of such expenses shall be paid by them in proportion to the amount of assets owned by them severally, and the sums thus contributed shall be paid into the Treasury of the State; but when the deposits of any savings bank are less than $5,000, it shall be exempt from such contribution; and the expense of any special service done for or rendered to any savings bank, in examining its affairs or otherwise, shall be paid by the savings bank for which such service is done, in such sum as the Superintendent of the Banking Department shall certify to be just and reasonable.

SEC. 82. If any savings bank shall, after due notice, refuse or neglect to pay its proper share of charges so allotted, or such sum as the Superintendent shall certify to be just and reasonable, for any special service rendered on its behalf, then the said Superintendent may maintain an action in his name of office against such savings bank, for the recovery of such charges or sums so certified.

Article X. is devoted to miscellaneous provisions, of which the only ones of much importance are the following sections.

SEC. 83. It shall be the duty of the Trustees of every savings bank, by a committee of not less than three of such Trustees, on or about the first day of January in each year, to thoroughly examine the books, vouchers, and assets of such savings bank, and its affairs generally; and the statement or schedule of assets reported to the Superintendent of the Banking Department for the first of January in each year, shall be based upon such examination, and shall be verified by the oath of the Trustees making such examination; but nothing herein contained shall be construed as prohibiting the Trustees of any savings bank from requiring such examinations at such other times as they shall prescribe.

SEC. 93. This act is hereby declared to be a public act, and shall be construed favorably for every beneficial purpose therein contained.

SEC. 94. This act shall take effect immediately.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL REUNION.

A reunion of the lady graduates of the old Forsyth Street Grammar School was held at the school-house yesterday afternoon. The exercises were conducted by Mrs. Lydia Wadleigh, formerly Principal of the school at present connected with the Normal College. The exercises opened with the singing of the anthem, "Blessed are the People," in which all present took part. A brief address of welcome was then delivered by Mrs. S. Bourne, after which some very interesting statistics of the school were read by the Secretary. Of the 302 persons who graduated from this school from 1859 to 1871, inclusive, a period of twelve years, about 204 were present at yesterday's reunion, and letters of apology for non-attendance were read from a number of others. After addresses by Miss Chisholm and Mrs. Dr. Jacobi, and a duet by Miss Way and Mrs. Briggs, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung in chorus by the entire school, and brought the interesting exercises to a close.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

309, 311, and 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.

SELLING OFF

TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF

OUR STORE.

All our stock of Hats and Bonnets at 40 cents on the dollar, or in other words, 50 cent Hats are 20 cents; Dollar Hats are 40 cts. You can purchase a good Hat for 5c. and 20c.; the best 30c., 50c., and 75c.

TRIMMED HATS, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50, up.

Full Lines of Colored Satins, 65c., 89c., $1.

BLACK AND COLORED TURQUOISES, 38c., 45c., 55c., and 75c. per yard.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, Cheap.

LOOK AT OUR STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGINGS, LARGEST IN THIS CITY. } Less than Old Prices.

Ribbons, Ribbons, at Fabulous Prices.

Also, LACES, TRIMMINGS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, SILK VELVETS, FANCY GOODS, TOYS, JEWELRY, CORSETS, STATIONERY, &c.
DON'T FORGET OUR FUR STOCK—OFFERED AT MARVELOUSLY REDUCED PRICES.

KID GLOVES.

2-buttons Blues, Purples, Greens, and Blacks. Sizes, 5¾, 6, 6¼, 6½, 6¾. } *35 CENTS A PAIR.*
Regular $1 25 Glove.
NEW SHADES 2-BUTTONS, 65c., 75c., and 95c. PAIR.
1-BUTTON, 20c. PAIR.

SALE CONTINUES UNTIL FEB. 22.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND, NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO.
FIRST CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT.
MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed Principal and Interest,
(By special indorsement,) by the
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA
AND
WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE.
For further particulars apply to
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CHOICE CITY AND STATE BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
Insurance Stocks, and other first-class securities, paying 10 to 15 per cent., at a reduction below par.
For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Investment securities our speciality 23 year.

UNMATURED STATE BONDS.
STATE OF MICHIGAN.
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Mich., Jan. 29, 1875. }

Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, approved Jan. 29, 1875, I hereby invite proposals for the sale of any unmatured bonds of this State, to be addressed to me at the City of Lansing, at any time prior to the 20th of February, 1875. All proposals must state the amount of the bonds for sale, the price asked for the same, and contain a full description of the dates when due, and the issue to which they respectively belong. WM. B. McCREERY, State Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

FOR INVESTMENT.

Texas State Ten per Cent. Bonds.
Texas State Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Texas Municipal and County Bonds, bearing Eight and Ten per Cent. Interest.
Texas owes but little, is increasing more rapidly in wealth and population than any State in the Union.
Apply to WILLIAM BRADY, No. 23 William st., New-York.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED— Continental, Niagara, Standard, Jefferson, Long Island, Germania, New-York, Pacific, Eagle, German American, National, and others, by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$5,000 TO LOAN—FOR THREE OR FIVE years, on good City property; brokers need not answer. Address ESTATE, Box 180 *Times* Office.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOTEL ROSSMORE—TO LEASE, SITUATE AT Broadway and 42d st., opposite the St. Cloud, and containing over two hundred rooms: to be finished in the most elaborate and elegant manner by the 1st of August next, and will be leased for five or ten years at a reasonable rental to a good tenant. Address EUGENE BEEBE, No. 11 Pine st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

GREENWICH, RIVERSIDE, STAMFORD. —Attractive country houses to rent, furnished and unfurnished, all prices; many others for sale. Address I. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

TO RENT AT A SACRIFICE—WHOLE OR part of a first-class brown-stone, high-stoop house, handsomely furnished, beautifully frescoed, fifteen rooms; immediate possession; references required. Call at No. 125 West 42d st.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ENGLISH basement four-story house in 9th st., between 5th and 6th av., or would let first floor to a physician. Apply for particulars to H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st.

A LARGE UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, 5th av., near 19th st., in perfect order; lot 150 feet, with fine stable. Rent moderate. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED FOR CASH—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE near Broadway, between 34th and 55th sts.; price moderate; principals only dealt with. Address H. W., for three days, Box No. 2,816 Post Office.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S

ICE-CREAM,

Being made from pure Cream, is most popular and best. $1 60 per Gallon. CHARLOTTE RUSSE and JELLIES, delicious and cheap. Families, boarding-houses, parties, churches, fairs, &c., promptly supplied. Depots [illegible] 6th av., 1,286 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SEMI-WEEKLY, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, Feb. 10.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Feb. 13.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.
First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ANDES.......Feb. 23.
ETNA.......March 13.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
ALPS.......Feb. 20.
ATLAS.......March 4.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO.......Tuesday Feb. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new).......Thursday, Feb. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Thursday, Feb. 25
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO.......Tuesday, Feb. 16
CITY OF HAVANA.......Tuesday, March 9
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 20 and March 13 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS Thursday, Feb. 11.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Feb. 23.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR SALE—STEAM-BOAT D. R. MARTIN, NOW AT pier foot of 7th st., East River. For particulars, apply to THOMAS F. YOUNGS, No. 41 South st., or to S. LININGTON, No. 216 Front st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.— Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and other groves. MARTIN & KOSKELL, No. 111 South st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO ARCHITECTS.—TO LET, AT LOW RENT, large rooms, with best possible light, over Broadway Bank, corner Park place. Apply on premises at Room No. 14.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

NO. 153 HENRY ST., BROOKLYN.—FOR sale or to let. Apply to S. Wintringham, 63 Beaver st.

ELECTIONS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for officers and committees of this institute will be held at its rooms, in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of February. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock and closed at 8 o'clock P. M.
ORESTES CLEVELAND, President.
CHARLES McK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A LARGE, BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT, consisting of elegant parlor, chambers, bath-room, &c., exquisitely and completely furnished, spacious closets, (whole second floor,) with board if desired, (French table,) to rent to gentleman and wife, or would be divided to suit two or three single gentlemen, in a gentleman's family, strictly private; magnificent location, near 5th av. and 34th st.; highest references given and required. Address MERCHANT, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE TABLE, FOUR UNFURNISHED rooms, in a strictly private family, can be had by a party wishing a quiet country home, or the suite can be had with unlimited use of large kitchen and range. Address until April, PERMANENT, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A few select parties will be taken by a private family having a few boarders; good table; new furniture; no moving in May; terms, including fire and gas, $16 to $20 per week for two. No. 42 7th st., near 2d av.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY OF adults occupying their own first-class house convenient distance from ferries and in a delightful location, would take one or two gentlemen to board. Address C. P., Box No. 2,837 New-York Post Office.

NO. 263 WEST 54TH ST.—BEAUTIFULLY furnished rooms with board; a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife will find a pleasant home; family private; house and appointments first-class; references.

SECOND FLOOR BACK PARLOR, WITH gas, fire, and use of bath-room to let, with board, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; terms moderate. Call or address No. 63 West 9th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS. — NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—NO. 114 East 19th st., large room, with board, on first story, handsomely furnished; southern exposure; everything first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs., elegantly-furnished parlor floor to let, en suite or single, with every convenience, without board.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Parlor floor, three large rooms, private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table or without board; references.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—A desirable suite of apartments on parlor floor, with private table, on moderate terms, in the pleasantly-located double house, No. 45 5th av.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116 EAST.—A sunny hall room on fourth floor to let, with board; highest references.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—HANDSOME SUITE OF front rooms to let with or without private table; also single room. References exchanged.

NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS ON second floor; bath, gas, and every convenience; terms $2 50 to $4 per week; would board a respectable lady. No. 51 31st st., corner Broadway.

TO LET.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A LARGE front square room, furnished, southern exposure, near Madison av.; breakfast if desired. No. 23 East 24th st.

NINTH ST., NO. 56, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Sitting-room, with bedroom; also, front parlor and single room; newly furnished; house neatly kept; no moving in May.

NO. 52 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with board; house and neighborhood first-class; references exchanged.

TO LET—AT NO. 54 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR BROADway, reception-room and bedroom adjoining, suitable for a physician's office; private entrance, hot and cold water; references exchanged.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FOUR-story and basement brown-stone house, No. 67 West 55th st.; rent, $300 a month. Apply on premises or at No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 4.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., EAST, NO. 303.— Nicely-furnished rooms to let, with board; gentlemen, $5 and $6; ladies, $5, including fire and gas, use of bath, &c.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.— Front suite of rooms, newly furnished, with piano, &c.; with or without board; also single rooms. Terms reasonable.

NO. 100 EAST 23D ST.—A PLEASANT SUITE of rooms to let, with board; southern exposure; also, one single room.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—HANDSOMELY-furnished alcove room, second floor, No. 138 East 61st st., corner of Lexington av.

A CHARMING SUITE OF APARTMENTS on second floor to rent, together or separately, with or without private table, at No. 29 West 17th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297—ONE LARGE ROOM AND a small room, for gentlemen, with board; references required.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—ONE LARGE AND ONE medium-sized room in a house first-class in all its appointments; excellent table; references.

AT NO. 58 IRVING PLACE.—FURNISHED rooms in a private family; a large room and a hall room; also, a back parlor on first floor.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER HAS rooms unexpectedly vacated, which will be rented with private table or without board.

A.—ELEGANT, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED suites, or single rooms, to rent to respectable parties, in first-class residence of owner, 230 East 23d st.

NO. 150 EAST 27TH ST.—A LARGE HANDsomely-furnished second-story front room, with or without board.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., FRONT, THIRD story, double room, southern exposure, with board.

NICELY FURNISHED SECOND-STORY front and side room, with board. 22 East 41st st.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—SINGLE ROOM TO rent, with board, in a family of refinement.

HOTELS.

TYLER HOUSE.—CORNER BROADWAY AND 12th st.; good rooms from $3 per week up.

RESTAURANTS.

FREDERICK KURTZ'S FIRST-CLASS Family Restaurant, of unexceptionable respectability, corner of 5th av. and 90th st., opposite Central Park. Game and all delicacies in season; oysters in every style. On Sundays hot joints from 2 to 6 o'clock. Restaurant à la carte at all hours. Lunch counter; rooms for dinner parties; sheds for horses and carriages. Branch establishments, No. 60 Broadway and No. 23 New st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 82 5th av., corner 14th st.
Particulars in circulars.

LECTURES.

MR. EUGENE BEEBE WILL LECTURE on "Happy Ideas," at Lyric Hall, next Saturday evening, Feb. 13. Tickets 50 cents; no reserved seats.

COAL AND WOOD.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED COAL-YARD IN Jersey City; lease to run for a term of years; or will exchange for real estate. Address COAL-YARD, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

ST VALENTINE'S HEAD-QUARTERS

VALENTINES	WE HAVE a very attractive line of VALENTINES.	MASKS
VALENTINES	MASKS for the Masquerade Season; an extensive assortment.	MASKS
VALENTINES		MASKS
HOSIERY	WE CONTINUE our clearing sale of Winter Hosiery, Underclothing and	GLOVES
HOSIERY	Gloves at much less than the cost of importation.	GLOVES
HOSIERY		GLOVES
UNDERWEAR	OUR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S cotton underclothing and infants' complete	SKIRTS
UNDERWEAR	outfits, were bought since the fall in price, and we give our customers the	SKIRTS
UNDERWEAR	benefit of the fact.	SKIRTS
EMBROIDERIES	OUR STOCKS of	LACES
EMBROIDERIES		LACES
MILLINERY	**LACES, EMBROIDERIES,**	VELVETS
MILLINERY	Millinery, and White Goods, have been replenished by importations and	SILKS
CROCKERY	purchases made at the recent forced sales, and the goods are placed on	LINENS
CROCKERY	sale at a very small advance on cost.	GLASS
MAJOLICA	HOUSEKEEPERS will find our stocks of crockery, china, clay, glass and	GLASS
MAJOLICA	majolica ware, have been bought with a full knowledge of their require-	CHINA
PARIANS	ments. Also, silver-plated ware, iron, tin, and wooden ware, baskets,	CHINA
PARIANS	chairs, mats, rugs, ladders, steps and case, just what every family must	SILVER
LADDERS	have.	SILVER
LADDERS	NO CHARGE for packing and delivering goods in this City, Brooklyn, or	IRON
ROCKERS	Jersey City.	IRON
ROCKERS	**R. H. MACY & CO.,**	TIN
	FOURTEENTH ST. AND SIXTH AV.	TIN

LAFORGE KID GLOVE, WARRANTED. LAFORGE KID GLOVE, WARRANTED.

DRESS-MAKING.

ARTISTIC DRESS-MAKING.

HISTORICAL, THEATRICAL, AND BAL MASQUE COSTUMES A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Our DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT is in charge of a MODISTE of SUPERIOR ARTISTIC ABILITY, who gives PERSONAL SUPERVISION TO ALL ORDERS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

DIVIDENDS.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, next.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, 16th inst., and remain closed until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent., free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after Monday, 8th inst. The transfer-book will be closed until 9th inst.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1875. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 8 proximo., till which date the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1. }

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. (free from tax,) payable on and after Wednesday, the 10th inst.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN CATTLE HORNS AND HAIR TAILS.—The Butchers' Hide and Melting Association are prepared to show samples and receive bids for all the Cattle Horns and Hair Tails that may be received by them from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1875, inclusive. Bids to be opened at their office, 44th and 45th sts., East River, on MONDAY, 8th inst., at 4 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE begins the second half-year on Feb. 1, 1875; vacancies will then occur in a few warm and pleasant rooms. For Catalogue or information, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; up town, No. 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th st.—Book-keeping, mathematics, grammar, spelling taught; Foreigners, English; backward persons advanced privately; writing, $3 per month.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching the French and Spanish languages grammatically and conversationally desires some more pupils; moderate terms. Address EXPERIENCE, Box No. 316 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Sixty-eighth semi-annual term opens Feb. 16, 1875. Facilities and location widely known.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.— Rev. and Mrs. George T. Rider educate twenty young ladies in the most thorough manner; French spoken; home culture.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will open its next term Feb. 1. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.— The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART,—N. Y. SOCIETY Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water color and oil painting. Evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

HOME FOR CHILDREN. ADDRESS HOME, Stratford, Conn.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. —New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

TEACHERS.

TO LADIES, PARENTS, OR GUARDIANS.— A lady, with twelve years' experience in teaching, will give, to either adults or children, two hours daily private instruction in the rudimental or higher English branches, Latin and French; grammar, composition and penmanship specialties; highest references; terms $5 weekly. Call upon or address TEACHER, No. 434 West 33d st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of J. B. SPELMAN & SONS, has this day expired by limitation.
J. B. SPELMAN,
T. M. SPELMAN,
W. C. SPELMAN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1875.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership to continue the business of importing and jobbing fancy goods, under the firm name of SPELMAN BROTHERS.
T. M. SPELMAN,
W. C. SPELMAN.
No. 369 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MR. C. D. HESS.......DIRECTOR

LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA SEASON.
LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA SEASON.
LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA SEASON.

A NOTABLE WEEK—TWO FAVORITE WORKS, AND AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION.

On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, will be presented Auber's charming opera,
FRA DIAVOLO.
FRA DIAVOLO.
FRA DIAVOLO.
First time in New-York of the
NEW COVENT GARDEN VERSION.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MISS BEAUMONT, MESSRS. PEAKES, HAMILTON, KINROSS, NICHOLS, HOWARD, and WM. CASTLE in the cast.

No opera on TUESDAY EVENING, as the HOUSE WILL BE CLOSED FOR REHEARSAL OF THE TALISMAN.

AN EXTRA GRAND MATINEE,
ON WEDNESDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, OF WALLACE'S
MARITANA.
MARITANA.
MARITANA.
Mme. VAN ZANDT, Miss BEAUMONT
Messrs. PEAKES, HAMILTON, HOWARD, and WILLIAM CASTLE.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 10
THE EVENT OF THE OPERATIC SEASON OF 1874-5
will transpire in
THE FIRST REPRESENTATION UPON THE AMERICAN STAGE
of Balfe's last and greatest work,
THE TALISMAN,
THE TALISMAN,
THE TALISMAN,
THE TALISMAN,
THE TALISMAN,
THE TALISMAN,
the reigning sensation in operatic circles in England during the past season, having enjoyed a successful "run" of
THIRTEEN WEEKS
AT HER MAJESTY'S GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, DRURY LANE, LONDON.

THE TALISMAN has been in active preparation in the hands of the KELLOGG ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY (who will give it its FIRST ENGLISH REPRESENTATION upon any stage) during the past two months, and will be presented with NEW, ELEGANT, and COSTLY SCENERY, COSTUMES, and PROPERTIES, and the following powerful cast of characters:

Edith Plantagenet,.....Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Berengaria, Queen of England.........Miss BEAUMONT
Richard Cœur De Lion.........Mr. WM. CARLETON
Sir Kenneth, the Knight of the Leopard...Mr. JOS. MAAS
Emir Sheerkohf.........Mr. WM HAMILTON
Nectabanus, Slave to Queen Berengaria.
Mr. HARRY PEAKES
Baron De Vaux, a Follower of Richard....Mr. NICHOLS
Duke of Austria.........Mr. MARSTON
King of France.........Mr. CAYLA

The TALISMAN will be performed only on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10,
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12,
and for the
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, Feb. 13.
The company will perform ERNANI in Brooklyn on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11.
Secure seats at No. 114 Broadway and No. 701 Broadway, and at the Academy.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

GREAT MASQUERADE BALL,
At the Academy of Music,
THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1875.

Tickets, at the price of $15, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, can be had under the usual restrictions from the following gentlemen:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, No. 19 Union square.
WM. STEINWAY, Steinway Hall.
C. F. L. HOHENTHAL, No. 857 3d av.
EMIL UNGER, No. 50 Park place.
TH. E. HEIDENFELD, No. 179 2d av.
HERM. UHL, New-York *Staats-Zeitung*.
SIG. KAUFMANN, No. 39 Nassau st.
H. MOSENTHAL, No. 337 Broadway.
L. KAEMMERER, No. 36 Walker st.
I. HONIG, No. 111 Broadway.
A. BRAUTIGAM, No. 701 Broadway.
W. RASMUS, No. 20 Exchange place.
H. C. F. KOCH, No. 15 Carmine st.
GEO. NEMBACH, No. 25 East 14th st.
E. H. NEYMANN, No. 97 Maiden lane.
J. WINDMULLER, German Savings Bank.
A. NATHUSIUS, No. 229 Bowery.
Boxes sold by L. A. GRASS, No. 136 Chambers st.
Promenade music begins at 9 o'clock. The grand Opening Tableau at 9:30 o'clock precisely.

ARTISTIC DRESS-MAKING.

HISTORICAL, THEATRICAL, AND BAL MASQUE COSTUMES A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Our DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT is in charge of a MODISTE of SUPERIOR ARTISTIC ABILITY, who gives PERSONAL SUPERVISION TO ALL ORDERS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND OPERA BALL,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 24.
Under the patronage of
A committee of distinguished gentlemen
THREE TROUPES OF FRENCH GROTESQUE DANCERS,
GASTONS, PIOUX-PIOUX, FUNAMBULES,
LA DANSE DES INSECTES.
One Hundred Persons in
Exquisitely Fantastic Costume.
Particulars hereafter.

STEINWAY HALL.
Miss ANNA BOCK'S
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT
prior to her departure for Europe on the 25th of February, at 8 P. M., with the assistance of
EMINENT ARTISTS.
Admission tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 50, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Ed. Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square; Jorden & Merten's, No. 243 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY
OF
PAINTERS IN WATER-COLORS,
NOW OPEN AT THE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 23D ST.,
from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and from 7 until 10 P. M.
ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS; ON SATURDAYS 15 CENTS.
Will close Saturday evening, Feb. 27, 1875.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 8, 1875.
Another great sensation and attractive programme of amusement this week.
Production of Mme Rosina Veuvill's masterpiece entitled THE BLOOD-STAINED HAND.
Also, the comedy of
SLASHER AND CRASHER.

JEANIE JEWELL HOTCHKISS.
STEINWAY HALL.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1875.

THE TALISMAN, BALFE'S LAST OPERA.—Libretto with English and Italian words and the principal airs, price 30 cents. All of the music now ready, including the beautiful arias, "Edith's Prayer" and the "Rose Song," price 40 cents each. Published by WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway and No. 39 Union square, New-York.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC Hall, No. 144 5th av., near 19th st.—TO-MORROW EVENING, Sixth Musicale Soirée by the Professors and other celebrated artists. A select programme of chamber and concerted music will be presented. Tickets can be had as above.
HENRY SCHROEDER, Musical Director.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

STEINWAY HALL, FEB. 8, 1875.
GRAND CONCERT for the benefit of the German Emigrant House. Fifth Symphony Beethoven, Rienzi overture by Wagner; Tannhäuser, Wagner; vocal solos, chorus, string quartet.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

J. WOODS' GYMNASIUM, NO. 6 EAST 28TH st.—Grand boxing, wrestling, and athletic entertainment, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, an exceptionally interesting programme has been arranged. Members and friends please take notice.

STEINWAY HALL.—MISS SOPHIA FLORA HEILBRON, the musical wonder. First matinée of the second series on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 3 o'clock, assisted by vocalist, Mlle. Praeger, Mr. Street; violin, Mr. Brandt; accompanist, Mr. Caulfield. Tickets for the four matinées $2, to be had of the principal music stores.

ELOCUTION, ORATORY, NO. 54 EAST 9TH st.—We use Monroe's "Vocal and Physical Training." Twenty lessons, $20.

AUCTION SALES.

ART SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE will offer for sale at his Gallery, No. 82 5th av.,
THE CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE MAGDALEN,
BY GUIDO RENE,
Together with a large collection of ancient and modern paintings; also several pictures by Oregon Wilson, deceased. The sale will take place on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 9 and 10, at 8 o'clock. Free exhibition now open day and evening.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR MAKING REpairs to Steam Dredge No. 2, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, 11th February, 1875.
For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR SUGAR.—DEPARTMENT of Public Charities and Correction until Feb. 16, 1875. See *City Record*.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, hand-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT HIPPODROME.

THE OBJECT-TEACHING ADORNMENT OF THE METROPOLIS.

THE MODEL AMUSEMENT BUILDING OF THE WORLD.

SCIENCE, ENERGY, AND PERSEVERANCE EMPLOYED TO MAKE THIS ESTABLISHMENT THE UNIVERSITY OF RATIONAL AMUSEMENT.

MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, AND GRAND ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE.

THE SUBLIMITY OF ARENIC PERFECTION ATTAINED.

ADMISSION THIRTY CENTS.	Menagerie, Museum, Amphitheatre.	CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

Reserved Orchestra Chairs, 50c.; Children, 25c.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHT
GREAT TROTTING RACES BY
THE FAMOUS TROTTERS OF AMERICA.

The confirmed success of these races is splendidly attested by the presence of the fashion and beauty which adds so dazzling a charm to the Jerome Park meetings.

MONDAY NIGHT, FEB. 8.
first time of the novel and exciting London spectacle,
SALESDAY AT TATTERSALL'S,
OR
SCENES AMONG ENGLISH TURFMEN,
giving a faithful representation of the life, manners, and customs, the frivolity, tricks, and humorous incidents pertaining to this renowned sporting resort.

SYNOPSIS.

Gathering of jockeys at Tattersall's on Salesday.

Arrival of Mr. Gullem and Mr. Gasman, confidential sharpers of Tattersall's, in an English coach. Entree of noted swells and characters of London. Mr. Tattersall, the world-renowned horse salesman, arrives in a Hansom cab. Appearance of Flashy Tom and Natty Jerry on a spree.

COMMENCEMENT OF SALE.

Mr. Gasman and Mr. Gullem at their professional work. Flats taken in. Annoyance of Tattersall and the London swells. Jack Bunsby, the noted ballad singer of London, and his wife Susan in their sentimental operatic duets. The art terpsichore by Dusky Bob and African Sal, direct from Virginia.

FISTIANA.

Sports of England—Kelley, the hard hitter, and Seddons' "Mouse" in a set-to. "May the best man win." No favor versus English fairness.

FINALE.

The blooded stock upon the course. Terrific race! Blood will tell! Clear the track! Neck and neck on the homestretch. Flashy Tom, Natty Jerry, and Johnny Green.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Charge by the Police! Arrest of the inhuman jockeys! The noble thoroughbreds protected! Exciting tumult! Magnificent exit of the noble steeds. Grand tableaus.

The above will form the introductory features of the brilliant programme of races both afternoon and evening.

Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Entertainments commence promptly at 2:30 and 8. Box office open from 9 to 4.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. HENRY V.

JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce that after a protracted course of careful preparation, and finally devoting the entire of last week, each day, morning and night, to its rehearsals under the personal direction of Mr. CHARLES CALVERT, the eminent English scholar and actor, Manager of the Prince's Theatre, Manchester,
THE GRAND SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANT,
☞ HENRY V., ☜
is now in readiness for public representation, and will be given for the first time in New-York, in fifty years,
☞ TO-MORROW, MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 8, ☜
with a fidelity to its several requirements of
CAST, SCENERY, MUSIC AND GENERAL PARAPHERNALIA
that will command not only popular commendation, but the praise of the most exacting of the students of the great dramatic master.

THE ASSIGNMENT OF PARTS
is to an extraordinary company of FORTY-FOUR excellent artists, while in the several processions and tableaux an
AUXILIARY FORCE OF OVER FOUR HUNDRED PEOPLE
will participate.

THE SCENES
are historical pictures from the pencils of the most distinguished British Artists, and all the costumes and steel armor were wrought abroad after designs in the archæological division of the British Museum. Among
THE GREAT COMPANY
are several making their first appearance before an American audience, including
Mr. GEORGE RIGNOLD,
of the principal theatres, London;
Mr. FREDERICK THORNE,
of the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool;
Mr. CHARLES CALVERT,
of the Prince's Theatre, Manchester,
and also
Mlle. BERTHE GIRARDIN,
of the Gymnase, Porte St. Martin, and Vaudeville Theatres, Paris; her dramatic debut in America.

NOTES.

PLACES MAY BE SECURED, for which purpose the BOX OFFICE is open continuously, daily, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

_ The performance will commence at 7:45 in the evening and 1:30 at the SATURDAY MATINEES. It is respectfully asked that the holders of tickets will be in their seats at the time designated, as the important action of the play begins at the rise of the curtain.

"GIROFLEE-GIROFLA"
at the
PARK THEATRE.

A GREAT SUCCESS. THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF OPERA BOUFFE SINCE "LA GRANDE DUCHESSE." EVERY NUMBER NIGHTLY REDEMANDED BY CROWDED AUDIENCES.
COMPLETE TRIUMPH OF
Mlle. GEOFFROY.
READ THE TESTIMONY OF THE PRESS.

Determined to achieve a success in New-York equal to London and Paris. The performance was the most perfect ever witnessed in America.—*Herald.*

A very decided triumph. Mlle. Geoffroy made a hit. —*World.*

New-York will now be added to the long list of cities which this production has carried by storm.—*Tribune.*

Lecocq's work was capitally interpreted. Mlle. Geoffroy is a finished songstress and actress.—*Times.*

Mlle. Geoffroy is handsome, and an excellent actress and accomplished singer, far more so than most of her sister queens in this realm of musical art.—*Sun.*

The manner in which "Giroflee" is placed on the stage is sumptuousness itself.—*Graphic.*

The dresses are magnificent, and the mise en scene, at times, recalls the fabled glories of the "Arabian Nights."—*Commercial Advertiser.*

The piece is excellently acted and sung.—*Evening Post.*

No opera bouffe yet produced in America has been so well performed, so brilliantly represented, or so well received.—*Telegram.*

A distinguished success.—*Mail.*

Each number was loudly and demonstratively applauded. Mlle. Geoffroy is the incarnation of the spirit of opera bouffe, a fair blonde, with merry twinkling eyes, and plump, compact figure. She presents the peculiar attributes of *chic* which Tostée possessed.—*Express.*

MLLE. MINELLI, MLLE. KIDD, MLLE DOREL, MLLE. VANDAME, M. DE QUERCEY, M. VALAIRE, M VALTER, also appear.

New Moorish Scenery by Matt Morgan, Richard Marston, William Voegtlin. Costumes and Properties from Paris.

GIROFLEE-GIROFLA EVERY NIGHT,
and SATURDAY MATINEE.

THE LADIES' BILLIARD MATCH,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL FAIR ASSOCIATION.
The celebrated Billiard experts, Messrs.
CYRILLE DION,
JOSEPH DION,
MAURICE DALY, and
ALBERT GARNIER,
Having kindly tendered their gratuitous services to the Lady Managers of the above Association,
A FOUR-HANDED FRENCH CAROM GAME,
Of 500 points, according to the Rules of the National Tournament, will be played by them on the evening of
THURSDAY, FEB. 18,
at
TAMMANY HALL.
Evening dress. Commencing at 8 o'clock, precisely.

As Prizes for the winning players, the Ladies offer two handsome Gold Badges, specially designed and manufactured by Messrs. Starr & Marcus.
Admission.......$1 00
Reserved Seats.......1 50
Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels; at Delmonico's; at Brentano's, No. 33 Union square; at Bailey's, No. 130 Broadway; at Alderton's, No. 17 William st., at Mr. Albert Garnier's, No. 1,292 Broadway, and at Mr. Maurice Daly's, Spingler House, Union square.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST AND 6TH AV.
Miss LECLERCQ in THE NEW MAGDALEN.
Every evening this week and at the Saturday matinée
MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ
will appear in her original rôle of
MERCY MERRICK,
in Wilkie Collins' dramatization, in a prologue and three acts, of his own highly sensational romance,
THE NEW MAGDALEN,
supported by Mr. GEORGE CLARKE as Julian Grey, and an efficient dramatic company.

LYCEUM THEATRE. TOOLE. (NEXT WEEK.)
MONDAY, Feb. 15, reappearance in New-York of the eminent character comedian,
MR. J. L. TOOLE,
in three of his most celebrated rôles,
As Harry Coke.........in..."Off the Line."
And for the first time here,
William Dawkins.........in...."The Artful Dodger."
John Grumley.........in...."Domestic Economy."

STEINWAY HALL. JUBILEE SINGERS
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9.
THEIR LAST CONCERT
in New-York before going to Philadelphia and Washington.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.
Tickets on sale at box-office and the Rooms A. M. A., No. 56 Reade st.

JUBILEE SINGERS.
AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.
LAST CONCERT
Before they leave for Philadelphia and Washington.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.
For sale at the box-office, and at the Rooms of A. M. A., No. 56 Reade st., New-York.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY—THIRD WEEK. EVERY EVENING (except Friday and Saturday) this week, popular parlor concerts. No. 37 Union Square.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
AND THE BUTLER PANTOMIME TROUPE,
New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.,
The Fairy Pantomime "CENTENNIAL."
1776 AND 1876, AS YOU WERE, AND AS YOU ARE.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

CARD.—PIANO, ORGAN, VIOLIN, GUITAR, HARP, Flute, Singing, &c. Private lessons only, No. 24 West 14th st., opposite Van Buren's Gardens. Address PRIVATE MUSICAL UNIVERSITY.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE AT THE STADT THEATRE,
SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 7, 1875.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF
GILMORE'S
FAMOUS
22d Regiment Band,
(Sixty-five Distinguished Musicians,)
AT THE
STADT THEATRE;
SUNDAY EVENING,
Feb. 7, 1875,
On which occasion the favorite and distinguished Prima Donna,
FRL. LINA MAYR,
Will appear, together with the eminent Soloists,
M. ARBUCKLE,
The famous Cornet Player,
E. A. LEFEBRE,
Saxophone Soloist,
And the full music corps of the Twenty-second Regiment, under the direction of
MR. P. S. GILMORE.

The following choice programme, from the works of the great masters, will be presented:

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Overture, "Tannhauser".........Wagner
Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.
2. Solo for Saxophone, "Air and Variations"...Bellini
Mr. E. A. Lefebre.
3. Fantasie, "Lohengrin".........Wagner
Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.
4. Czardas, from "Die Fledermans"...Johann Strauss
Frl. Lina Mayr.
5. Grand selection, "Gems of the Opera"..Meyerbeer
Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.
PART II.
6. Overture, "William Tell".........Rossini
Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.
7. Solo for cornet, "6th Air and Variations".De Beriot
Mr. M. Arbuckle.
8. Fantasie, "Le Prophete".........Meyerbeer
Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.
9. Das Busserl, "Lied V".........Suppe
Frl. Lina Mayr.
10. Fackeltanz, "Marche aux Flambeaux"..Meyerbeer
Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.

PRICES OF ADMISSION (the regular theatre prices) —Orchestra and Balcony, $1 and $1 50; admission to Balcony, 75 cents; admission to Parquette, 50 cents; Second Balcony, 35 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.

Departure of the Band for Louisville, Ky.

On Monday morning, Feb. 9, Mr. Gilmore and his celebrated band will start for
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
to give the final grand concert for the benefit of the
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY,
giving concerts at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Terre Haute, and Cincinnati, arriving at Louisville, as above, on the 27th of February.
Particulars regarding the Louisville Concert may be had on application to
C. M. BRIGGS, Louisville, Ky. } OR { THOS. H. HAYS, No. 6[illegible]9 Broadway, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Every night at 8.
Proprietor and Manager.......MR. AUGUSTIN DALY
WOMEN OF THE DAY.
Fourth week! Continued great success!
LAUGHTER INCESSANT.

	FOURTH WEEK of WOMEN of the DAY.
	Fourth matinee Saturday at 1:30.
	ALL THE FAVORITES IN THE CAST!
WOMEN	BRILLIANT LOCAL SCENERY!
	RESPLENDENT COSTUMES!
OF THE	MISS FANNY DAVENPORT, MRS. G. H. GILBERT, SARA JEWETT, ANNIE GRAHAM, NELLIE MORTIMER, NINA VARIAN, MR. JAMES LEWIS, W. DAVIDGE, GEORGE PARKES, LOUIS JAMES, OWEN FAWCETT, and D. WHITING, in the principal characters.
DAY.	

Fourth Matinée Saturday at 1:30.

_ Box sheet open ten days ahead.

Mr. DALY has in active rehearsal, and will produce after the present GREAT SUCCESS of WOMEN OF THE DAY—and after many weeks of elaborate preparation—a CONTEMPORANEOUS and LOCAL SOCIETY NOVELTY, of special concern to everybody, written expressly for this theatre, and entitled,
THE BIG BONANZA!
in which EVERY FAVORITE of the company will appear, and in which MR. JOHN DREW will make his début in New-York.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THIRTEENTH WEEK
of the engagement of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
86TH TO 92D PERFORMANCE.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

MACCABE. ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST
EVERY EVENING, at 8; MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2
Fifth and last month in New-York of
FREDERIC MACCABE,
in his original, mirthful and ventriloquial entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE.
The popular and artistic success of Mr. Maccabe's present engagement, is without parallel in New York. The audiences which have honored his matchless performances during the PAST FOUR MONTHS are the GREATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ever gathered to witness an entertainment.
The programme for the present week will be of SURPASSING EXCELLENCE,
including the "Wandering Minstrels,"
"Miss Mary May," "The Fascinating Fellow,"
"The English Railway Porter,"
"Terry O'Mulligan," and the dual deception of
"SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN."
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WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
MONDAY, FEB. 8,
The celebrated dialect actor,
J. H. BUDWORTH,
who will appear EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in the thrilling sensation drama,
CASPER VEEDER.
CASPER VEEDER. CASPER VEEDER.
MATINEES,
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, McCloskey's sensation play,
DARING DICK, THE DETECTIVE.
Louis Aldrich, Sophie Miles, A. H. Sheldon,
E. L. Mortimer, Nellie Sandford, Marion Sackett,

GRAND CLASSICAL CONCERT
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NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
(No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's,)
at
STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 10,
Under the direction of Messrs. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, MAX MARETZEK, and AUGUST ARNOLD.
Misses RANDALL, HOFFMANN, PORTER, PRESTON, and HEIDENHEIM. Advanced pupils will take part.
TICKETS and RESERVED SEATS at the CONSERVATORY, No. 5 East 14th st., and at the door.
Former PATRONS will receive complimentary tickets by applying at the Conservatory on or before MONDAY.

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Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.......Manager
The London sensation, LITTLE PAULINE and her lilliputian trick pony, LOUISA VICTORIA.
FREDERICKS, Champion of the Globe.
Reappearance of GUS WILLIAMS.
John Hart, Sol Smith Russell, S. S. Purdy, Sandford and Wilson, Courtright and Gilbert, Miss Jennie Engel, Miss Alice Harrison, the colored Hampton Students.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

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"GREAT SOUL IN A SMALL BODY."—Wonderful Mathushek Pianos; hear them at Musical University, No. 24 West 14th st., opposite Van Buren's Gardens.

RAPID TRANSIT.

SESSION OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY AND ALDERMEN.

THE QUESTION OF LEGISLATION DISCUSSED—SUGGESTIONS ON THE SUBJECT—SPEECHES BY S. E. CHURCH, WHEELER H. PECKHAM, S. L. MACOMBER, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, LAWSON N. FULLER, GEN. BUTTERFIELD, JOHN H. HAND, AND OTHERS.

A meeting of the joint committees of the Assembly and Board of Aldermen was held yesterday in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, to hear any suggestions which those interested in the subject of rapid transit might have to offer. The observations on the subject had reference for the most part to the matter of legislation, and at the end of the session a few plans were brought forward, the merits of most of which have been already laid before the committee of the Society of Engineers. The full committees of the Assembly and Board of Aldermen were present. These are Messrs. Kennaday Campbell, McGowan, Seward, and Schieffelin, of the former, and Messrs. Purroy, Cole, Shandley, Billings, and Howland, of the latter. Mr. Kennady presided. Several prominent citizens were in attendance, including Samuel B. Ruggles, Wheeler H. Peckham, Ward B. Burnett, Col. Sidney DeKay, of Gen. Dix's staff; B. L. Ackerman and Charles H. Roosevelt, President and Secretary respectively of the meeting held on Monday in the Chamber of Commerce; John H. Hand, promoter of the Manhattan Underground Railway; Gen. Butterfield, Horace H. Day, Lawson N. Fuller, W. W. Niles, and S. L. Macomber.

Alderman Purroy opened the proceedings by announcing that the committees were ready to hear any of the public who had information to offer on the subject of rapid transit. It had been, however, suggested, he said, that the most desirable way to proceed would be to first hear what was to be said on the subject of the necessary legislation.

Mr. S. E. Church first addressed the meeting, speaking at the outset rather as to the necessity of rapid transit than the subject of practical legislation. He called attention to the difficulty of obtaining capital and securing the confidence of capitalists, and proposed to follow up that subject by a reference to the necessary legislation. The City of New-York lost in 1874, he said, in its tax revenues, more than $23,000,000 through the want of rapid transit. It lost the same amount the year before, something less the year preceding that, and less again the year previous. This year the loss, he submitted, would be still greater than it was in 1874, and by 1880, he predicted it would amount to $40,000,000. Between 1860 and 1880, the aggregate loss he contended would amount to $300,000,000. This was true or it was not true, and if not true he thought it was proper that it should be overthrown, but he thought he could prove it to be true. If our business were taxed fifty per cent. the tax would kill it, a tax of twenty-five per cent. would stagger it, and he believed that even a tax of ten per cent. would cause a revolution. Yet a tax on our time of one hour in the morning and one hour in the evening, for those who lived in the upper portion of the island, was equivalent, especially in the City of New-York, where time was said to be money, to a tax of one-fifth of the industry of this commercial Metropolis. To go north of Sixtieth street was simply to confront bankruptcy. Mr. Church then went into a statistical statement, showing the increase of population in New-York every decade since 1820, and the proportionate loss in revenue by its people going over to live on Long Island or in New-Jersey. If, he said, the number of people we have lost were to live on Manhattan Island, we would save in 1875 a revenue of $23,000,000, and in 1880 he predicted that the saving would be over $45,000,000.

Mr. Campbell, of the Assembly Committee, here directed Mr. Church's attention to the fact that the subject on which they were more particularly desirous of being informed at present was the matter of practical legislation.

Mr. Church, continuing, said that private corporations and private enterprise had engaged year by year to build rapid transit railroads, but with the exception of the Greenwich elevated road none were built. He proposed in the face of this fact that the City of New-York should stand out with its own strong hand that it would direct private enterprise to stand aside and construct such a railroad as was wanted. With this view he had a bill which he proposed to submit to the committee. Mr. Church explained the provisions of the bill which he said, in view of the present amendments to the Constitution, had to be made general, so as to apply to all the cities of the State, but which at the same time was intended to have special practical effect in the City of New-York. It proposed to confer upon the Mayor and Aldermen of such cities power to construct railroads for rapid transit, to issue bonds for them, and to determine the form, conditions, and terms of such bonds. The bill contained provisions limiting the cost of construction to $300,000 per mile, and authorizing assessments to be made upon property benefited within certain limits for one-half of the cost. Several eminent engineers had concurred in the opinion that the road could be built for $300,000 per mile, with a double track, but in the bill it was proposed to leave a margin of $50,000. The work should be done by contract, to the lowest bidder. It was proposed that the assessments should run along as the bonds run, the only requirement being that the interest should be paid. The bill proposed also to make the earnings of the road a primary fund for the payment of both the principal and interest of the bonds, allowing the deficiency to be collected upon the assessments. Low fares were made one of its features, these being sufficient only to cover the interest and a small sinking fund to pay the bonds. Provision was, however, made that in the future, when the population of the City is doubled, the earnings may be applied to a sinking fund for the payment of other City debts. By such a bill, Mr. Church contended, the City would lose nothing and the property holders would lose nothing. The work would be a great public highway, and the measure was, from the beginning to the end, one to reduce the taxes and pay off the debts of the City. The construction of the work would be intrusted to not less than three and not more than five Commissioners, to be appointed by the Mayor. He believed, he said, that if such a bill as that which he proposed were passed, a rapid transit road would soon be an accomplished thing. The measure proposed would give low fares and uniformity of system.

Mr. Boyd advocated with great earnestness the bill which had been introduced into the Senate by Senator Moore. The only question, as he understood the matter, was as to the legislation necessary to carry rapid transit into effect. Senator Moore's bill would, he believed, accomplish this result. The bill provided that three Commissioners should be appointed upon the nomination of the Mayor, to be confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, who should undertake to build this road. The bill, in his judgment of it, and after consultation with able lawyers on the subject, was not in conflict with the amended Constitution, but in perfect harmony with it. The question which he desired to present in this connection was that the City of New-York was not, within the spirit of the Constitution, a corporation, but a Municipal Government. Provision was made in this bill for the carrying out of such improvements, for which precedents were offered within the City limits, such, for instance, as the Croton Water Works. There was no need to show that it was for the benefit of the City, not merely from a financial view, but also on account of the advantages which rapid transit would confer on those who were obliged to travel. He presented the bill therefore for the Assembly to take such action as was taken in the Senate when it was brought forward by Senator Moore. The question of rapid transit would, he asserted, never be settled unless it was by a bill like this giving authority to the City and County of New-York to undertake it. Mr. Boyd stated that in a conversation with Mr. Moore that gentleman had expressed his willingness to amend the bill in conformity with any suggestions that would not take away its essential features or imperil the hope of its passage through the Legislature. He was opposed, the speaker said, to calling in all the cities of the State at the passage of a rapid transit measure, and thereby bring in all the opposition and incur all the hostility of the railroad monopoly from the western part of the State. They did not want bills in the Legislature that would provoke opposition. He had read the comments of the press with regard to this bill which he advocated. It was, he maintained, an honest bill. It gave to the Board of Aldermen and to the Mayor the appointment of those three Commissioners, and gave them the power of making them responsible for carrying out this purpose of rapid transit. It was a bill to lay, construct, and carry out this road on behalf of the City, and he asked from the committee of the Assembly their favorable consideration and recommendation of its passage through the Legislature.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham said there had been presented so far two different bills, both of which agreed on one principle, namely, that the work should be done by the public authorities. There was another plan, to the effect that the work should be the ordinary result of the [illegible] capital. Whether one or other of these plans was desirable was not what he understood to be the question, but rather whether the one or the other was practicable. The last gentleman who spoke seemed to think it practicable to have a bill legislated for the City of New-York alone, on the ground that according to the spirit of the Constitution it did not come within the description of a corporation, but was rather a Municipal Government. For his part, he should say that the bill was inconsistent with the amended Constitution. The eighteenth section provided that the Legislature should not grant to any association, corporation, or so forth, certain privileges, and in the section following that were used the words, "private corporation." The use of the word "private" in that connection conveyed to his mind that corporation included public as well as private bodies. The proposition of the first gentleman [Mr. Church] stated that all the cities of the State should have a general power. This proposition did not strike him as being clearly so unconstitutional as the other. Heretofore they had not been accustomed to consider a railroad as a city purpose, but it might be that it was within the power of the Legislature to make that a city purpose which before was not so considered, so that that clause would not be a bar in the way of the Legislature. In this way provision might be made by a general law within the City limits, as is provided now beyond the City limits. There was nothing to prevent that, except some special act was in existence, which it was in the power of the Legislature to repeal. The Legislature could pass such a law, for instance, as that capitalists investing might build a railroad within the City limits. He thought that such legislation was practicable, and he did not see that there was anything to prevent it. It might, of course, among matters of detail introduce a provision to place the railroad on such a basis as would secure a fair return for the capital invested, as for instance that when a railroad was built no other should be constructed within a certain distance. This, he said, was a common practice in granting franchises for ferries. They then came to the politic question as to whether they should give power to a public body to build a railroad or make it a matter of private enterprise, and on this point he replied, in answer to Alderman Purroy, that he was confident the City had under existing laws no power to build any railroad whatever.

Mr. S. L. Macomber next addressed the committees. He did not come forward, he said, with any long argument, and had no speech to make in relation to the subject, but if that were the time and place, it would have afforded him great pleasure to reply to the gentleman who had first introduced the subject. That gentleman said that either his statements were true or they were not true. Now, a great many of these statements were not true, not that the gentleman meant to falsify anything, but that his deductions were drawn so far from facts. He [Mr. Macomber] did not care how many roads were constructed from the City Hall to Harlem River to build up the County of Westchester, but it was not for the interests of the City of New-York that the City should in its corporate capacity build a road to the Harlem River. He knew, he said, and every man within the sound of his voice knew, that New-York always found ways and means with which to meet its necessities. If a railroad was required to have been built at all, and the interests of New-York demanded it, it would have been done long ago. It was not, he asserted, the want of a railroad that had burdened the City of New-York, but schemes precisely like this—schemes that had made Central Park a charge upon the City and upon the tax-payers. When he said tax-payers he did not mean those who owned the solid rock in the upper part of the City, for which they charged $1,000 a lot, but he meant the rent-payers of the City. It was legislation like that proposed by this bill which had saddled the City with scheme after scheme, and had raised the value of the solid rock in the upper part of the City until it had become a farce to talk of the mechanic settling there. How, he asked, could a poor man build a house above Fifty-ninth street? He wanted the Legislature to say in the first place that this thing should never be saddled upon the City of New-York, for if this railroad was worth building, and if it could be made to pay, it would have been built long ago. He wanted the Legislature to look well to it before they settled on a scheme like this. He wanted them to settle whether there should be a road built at the expense of the City of New-York. Let them look at the bridge, for instance. Private enterprise, they were told, was going to build that. Well, private enterprise started it, but as soon as it possibly could it "stepped down and out," and saddled the enterprise on the two Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. If private capital could not make that project pay, so it would be with rapid transit, which, he contended, would cost $20,000,000. If it were attempted to impose this project on the City, he hoped that the citizens would have an opportunity of expressing their opinion through the ballot, and he was confident that no honest citizen would vote for it.

Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles was the next speaker. His voice was indistinct, but his advocacy of a scheme of rapid transit carried out by the City was decided. The question, he said, was how to get rapid transit, and how to get it immediately. This, he maintained, was not to be accomplished by a private corporation. [Applause.] The project had been tried in all sorts of directions and by the men principally interested, and yet they had nothing but that little beast of an elevated railroad in Greenwich street. The City, he said, must build a road, for otherwise they could not hope to prevail against the existing monopoly. They were under a despotic rule in this respect, and the City should concentrate its opposing power. They wanted the treasury of this great City, and a concentration of all its power, to rescue it from the enemy. A more supreme necessity, he said, never existed in a civilized community. Rapid transit was not a thing in which the City and State alone were concerned; it was a matter which belonged to the country. There was not a place between the two oceans that was not interested in rapid transit in the City of New-York. Therefore he would suggest that it might be well to have seven Commissioners appointed by the Mayor of the City and Governor of the State, these Commissioners to be responsible men, who could be removed at pleasure. As to the question of assessment, if they passed this bill every inch of real estate would rise twenty-five per cent. the next morning. In conclusion, Mr. Ruggles said he was quite satisfied that the Board of Aldermen should also have a voice in the appointment of the Commissioners.

Mr. Lawson N. Fuller said he would like to ask the gentleman who preceded the last speaker [Mr. Macomber] whether he was any relative of *Rip Van Winkle*. [Laughter.] He would like to ask him, also, if he knew where New-York City ended. He asked him to remember that it extended now to King's Bridge, where lots could be had for $200 and $300. Mr. Fuller then drew a picture of riding in the street cars as far as One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, hanging by the straps and surrounded by the fumes of bad tobacco and worse whisky, and said that if they had rapid transit, the value of property in the upper part of the City would go up even more than twenty-five per cent. They had rich, strong corporations to deal with, who could afford to apply their half a million to influence the course of legislation. He then instanced how Harlem had been built up by the boats running on the East River, and contrasted it with the portion of the City west of Central Park, and suggested that, if they did not think it desirable that the City should build a road, they should amend the charter of the Greenwich street elevated road, and permit it to run over the Boulevard. It might be objected that it was but a one-legged road; but in this matter of rapid transit one leg was better than no leg at all. With reference to the amendments to the Constitution he thought, perhaps, it would be well to do as Mr. Vanderbilt once did—build a road first, and test the constitutionality of the thing afterward.

Gen. Butterfield appeared as a property-owner in the upper portion of the City, and submitted a series of suggestions, which he and other gentlemen who were able to build a road themselves had prepared and signed. If a general law were passed enabling the City authorities to sell franchises, they would come forward, make a fair bid, and give a bond of half a million to carry out their undertaking. First they asked for a general law and the appointment of commissioners (they did not object to the Governor being associated in the making of the appointments) to locate the routes. They asked that the routes so designated, with the franchises, should be sold at a public sale under such terms as the City authorities might direct as to forfeitures, &c. The proposals submitted provisions by which the objections of owners of property through which routes were located might be adjusted, and insisted especially that at the public sales there should be no straw bidders.

Mr. W. W. Niles argued that the real trouble was that we had been burdened with improvements for pleasure-seekers to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars, while nothing had been expended to relieve the real burden-bearers of the City.

Mr. Lozier attempted to make a statement in respect to some past projects of Mr. Vanderbilt, but was ruled out of order, and was obliged to take his seat.

Some three or four plans were then presented, all but one of which, if not all, had been before the committee of the Society of Engineers.

Mr. Horace H. Day made a few remarks on the necessity of rapid transit, insisting on cheap fares as a *sine qua non* in any scheme.

Mr. Peterson, who spoke on Monday at the Chamber of Commerce meeting detailing the substance of an interview with Mr. Vanderbilt on the subject, made a brief address in which he put forward the same view, which was in effect the construction of a line to the Forty-second Street Depot from the City Hall.

Mr. John H. Hand, who was the projector of the Manhattan Underground Railway, made a few remarks in favor of rapid transit, and promised to embody his views in the form of a bill which he would submit to the joint committees.

It was announced that the committee of the Board of Aldermen would meet on Wednesday next at 1 o'clock, and the session terminated.

PROGRESS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS—INCREASING INTEREST IN THE MERCHANTS' MOVEMENT.

The efforts to raise a "deferred capital stock fund" as a secure basis for the proper development of a desirable rapid-transit plan are being pushed forward most strenuously by the gentlemen who have taken charge of the printed subscription papers. Besides the following, several other gentlemen have taken the papers, and have pledged themselves to do their utmost to raise $50,000 each: Drake Brothers, No. 66 Broadway; B. L. Ackerman, No. 801 Fifth avenue; C. H. Roosevelt, No. 11 Wall street; William H. Monell, No. 66 Broadway; David M. Clarkson, No. 109 Pearl street; Jacob Cohen, No. 205 Broadway and No. 109 East Sixtieth street; Frank G. Brown, No. 90 Broadway; R. C. Root & Anthony, Liberty street; John Haven, Fort Washington; Lespinasse & Freedman, No. 3 Pine street; George A. Halsey, No. 33 Nassau street; Wilson H. Stockwell, No. 93 Liberty street; George Wilson, Secretary Chamber Commerce; F. B. Thurber, corner of West Broadway and Hudson street; John Bussing, Fordham; John Henry Hull, No. 240 Broadway; Commodore J. P. Levy, No. 108 East Fortieth street; George Moore, West Side Bank, Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue; Jefferson M. Levy, No. 23 Park row; THE NEW-YORK TIMES Office; the New-York *Herald* office.

Already the agitation of the question has been attended by fair results. The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce meeting, Mr. C. H. Roosevelt, stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that Mr. B. L. Ackerman had authorized him to say that he had been promised $25,000 in addition to what has hitherto been promised. The whole sum thus far raised on paper will therefore exceed $50,000, so far as definitely known. Add to this the promised thousands of men who have declared themselves anxious to contribute, and the aggregate in prospect will double the aforesaid sum. Mr. Roosevelt said yesterday that a gentleman who did not wish to have his name published for the present agrees to give $10,000 if nine others can be found willing to do likewise. In the upper districts it is said the interest increases, and Mr. Roosevelt is sanguine of the success of the project. More positive results are expected in a day or two.

The Rapid-transit Committee of the Society of Civil Engineers will publish their report next week. It favors an elevated railroad scheme.

THE MOVEMENT IN THE TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the inhabitants of the newly-annexed Westchester wards was held last evening at Tittner's Hall, Tremont, under the auspices of the Central Association of said wards. The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. V. Traphagen, the President of the association, who stated its object to be the giving expression to the sentiments of the people in regard to the questions of rapid transit, and of the introduction of a thorough system of sewerage, and the introduction of the Croton water into that part of the City lying north of the Harlem River. The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we earnestly call upon those having in charge the consideration of the important subject of rapid transit to use their best efforts to solve in some practical manner this great question, and that we respectfully tender our thanks to his Honor Mayor Wickham, for the interest taken by him in this matter; and we hereby pledge our support to him and all the authorities who may endeavor to give us this very much needed improvement.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the surveys and plans for the carrying out of the lines and grades of the streets and avenues of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards under a comprehensive system, and, as far as possible, in conformity with the other streets and avenues of the City, should be completed as soon as possible, and a map thereof be made for the benefit of the property-holders in said wards, and accessible to them; and that we urge immediate action on the part of the authorities tending to that result.

Resolved, That we shall always condemn any action in the matter of our local improvements that shall seek to benefit the few at the expense of the many.

Resolved, That the time for organized action having arrived, it becomes the duty of every citizen, irrespective of party, to unite with his fellow-citizens for mutual protection, and to hasten the carrying out of such local improvements as may be for the public good.

Resolved, That the organization known as the Central Association of the two new wards has our indorsement, and that we advise our fellow-citizens to become members thereof.

Resolved, That the Central Association, representing in large part the property and property-owners of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, being now in full meeting assembled, and having considered the act entitled "An act to confer upon the Boards of Aldermen of the several cities of this State power to construct railroads for rapid transit within said cities," which bill is now in hands of the Aldermanic and Assembly Railroad Committees of this City and State, do fully indorse the provisions of said bill, and ask that it may become a law, as it affords the wisest, quickest, and most economical method for securing rapid transit in this City.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, properly authenticated, be forwarded to the Chairmen of said committees as the petition of this meeting.

Resolved, That we favor the immediate construction of a main sewer where Mill Brook now runs: the course of that stream indicating the natural and best place for such a sewer; and that lateral sewers be run into this main sewer as rapidly as the requirements of the population indicate.

Mr. Simeon E. Church was then introduced, and made an address on the advantages to be derived from the construction of a rapid-transit road. He favored the building by the City of such a road, and stated that to be the cheapest and simplest solution of the problem.

Short addresses were then made by Hon. John B. Haskin and Mr. William Herring mainly in favor of the more local objects of the meeting.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

THE STORY OF THE CRIME AS FIRST PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES CONFIRMED—THE ALLEGED ROBBERS OF HALF A MILLION IN CUSTODY.

Daniel Horey, a driver recently in the employ of the Adams Express Company; John Sweeney, a clerk in the money department of the same company, and James Drew, a well-known bank thief, are now under arrest at Police Head-quarters, charged with the theft of a safe, said to have contained bonds and money to the amount of $530,000, from the company. The larceny, it will be remembered, was committed on Sunday, the 24th ult., and it is alleged that on the day in question Horey and Sweeney went to Jersey City to take charge of the safes containing bonds and money packages which had arrived on the express trains from the South and South-west. At Jersey City these men received from the express agent who accompanied the train nineteen safes containing money and valuable packages, consigned from the various agencies throughout the Southern States to the principal office in this City. One of these safes, consigned from Richmond, Va., and which was said to contain $530,000 in money and bonds, was, it is believed, removed from the wagon during the passage from Jersey City to New-York, and was given to "Jimmy" Drew. Horey had signed a receipt for nineteen safes when he left the depot at Jersey City with the wagon, and when he arrived at the principal office of the company, No. 59 Broadway, he, by some shrewd dodge, succeeded in obtaining from the receiver, Mr. Sullivan, in whose charge he left the safes, a receipt for a like number, although it is certain that he only delivered eighteen safes. The latter were placed in the receiving department, in charge of Mr. Sullivan, but the Richmond safe was not among them. The safe was not missed until Monday morning, when its loss caused the utmost consternation among the officers of the company. Fearing publicity, they did not report the case to Superintendent Walling, but placed the matter in charge of Pinkerton's Private Detective Agency. The safe is said to have contained $35,000 in South Carolina State bonds and Virginia consolidated bonds, one package containing $75,000 in greenbacks, another containing $35,000, another containing $25,000, and other packages, their contents varying from $15,000 to $1,000 each, bringing the total amount of the contents to $530,000. Horey, Sweeney, and Sullivan were taken to Pinkerton's office and were examined. It had been learned that Horey had been in the habit of gambling, and lived with a notorious woman in luxurious apartments in Twenty-sixth street, and it was alleged that he had given this female $1,000 in greenbacks on the night succeeding the robbery. Horey, when asked to explain matters, showed his receipt for nineteen safes, and in an impudent manner tendered his resignation and walked out of the office. The first information of the robbery was received by Superintendent Walling through THE TIMES, and he at once set to work to clear up the mystery. On Wednesday last he gained possession of the package of South Carolina and Virginia consolidated bonds, which were found by a lad on Second avenue, and were recovered through the exertions of Detective Warlow. On Friday, Detectives Warlow, King, and Lyon, of the Central Office, arrested Horey, Sweeney, and Drew, and they were locked up at the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house for the night. Yesterday they were transferred to the cells at the Central Office, where they are now confined. It was rumored last night that a package containing $75,000 in greenbacks was found in the possession of Horey, and Superintendent Walling has received information from the prisoners which may lead to the recovery of the rest of the money stolen.

Late last night a well-dressed woman called on Inspector Speight at the Central Office and asked to see the prisoners, which request was refused. She then handed to the Inspector a formidable-looking document addressed to the Board of Police, Superintendent of Police, and the Inspector in charge. This document was signed by ex-Mayor Hall, as counsel for the prisoners, and demanded that his clients should be taken before a Police Magistrate to-day or he would prefer charges before Mayor Wickham against all concerned in the detention of the prisoners, for a violation of that provision of the charter which requires that all persons arrested by the Police shall be taken before the nearest Magistrate at the session of the court immediately succeeding their arrest. This provision of law has not been complied with in this case so far as known, but it is possible that they have been taken before a Police Magistrate secretly and remanded to the custody of the Superintendent.

RAID ON A GAMBLING SALOON.

A raid was yesterday made on the gambling saloon of James W. Kelso, No. 616 Broadway. The proprietor and seventeen others who were present were arrested and brought before Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court. Kelso was held in $1,000 bail to answer, and the others were discharged with a severe reprimand.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK

The Police last week arrested 1,472 persons.

Eugene Beebe will deliver a lecture at Lyric Hall on Saturday evening, Feb. 13.

"No. 39" sends us $5 for the wife of the Indian Major. The money has been forwarded to the editor of the *Arcadian*.

The imports of dry goods at this port during the week have been $2,891,711, and of merchandise $3,034,784; total, $5,926,495.

James Sullivan, aged twenty-eight, a deck-hand on the steam-boat Middlesex, was seriously injured yesterday by having a barrel fall on him.

The Elizabeth City Post Office was conducted last year with a net profit to the Government of $6,139 40. The receipts amounted to $17,433 75.

Rev. William R. Alger will preach at the Church of the Messiah this morning and evening. The morning discourse on "A Little Child" is repeated, by request.

Rev. William H. Boole, of the Seventeenth Street M. E. Church, will preach at the Thirty-seventh Street M. E. Church this morning at 10:30 A. M. Seats free. All are invited.

James Lowden, aged fifty, of No. 217 East Twenty-ninth street, while intoxicated, fell on the sidewalk at Second avenue and Thirtieth street, yesterday, and had a leg broken.

A grandson of Paulding, of Revolutionary fame, has presented to Frank Kirby, of Englewood, the padlock with which the door of Major Andre's prison at Tappan was fastened.

Miss Phœbe Couzins, of St. Louis, will deliver a lecture on "The Higher Education of Women," in the Thirty-seventh Street M. E. Church, between Second and Third avenues, to-morrow evening.

William Singleton was arrested in Newark yesterday on suspicion of having, on the 2d inst., stolen twelve sides of finished calf-skins from the leather factory of J. H. Halsey & Co., Washington street.

Yesterday's foreign mail consisted of 45,575 letters and 80 bags of papers. The Republic took out 31,222 letters and 57 bags; the Ville de Paris, 4,353 letters and 5 bags, and the Oder, 10,000 letters and 18 bags.

The paintings belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, together with several by Oregon Wilson and some of the modern French artists, are now on exhibition, free, at the Somerville gallery.

Coroner Kessler was notified yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of Frank O'Neill, thirteen years old, of No. 588 West Forty-fourth street, who fell under engine No. 12, of the Hudson River Railroad, and was killed.

Abraham Burcyetz, aged five, was seriously burned about the legs and feet yesterday by his clothes taking fire from a stove at No. 88 Baxter street, during the absence of his parents. The child was taken to the Park Hospital.

A regular church conference will be held to-morrow, at 2:30 P. M., in the chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street. Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson will deliver an address on a subject of general interest.

The semi-annual reception of the Literary Society of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening at Association Hall. The programme consisted of addresses and an interesting debate upon the merits of the Civil Rights bill.

William H. McKinley, the alleged fraudulent bankrupt, who had been sent to Ludlow Street Jail on charges preferred against him by his creditors, before Commissioners Betts and Osborn, was released yesterday on $10,000 bail, to appear for trial.

The Customs receipts for the week have been $3,017,600. Yesterday they were $350,000. The internal revenue receipts for the week have been $2,577,800. The receipts at the Post Office from sales of stamps during the week have been $64,000.

Dr. William Faulds Thoms will lecture to-morrow evening at the Nautical School, No. 92 Madison street, on a new invention for utilizing the force of the waves on a vessel to work the fog-alarm, and pumps, by means of a movable break-water.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 600 deaths, 504 births, and 162 marriages, showing an increase of twenty-four deaths and thirty-seven marriages and a decrease of three births as compared with the preceding week.

At a special meeting of the Tammany Society at Tammany Hall last night Commissioner of Emigration George J. Forrest and Henry L. Clinton, Esq., were installed Sachems, in place of Hon. Samuel J. Tilden and Hon. John W. Chanler, who have resigned from that office.

The tenth Saturday afternoon concert of the course at Association Hall was given yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in which Miss Rosa McGeachy, soprano; Mr. Ch. Fritch, tenor; Mr. J. R. Thomas, baritone; Mr. Karl Walton, pianist; Mr. V. W. Caulfield, organist, and Mr. Caryl Florio, participated.

Officer Peters, of the Second Precinct, arrested Patrick McCarty yesterday on a charge of stealing a horse and wagon worth $400, the property of Augustus Moore, of No. 81 Beekman street. McCarthy was committed at the Tombs Police Court, by Justice Smith, in default of $2,000 bail.

The Steam-boat Inspectors here are opposed to the new Steam-boat bill which has passed the House and is now before the Senate. It is the same bill that was killed last year. The Inspectors say that the existing laws are entirely sufficient, and they have no doubt that the bill will be killed.

The following papers are announced for reading to-morrow evening at the Lyceum of Natural History, No. 64 Madison avenue: Dr. H. Endemann, "Notes on Zirconium;" Prof. D. S. Martin, "Suggestions on some Points in Chemical Physics." The meetings of the Lyceum are open to the public.

The case of Imhurst vs. Bensusan was before the Arbitration Committee of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. The plaintiff sues for the value of 200 kegs of wine, which the defendant refused to take because it was not delivered according to contract. After the testimony for the prosecution was all in, the court adjourned until next week.

The express companies are endeavoring to have a change made in the present law in regard to the transmission by mail of parcels weighing less than four pounds. The proposed change, if carried into effect, would throw into the hands of the express companies a large amount of business at present transacted by the Post Office to the convenience and satisfaction of the public.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the water-back of the range in the apartments of Henry Beck, on the second floor of No. 253 East Seventy fourth street, exploded. Moses Beck, aged four years, and Wm. Beck, aged four years, children of the occupant of the apartments, were scalded. Moses is very severely injured, but his brother escaped with slight scalds. The range was completely demolished, but no further damage was done.

Adolph Loeb, of No. 265 East Seventy-eighth street, who on Friday was held for examination by Justice Flammer, on a charge of mayhem preferred by Robert Disbrow, of No. 267 same street, was yesterday discharged. The complainant failed to substantiate the charges, and the evidence showed that Loeb did no more than defend himself from an unprovoked assault by Disbrow and his relatives.

Managing Director Hatch, of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, returned to New-York yesterday, and, after a brief visit to the company's offices, went home sick. The departure of President Alexandre to Cuba is said to have been taken partly for pleasure and partly on business connected with his Havana Steam-ship Company. There are others, however, who hint that he is not satisfied with the manner in which the business of the Pacific Mail Company is being conducted, and wishes to be out of the way when certain measures which he does not approve come up for consideration. What those measures are could not be learned.

In regard to the reported rise in the price of kerosene oil in Philadelphia and the withdrawal of case oil from the market, petroleum dealers here say that there has been a decided advance in the price of that commodity during the past ten days in this market. Petroleum has been at such a low figure for a long time past that it hardly paid for production, and the advance is the result of measures taken by the producers to put their business upon a better paying basis.

At an early hour yesterday morning Officer Kerns, of the Nineteenth Precinct, surprised three burglars at work in the office of the coal-yard at No. 1,014 Second avenue. The trio fled, but after a long chase the officer captured one of them. The prisoner gave the name of Thomas Price. At the Yorkville Police Court he was shown to be one of the thieves who, about a year ago, stole a number of brass door-knobs in the Nineteenth Ward, and were sent to the Penitentiary therefor. Price was committed for trial by Justice Flammer.

The annual election of the New-York Produce Exchange Base-Ball Club was held on Wednesday, the 3d inst., and resulted as follows: Grenville Perrin, President; Charles H. Benners, Vice President; F. W. Phelps, Treasurer; M. I. Daly, Secretary, and Charles E. Bennett, Captain. A large increase of membership was noted. Brief addresses were delivered by President Perrin, Capt. Bennett, and others. The list of honorary members of the club includes the names of some of the most prominent merchants and business men in the City.

Mr. David Dudley Field will deliver his lecture entitled "Voyaging around the World," to-morrow evening, in the lecture-room of Dr. Rogers' Church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, before the New-York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art. Mr. Field has lately returned from a voyage around the world, in which he not only traversed the accustomed route of the grand tour, crossing Europe, Africa, and Asia in his way, but sailed afar off into the Southern seas, and passed several months in Australia.

The following immigrants arrived at this port last week: Java, Liverpool, 136; Castilia, Gibraltar, 2; Ville de Paris, Havre, 24; Alsatia, Hamburg, 101; Klopstock, Hamburg, 53; Baltic, Liverpool, 150; Oder, Bremen, 116; City of London, Liverpool, 57; Schiller, Hamburg, 53; Cimbria, Hamburg, 103; City of Montreal, Liverpool, 93. The last two arrived, and the Cuba, from Liverpool, was in quarantine, yesterday, but her passengers will not be landed until this morning.

The Arcadian Literary Society held the most successful meeting since its organization on Wednesday evening last, at the "Charlier Institute," Fifty-ninth street and Sixth avenue. The following gentlemen debated upon the question, "Does increased wealth have a favorable effect upon the morals of a people:" Messrs. Erbard and Joyce upon the affirmative and Whitlock and Uhfelder on the negative. After a well-contested debate Mr. J. S. Ulmann, the critic of the society, awarded the victory to the negative. A number of the ladies present were elected honorary members. The President, Mr. Harvier, then addressed the company, and the remainder of the evening was spent in social enjoyment.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 338 arrests during the past week.

During the month just closed $25,939 28 were received for water taxes.

During the past week the tax receipts amounted to $144,934 58.

The Brooklyn City Bible Society will hold its annual meeting this evening in Rev. Dr. Storrs' church.

Police Superintendent Folk is confined to his house by severe illness. During Mr. Folk's absence, Inspector Waddy is Acting Superintendent.

At a meeting of the Board of Assessors yesterday, the assessment for opening Rochester avenue, from Pacific street to the city line, amounting to $28,731 76, was confirmed.

James Harris, who was arrested some time ago on a charge of attempting to swindle Rev. Henry Ward Beecher by means of a forged check, was yesterday discharged. Mr. Beecher did not appear against the accused.

An inquest was held yesterday at No. 93 North Oxford street, on the body of Henry A. Ford, of Boston, who died on Thursday evening from the effects of an overdose of laudanum, taken by him to induce sleep. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Over 2,000 tickets, at five dollars each, for the Brooklyn Charity Ball, which comes off at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening, have been sold. The ball, for which extensive preparations have been made, is the great social event of the season in this city.

A grand public rehearsal of the oratorio of "St. Paul" will be given on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in Plymouth Church, by the Handel and Haydn Society of Brooklyn. The rehearsal will be the last before the performance of the oratorio, advertised to take place in the same church on Thursday evening.

During the month of January the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, of which Ripley W. Ropes is President, assisted 3,423 families, consisting of 13,199 persons. The disbursements for aiding the poor during the month amounted to $7,535 65. The association, which is one of the best in Brooklyn, is sadly in need of funds.

John Carmody, who some time ago was arrested on a charge of being concerned in the Panormo murder, and discharged for want of evidence, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of being one of the three men who forced an entrance into Mr. Adolphus' house, on Adelphi street, where they gagged the servant girl and carried off $500 worth of property. The girl could not identify Carmody, and he was discharged.

Phenix Council, O. U. A. M., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Councilor, Joseph L. Stowe; Vice Councilor, William K. Morrison; Secretary, Will Jay Kellett; Treasurer, Frank S. Hodgkinson; Financial Secretary, Samuel Bowen; Inductor, G. A. Boettwer; Examiner, Arthur G. Keating; I. P., William Jackson; Trustee, Col. Louis R. Stegeman, Sr. Ex. State Council Representative, Edward A. Morehouse, Jr., Ex.

NEW-JERSEY.

Sneak thieves entered the residence of Mr. Fischlein, No. 152 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, on Friday evening, and stole jewelry valued at fifty dollars.

Lorenz Weiss, the Hoboken saloon-keeper who decamped on Tuesday, is thought to have fled to Europe to escape punishment for an assault committed on his wife on Sunday.

James Regan was committed for trial by Recorder Bohnstedt of Hoboken yesterday, charged with having stolen a valuable watch and chain from a fellow boarder named James Hennessy.

As a bucket filled with stone was being hoisted in shaft No. 5, of the new tunnel, on Friday evening, it slipped from its fastening. The falling stones struck Peter O'Connor and Edward Dempsey, injuring them seriously, but not fatally.

Stephano Roechi died in St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken yesterday in consequence of injuries received a few days ago by the premature explosion of a blast in the Bergen tunnel. Carlo Crosetta, who had one of his arms blown off at the same time, will recover.

Coroner Lynch's inquest over the remains of Robert Humphreys, who was found dead against a lamp-post in Jersey City a few days ago, resulted in a verdict that Humphreys died in consequence of a fall or a blow at the hands of some unknown person, and from exposure to cold.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Republic, for Liverpool.—Lewis As Pierce, Miss Hastings, Miss —— Hastings, Thomas Nesmith, P. Piedra, A. E. Walton, Mrs. Walton, Charle. Read, A. J. Champion, W. H. Beare, Miss Ellen Hodnett, Miss Nichol, J. P. M. Richards, H. H. Whitney, H. Arundel, R. Schroeder, Mrs. Schroeder, Mrs. William B Wilkins, Miss C. M. Angles, David L. King, Mrs. King, Miss Susan H. King, Mrs. John B. Wilbor, E. A. Hyde, Mrs. Hyde, C. M. Lamarca, J. M. Cabezon, T. E. Whiting, R. C. Grant, L. Thibault, W. B. Rockwell, Douglas Merritt, G. W. Haskell, Thomas Young, Adolph Batz, Wilson Waddingham, Mrs. Waddingham, Miss Alice Waddingham, Miss Emma Waddingham, Master Robert Waddingham, servant, John A. Powell, Mrs. Powell, S. M. Nickerson, Mrs. Nickerson, Mrs. E. Railings, Miss Helen Jones, F. J. Lowrey, William Campbell, Samuel R. Jones, Major W. B. Hall, Major D. G. White, Washington Boultbee, Jauncey Cruger, Alfred Marchand, W. N. Miles, Edward Hastings, Mrs. Edward Hastings.

In steam-ship Ville de Paris, for Havre.—Mrs. Bayard Smith, Baltimore; Miss Hope Smith, Miss A. Smith, Bayard T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. De Rivas, J. J. Roach, Juan Farrida, J. A. Aeschimann, John E. Pelton, William H. Pelton, O. Spaunochia, Mrs. J. T. Conley, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lavigne, Mme. Chaffart, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vailent, S. Decatur, Jr., Mrs. E. Chevalier, Mrs. Lavigne and two daughters, N. O. M. l'Abbe Miguot, J. Delacroix, A. Gregory, Mrs. H. Reynaud, P. Kubler, Desire Stequel, Mme. Arnold, Joseph Serre, Chas. Julien Arnold, Jean Marie Coriot, Jean Marie Legendre, Mrs. O. Bertaux, Mrs. Pauline Lamar, F. H. Margion, P. Zanoletti, August Haane, Cardo Margaroli, E. Deste, John Jammeccilli, Moses Levy, J. B. Chevalier, Louis Baur, P. Aime, F. Jacques, T. Jacquea.

In steam-ship Spain, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. John Church, W. K. Halleck, George Hadrill, W. A. S. Van Duzer, G. W. B. Thompson, John M. Andrews, Jr., and wife, W. Pellet, Theodore Grauberry, Mrs. B. A. Norris, Lillie Norris, Harold Norris and infant, Robert L. Gibson and wife, John Gillwood, Miss Burbidge, G. Waghorn, A. H. Hakes, James Braine, Joseph Kraeittner, wife, and infant, William Pool, Miss E. Shedlock, C. L. Heizman, U. S. A., Mrs. William Dumont, F. A. Livingston, Robert A. Richardson, James Scott, T. Edward Jacob, O. Barcia, A. Campbell, J. Skees.

In steam-ship City of London, for Liverpool.—William C. Munderloh, Mrs. William C. Munderloh, Miss Cattle, Mrs. Dawson and child, Miss A. M. Henely, B. Keete, Miss Kecie, Elias Lamax, Mrs. Elias Lamax and two children, E. C. Port, John Bowman, C. P. Schmidt, C. Burcie, D. R. Stetson, Mrs. M. Haynes.

In steam-ship Oder, for Bremen.—C. Silbermann, Bernard T. King, L. S. Rose, Charles F. Maxfield, Frank H. Collins, T. Richardson, Robert Bausch, Amalva Bausch, C. Frobel, Emil Frobel, F. Egner, Ernst O. Wittenberg and wife, Mrs. Katharine Kayser, H. Shaefer, M. Moses, H. P. Forbes, H. W. Beneker and family, Hermann Simon, F. W. Henze.

In steam-ship Victoria, for Glasgow.—Otto Teissen, D. D. Rose, James McGowan, Mrs. Sarah Findall.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—C. P. Whitney and wife, C. H. Woodruff and wife, L. D. Hosford, Dr. Aug. Wheelus, John Henderson, John Boyle, E. W. Thwing, G. W. Van Schaack, I. W. Ford, J. M. De Lauzon, M. E. De Groove, Charles L. Fleming, wife and daughter, Miss L. Torrid, Miss K. Durant, Miss H. Holdich, John N. Kein, Alfred Vezin, H. B. Breed, wife and child, Mrs. E. Schwarts and infant, Miss Hattie Jube, Perry E. Toles, wife and daughter, D. H. Hitchcock and wife, R. L. Hungerford, F. J. Smith, Capt. E. Crocker, Thornton Motley, J. T. Donnolly, Alfred Westland, B. H. Ham, E. Z. Wright, J. J. Easton, Thomas S. Jube, W. J. Leeds, G. E. Winants and wife, Mrs. E. C. Hall, M. H. Slocum and wife, J. L. Wyatt and wife, Dennis O'Sullivan, Otto F. Lehmann, Samuel Hully, C. W. Steelman, Elwood Long, Samuel Casperson, John H. Jackson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Cuba, from Liverpool.—C. Alfanro, Mr. Bocande, W. Carter, Mrs. Coler, two children, and maid, J. Callard, E. Everett, Mrs. Farrington, Miss Talla, Mrs. Frisbee, Mr. Goldberg, Mr. Griscom, J. S. Harris, Lord W. Hay and servant, D. Macdonald, J. H. Holmes, J. H. Jellicorse, M. S. Kahn, Mrs. Leece and child, S. Levy, D. A. Lindsay, J. Macaw, Mr. Marie, J. D. Martini, Mr. May, J. McCreery, A. McEwen, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer, P. O'Neil, J. Reynolds, J. P. Roles, C. Schroeder, James Sherwin, Joseph Sherwin, A. Stamm, J. Surnam, J. R. Valentine, J. Walters, Mrs. Jol and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Wheelock, G. A. Wildes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Wilkins, A. H. Wood, J. H. Wray, and 115 in steerage.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, from Liverpool.—Miss Emma Jarman, A. Breslauer, Joseph F. McCorry, John Leahy, George Fisher, Miss Catherine Ahern, Mrs. Jane Roe, Mrs. P. S. Marillier, Henry Austin, G. Broadbridge, William Pearce, John McKay, W. O. Rigby, S. N. Carter, Mrs. S. N. Carter, John Fisher, C. S. Spadaum, R. Lunham, Peter Wall, Miss E. Freyer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....[illegible] | Sun sets....5.25 | Moon sets....7:07

[illegible]

Sandy Hook..[illegible] | Gov. Island..[illegible] | Hell Gate...11:03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............SATURDAY, Feb. 6.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Republic, (Br.,) Glendall, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; City of London, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon & Co.; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Oder, (Ger.,) Bussius, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Lachesnes, Havre, George Mackenzie; Glamorgan, (Br.,) Laybourne, Cardiff, A. Baxter & Co.; George W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; United States, Burdick, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; San Jacinto, Hazzard, Savannah, William R. Garrison; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.

Ships John A. Worcester, (Br.,) Cawse, London, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Criterion, Lull, San Francisco, Cal., Simonson & Howes.

Barks D. A. Brayton, Gray, Valparaiso, Fabbri & Chauncey; Granada, Hodsden, Rio de Janeiro, B. F. Metcalf & Co.; David Taylor, (Br.,) Atkinson, Glasgow, Slocovich & Co.; Fannie, Carver, Montevideo, Walsh & Field; Betsy Gude, (Norw.,) Due, Baltimore, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Mayflower, Lanfare, Bridgetown, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Olustee, Nickerson, Singapore, Salter & Livermore.

Brig Etna, (Br.,) McKinnon, Cette, Perkins, Job & Co.

Schrs. M. M. Heath, Nichols, Arroyo, P. R., Evans, Ball & Co.; A. McNichol, Reed, Bahia, Miller & Houghton; A. K. Bentley, Mehaffey, Jacksonville, W. Wray; Mary Husmon, Adams, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Lottie R. Friend, Collins, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Montreal, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Jan. 21, via Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale. Jan. 29, lat. 46 20, lon. 40 30, met a National steam-ship bound W.; same date, lat. 45, lon. 44 30, signaled a steam-ship showing a blue light, rocket, and red light, supposed another National steam-ship, do.; Feb. 2, lat. 42 20, lon. 57 45, a bark-rigged steam-ship, supposed a Cunard, bound E.; 3d, lat. 41 10, lon. 64 30, a brig-rigged steam-ship, do., supposed a German steam-ship; 5th, 6 A. M., 175 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steam-ship Holsatia, hence for Hamburg.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship City of Fitchburg, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse., &c., to Barling & Davis.

Schr. Leona, Gordon, Corpus Christi 21 ds., with hides.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Kelly, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Cuba, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, Jan. 23, and Queenstown Jan. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Charles G. Francklyn.

Ship Magdalena, (Ger.,) Henke, Bremen 50 ds., in ballast to Charles Luling & Co. Took the southern passage, and had moderate weather to Bermuda; from thence 8 ds., with strong westerly winds.

Bark Camellia (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Harvey, Pernambuco 30 ds., with sugar to [illegible] Archibald—vessel to master. Crossed the [illegible] 12, in lon. 5; had fine weather to Hatteras, [illegible] thence 7 ds. with strong variable gales.

Bark Agnes Campbell, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) Landry, Newcastle 64 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to master. Took the middle passage and had strong variable gales; lost and split sails.

Schr. Lavinia Bell, Bayles, Baracoa 9 days, with fruit to Thomas I. Madge—vessel to Isaac R. Staples. Left in port, schrs. Anna A. Palmer, E. K. Dresser, Race Horse, and Ocean Pearl, for New-York, ldg.

Schr. Mary E. Douglass, (of Boothbay,) Sherlock, Havana 8 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had strong N. E., S. E., and N. W. gales; was 2 ds. N. of Hatteras.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Oder, for Bremen; Ville de Paris, for Havre; Glamorgan, for Cardiff; City of London, for Liverpool; Spain, for do.; Aragon, for Bristol; Geo. W. Clyde, for Galveston, via Key West; United States and Knickerbocker, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; E. H. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; ship Oriental, for San Francisco; barks Water Lily, for London; George H. Jenkins, for Antwerp; Olivia Davis, for Liverpool; Sarah E. Frazier, for Matanzas; Mayflower, for Barbados; W. E. Anderson, for Havana; Betsy Gude, for Baltimore; brigs Pansy, for London; Kaluma, for ——; schrs. Impulse, for Belize and Mexico; Storm Petrel, for Key West; O. V. Drisco, for Demerara; Kate M. Hilton, for Cadiz; Nelly Potter, for Washington, N. C.; steam-ship Republic, for Liverpool, anchored in Quarantine.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Sld. for the United States, Gio Bonos, Washington Bradley, Rachel, Krey Woggerson, Anslo, and Union.

Arr. out on the 3d inst., Nummer Funf.

Arr. out on the 6th inst., Fisher, Prospero Padra, Lutterworth, Talisman, and Lamek.

Also arr. out, Paquete de Nova York, Tropic Bird, and Helen A. Holmes.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—The White Star steam-ship Adriatic, sld. from this port on Thursday, for New-York direct.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York Jan. 27, arr. here at 4 P. M. to-day.

MOVILLE, Feb. 6.—The steam-ship Nova Scotian, from Portland Jan. 21, via St. Johns, N. F., 29th, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

First Mortgage Premium Bonds for sale at

$20 EACH.

Third Premium Allotment held at Steinway Hall, on MONDAY, March 1, 1875.

Capital Premium.....$100,000

Every bond will be redeemed with a premium.

Address, for bonds and full information,

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23 Park row, New-York.
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POSTPONEMENTS IMPOSSIBLE UNDER THIS PLAN.
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THE
GREATEST
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$9

Will buy one-twentieth interest of a whole bond of the Industrial Exhibition Company, participating March 1, 1875.

A Capital Premium of $100,000 drawn out of 1,000 numbers only.

No Blanks. Every bond is entitled to a premium.

Address, for bonds and full information,
HEIDELBERGER & CO., No. 216 Broadway and No. 294 Bowery.

TH. ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau st.

SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
EMBROIDERIES.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Have just received an Elegant Assortment of
Wide and Narrow Hamburg Edgings,
WITH INSERTINGS TO MATCH.
NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS IN
LOOM BANDS, (all widths.)
12,000 PARIS EMBROIDERED CHEMISE BANDS,
ON DOUBLE LINEN,
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
Also, a JOB LOT of
FRENCH NEEDLE-WORK BANDS
AT HALF PRICE.

Broadway, corner 19th Street.

VALENTINES!
FOR ONE WEEK
COMMENCING FEBRUARY 11

I shall offer a Superb Stock, which I have manufactured expressly for retailing. No finer stock, either in quality or variety, has ever been offered. Prices range from

5 Cents to $50.00.

A. J. FISHER, Manufacturer,
98 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.
The oldest Valentine House in America.
ESTABLISHED 1834.

HAND-SPUN
(TRADE MARK.)
BLACK SILKS.
NONE GUARANTEED UNLESS MARKED
"ANCIENNE MAISON HAMOT."

The frequent disappointments which ladies experience in the wear of black silks are to be attributed partly to the use of loaded chemical dyes [which cause the fabric to cut] instead of pure vegetable dyes, partly through employing Chinese and Asiatic raw silk instead of pure Italian Organzine, but chiefly to the increasing tendency of late years to produce silk goods in factories by means of power looms.

Every effort, however, to make silks by purely mechanical process has been attended with but doubtful success, and it has been found almost impossible to produce them free from that crisp, harsh touch so common to the ordinary makes of silks.

Moreover, it is foreign to the character of the French weaver to work in factories, and all attempts of manufacturers to induce the best workmen to do so have prove unavailing.

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